67-1945

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS
Circ. D. 127,124

JUL 4 - 1945

* * *

MAKE DEMOCRACY A REALITY

To the Editor of The News:

Together the Negro and white have come to the great task of making democracy a reality in America. We are the only persons in the world who can work out a fair and just plan whereby the two races can work and live together without shame, discrimination or fear.

To accomplish such a task it will take the best and clear thinking men and women of both races. We must not hesitate to tackle this national problem, but with faith, courage and justice we should move to bring this problem to its quickest possible solution.

First may I say, "The character and integrity of an individual may be defined by his ability to perform and his intelligence to act."

Second, that as long as mankind trods the earth there will be different classes of people in every race. Most white people are inclined to believe that all Negroes are in the same class in general, because the class that they come in contact with are those who haven't education enough to learn to respect authority and the rights of the other fellow, to which can be attributed discrimination in city, county and state educational facilities. It must be remembered that through education and racial understanding the world moves forward.

In the white race, as in the Negro race, you will find many who will not qualify to live in a society decent for human beings because they are narrow-minded, ill-bred and bigoted. Such unconstitutional and inhuman practices blocks the progress of a nation united for the general welfare of all its people.

I believe that any state or federal government that promotes the practices of segregation laws and discrimination against the Negro race should be liberal enough to provide them with facilities and means to administer themselves in every instance. The colored administration would hold meetings with the white heads of their respective offices as often as necessary to express views and promote good will between the races. By these means the Negro will become self-reliant and progressive, and live in his own world socially and economically.

Therefore, the Negro would evade the "so-called inferior race theory."

On the other hand, let us not forget that on foreign fronts Americans of all color and creed are fighting and dying for freedom without discrimination while we here at home say that we, too, are fighting for freedom dedicated to human supremacy. To prove that good intention, the Negro could be given his statutory rights both civil and political as a citizen under the constitution.

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt did it when he created the Fair Employment Practice Committee; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson did it when he issued the non-segregation practices at Maxwell Field Army camp. These are the acts of a true democracy in action. Now will we today let race hate and prejudice overtake us tomorrow on the road which we have so nobly advanced?

LEO LANE BRYANT.

Alabama

Birmingham is Powder Keg Both Races Arm Themselves

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

By HARRY McALPIN
(Released Through NNPA)

There is concern in Washington about the racial situation in Birmingham, Ala. There is fear that a similar situation exists in other areas, particularly in the South. But nothing is being done about it.

Organizations are cropping up throughout the South, dedicated to the maintenance of the status quo. Birmingham has been a hot bed of this activity. 7-28-45

Irrefutable proof is available that such an organization in this industrial center of the South is actually passing out ammunition to white citizens to be used in the "keep-the-Negro-down" program. A the same time, merchants refuse to sell ammunition to colored people.

To one meeting of this organization, a colored citizen whose complexion did not reveal his racial identity—and there are thousands of such cases throughout the South—was invited. He went. Sufficient ammunition was passed out to those present for furnishing a supply to each family in the recipient's block. He took his quota and passed it out to the colored people in his block.

Which brings up the other side of the picture.

What the whites are doing is no secret to colored people. No longer does news of planned terrorism and atrocities cause them to cower in a corner or under the bed. Some of the boys who saw their buddies die beside them on the battlefield have returned.

Prepare for Defense

With no intent of being the aggressor, colored citizens have been preparing to defend themselves. Their homes, too, are stocked with ammunition. 7-28-45

Both sides are jittery. The slightest provocation may become the fuse to set off the powder keg. The resultant situation would be tremendously embarrassing to the U.S. Government, which is being held in a position of leadership for world security, defender of human rights, and champion of democracy.

Something should be done about it—NOW.

AUBURN, ALA., LEE. CO. BULL.
JULY 19, 1945

Talk Of The Times

By NANCY DICKSON

Talk on racial relations with an officer recently returned from active combat in Germany was not a comfortable thing. The officer had attended four years of college at Auburn and had lived much of his life in Alabama but he doesn't plan to come back.

The state's too backward, he said. With all these problems of education and government no one's doing a thing about facing them.

The plea that these things take time failed to mollify him. Neither would he accept the assertion that some people in Alabama are intelligently aware of the racial problem and that they are attempting to educate others to their view.

"I've seen Negro soldiers die to save a white man's life," he said in effect. "And now that I've come back to Alabama I can't see why they'd feel impelled to make any sacrifice at all. It's not a war that will help them in any way, but I've never seen one who didn't fight with the best of us."

That's just the trouble, we told him. With the men off in the Army making all that money it's worth all you can do to get any domestic help. The women are all getting allotments and they don't want to work several days a week at a dollar a day. Why should a person consider the fact that there are Negroes dying for them when they can't get one to cook a meal for them?

"Why don't you give them decent wages then?" he wanted to know. "I heard a woman last week offer a Negro who was working her way through college three dollars a week to nurse her children—why don't you give them equality of opportunity?"

Ha, we scoffed, you'd probably support the Fair Employment Practices Committee if someone gave you the chance. The officer changed color by several shades and muttered something about such thinking's deserving to be represented by men like Congressman Bilbo.

"I'm not asking for social equality", he argued. "And no thinking Negro would ask it under the circumstances, but you could see that they have the same opportunity for decent housing better pay and sound education and you'd get it back a thousand times—you're letting one of your greatest resources go to waste."

"But what would people say " we wondered, "If you attempted a thing like slum clearance projects for Negroes? When they tried in Atlanta to let them rent some of those government-project houses people were scandalized because they knew Negroes wouldn't know how to treat good homes."

"Yes," purred the officer, "And do you know that after they let the Negroes have the houses they took better care of them than did the white occupants of a similar project?"

"The trouble is," he said, "you're all too glib in your talk about 'its a great problem, something's got to be done for them' and then you're each guilty in your daily contacts of upholding the system as it is."

And what answer could you offer that?

Racial Terrorism Afro-American Grips Ala. Town

Baltimore, Md 8-4-45

BIRMINGHAM — Terrorism is gripping the colored citizens of Eufaula, Ala., where Peter Paul Hall, 18, was sentenced to the electric chair for allegedly killing a white girl. Balt. Md.

News of the bad racial situation there was disclosed last week by Esther V. Cooper, who conducted an investigation for the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Many Leaving City

So alarming has been the degree of oppression of colored citizens, according to Miss Cooper, that they are leaving the city at the rate of 50 nightly.

Miss Cooper traced the fear of colored residents here to three things: 8-4-45

1. Colored people are made to obey a 9 o'clock curfew and must be off the streets by that hour;
2. An organized and armed mob is ready to terrorize colored citizens "at the drop of a hat";
3. Night workers are afraid to report on their jobs, a fact that perturbs white employers.

A STEP FORWARD
Editor, The Advertiser: 12-27-45

This is to congratulate you on your lead editorial of Sunday, Dec. 23, 1945, on the beating of a Negro man on Dexter Avenue.

It is encouraging once again to see The Advertiser take a positive and definite stand on race relations in Montgomery.

It is improbable that Montgomery or Alabama will go forward very far without taking its colored citizens ahead with them. It would seem imperative that the leading newspaper of Montgomery take the lead as it has often done in promoting those things which will contribute to the uplifting and progress of the 33 per cent Negro population. Montgomery Advertiser - Ala.

JAMES L. LOEB.
City.

Birmingham News, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, SO FAR AS ITS NEGRO POPULATION IS CONCERNED, is suffering greatly for parks, recreation centers, playgrounds and the like. Something can and should be done about this. There are far too many men, women, boys and girls constantly on the streets of this city, and there will be more and more of them as the soldiers return from the battle-fronts. We hear much complaint about congested areas in sections where Negroes are, and that the Negro has the habit of "hanging around," but the answer to this is that he must hang around, unless he just keeps walking, for he has no place to go. 8-26-45

Negro organizations, including the churches, would do well to address themselves to this situation, and remedy it while money, spirit and good will are to be found.

Among the other imperative needs is an up-to-date hospital for Negroes. We have some fine physicians and surgeons in the Negro race and hardly any place to practice their professions efficiently. There are many hospitals in Birmingham and Jefferson County, but they are not open to the practice of Negro physicians and surgeons. This in the face of the fact that nearly 40 per cent of the Birmingham population are Negroes.

It is the general opinion that we have talked quite enough about the need of a hospital for Negroes and that the time is now to build one, equip it, or buy some place and convert it into a hospital, and save the race of so much suffering and death caused by the lack of proper care that is guaranteed only by hospitals with efficient doctors and nurses.

The Afro American
Baltimore, Maryland 9-29-45

Tuskegee at It Again

Unless public sentiment expresses itself quickly to the contrary, two important things are going to happen.

First, the Army is going to name the Tuskegee Air Field as a base for colored flyers in the regular Army.

Second, the Veterans' Administration, which is discussing the erection of 300 new hospitals, will not only continue the colored hospital at Tuskegee, but make additions to it or probably erect others in the South.

Either or both of these represents a calamity.

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute has pointed out that the Army has made a half-million dollar investment at Tuskegee Air Field and that the school has not only made its contribution to the war in the training of flyers but would be seriously handicapped financially if the flying school is removed.

The facts are that the location of a "colored" flying school at Tuskegee was a mistake at the start because it represented the only jim crow officer-training school in the United States Army.

In every other instance the infantry, signal corps, quartermasters, medics, tanks, engineers—colored and white officers have been trained together in schools located in every section of the country, North and South. There was never any need to set up a jim crow school at Tuskegee.

The AFRO is opposed to jim crow in the Army because jim crow always fails. In the great tests at the battle front, it failed and integration succeeded. It failed at Tuskegee Air Field where standards were reduced 55 per cent as compared with the standard set at the white army air fields of the same character.

We would rather have 1,000 A-1 flyers than 4,000 poor ones.

We expect our flyers to make the same grades as any others. We know that the necessity of competition is the best way to make any disadvantaged group extend itself.

One Army, one Air Force, in peace and war, calls for mixed training.

In the same way that Tuskegee officials are begging the Army to keep a flying base at Tuskegee, medical associations are asking for the expansion of the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital as a separate institution for colored soldiers. They cite only one reason, namely, that colored doctors and nurses should have a hospital in which they can practice.

We see no reason, however, why we should have a segregated hospital at Tuskegee for war veterans when, at this very moment, colored soldiers, seamen and Coast Guardsmen are treated without segregation, separation or racial distinction at every Army and Navy hospital in this country and abroad.

If we must have jim crow hospitals in order to get training for doctors and nurses, then the price we are asked to pay is far too high.

From where we sit, it would appear that the strongest force in our ranks advocating segregation of the races is Tuskegee, which is placing its own financial interests ahead of the people of this country.

In seeking to enlarge the hospitalization of service men and the training of flyers at Tuskegee Institute, officials of the school and of the medical associations are not considering the attitudes of thousands of colored men who have no desire to travel by jim crow cars to Alabama or to remain in that State one moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

Nor have Tuskegee and the medics considered the attitudes of the whites of Macon County who, despite the 60 or 70 years of Tuskegee's existence there, are opposed to the political progress of colored people and who, in a recent vote case, are making every effort to bar all colored people—educated and uneducated alike—from the use of the ballot.

Finally, Tuskegee and the medical associations are asking the War Department and the Veterans' Administration to resolve military matters on the basis of the wishes and whims of a civilian institution.

Tuskegee has betrayed us before and it's about the same old business again.

NEGROES SEEK UNDERSTANDING

Birmingham, Alabama 10-22-45
The Birmingham News

To the Editor of The News:

It appears to me that the South is not keeping abreast with the changing status of the world. Let us consider our present public conveyances. Here in Birmingham where the Negro population is approximately 40 per cent of the total, it is apparent that some progress has been made in modernizing these facilities. But the status of the Negro has not risen one iota as far as equal accommodations and Jim Crowism are concerned.

Invariably the railroad coaches for Negroes are the worst and most dingy ones on these lines. Usually they are located next to the baggage cars, near the locomotives. Further, for Negro passengers to procure berths or have access to the diners is difficult on some of the lines in the South.

The bus lines are the most deplorable of all public conveyances for Negro passengers. Negroes are permitted to occupy only one seat and that is the rear seat which will accommodate five or six passengers. I have seen on many occasions where Negroes were refused admittance by rude operators, because the back seats were filled, in spite of other vacant seats on the buses.

In fact, after I returned from overseas several days ago, I had the same thing happen to me in Atlanta. There were other GIs (white) with whom I traveled from France, and all of us were anxious to get home. After this bus operator had loaded the white GIs and some white civilians, he told me that he could not accommodate me and that I would have to take the next bus out for Birmingham.

While waiting at some of these bus stations, it was pathetic to see some of the obscure holes in the wall called "Colored Waiting Rooms." Usually they are located on the rear or side of the bus stations. Negroes are not privileged to frequent the front of these bus stations, but are shut away from lunches, soft drinks, smokes and confections, all of which are sold in white waiting rooms. Many of these stations are equipped with USO lounges, but they are "off limits" to Negro GIs.

The street car and coach service in Birmingham is bad for Negro passengers. It is provoking to have to stand on a street car or bus when the conductor or operator fails to move the boards (which separate the two races), when front sections are not overcrowded with white passengers. Too often Negroes are passed up at various stops. Many times white passengers are picked up but the Negroes are denied entrance. Even yesterday a bus operator passed me at one of the stops in spite of many vacant seats being apparent.

The Negro populace of the South seeks understanding and inter-racial goodwill, for it is obvious that the greater the understanding the brighter will be the opportunity for the races to live together void of suspicion and strife.

CPL. EUGENE H. MURPHY.
1030 North Fourth Street.

A NOTE OF THANKS

Editor, The Advertiser: 12-27-45

I feel that the colored citizens of Montgomery commit the sin of omission if they fail to acknowledge your recent and illustrious editorial in our behalf. As a self appointed spokesman from the colored population of our city, I beg that you accept this letter as an expression of gratitude and appreciation for your article incidental to the two white men assaulting "a helpless Negro without reason," leaving him bloody and dazed on the sidewalks of Dexter Avenue.

I did not see the incident, nor do I know the victim. In a sense, the particular incident is not news. Sad, but true, similar assaults occur too frequently in our city. It is not news when this Negro made no complaint to the police headquarters. You commented that perhaps that "he felt it would do no good." Montgomery, Ala.

It is news when, yes, heartening and an awakening of a new day to be informed of the interest the decent white people have in such cases, if complaints are brought forward. It is news when one reads your brilliant article condemning such acts of violence. After all it makes a big difference when we can feel that "somebody cares." With this assurance of security and justice you may be sure that any outside influence and agitation (as the white race might think), will "become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

The respectable, peace-loving and law-abiding colored people of our city take pride on the good race relations that exist, and when clashes occur, such impede our progress. Montgomery Advertiser

Certainly your editorial was appropriate, being published in the midst of the Christmas season when the world is heralding, "Peace on earth and good will toward men." Someone has well said that, "Peace is not the absence of war, but the presence of Justice."

ALBERT E. FEWS.
353 South Jackson Street.

67-1945

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S COMMENT

Editor The Advertiser: The Montgomery Advertiser

Pictures in the October 15th number of "Life," "Deep Roots" riled me so much it caused me to write this article to "Grandma" and tell her about it. I am an old gentleman, 88 years old, hale and hardy, active in business. I am an old line Democrat. My first ballot was for Samuel Tilden in 1876. Tilden was elected, but the shrewd politicians got together, making a trade with some leaders of the South, whereby Hayes was to remove Federal troops from this section. There may be some truth in this statement because Hayes did remove the troops, soon after he was inaugurated.

The population of Dallas County you know, is about three-fifths negro. I have lived among these negroes the greater portion of my life, ever since I was ten years old. I know them thoroughly. I have several on my charity list, and contribute to their welfare in many ways. They all consider me a friend. For this reason I feel I am capable of writing of their habits and customs. Montgomery, Alabama

Selma is a city of culture and wealth. We have everything that much larger cities have, only on a smaller scale. Selma is the only city in the United States that had two U. S. Senators at the same time, John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus. Morgan, the father of the Isthmus Canal, and the annexation of Hawaii as a part of our country. Pettus, that noble old Roman and hero in many battles of the Civil War.

Now to get down to my subject, the Negro question. Some of the finest characters of any race, that live in Selma, are Negroes, honorable christian men and women, splendid doctors, dentists, lawyers, merchants, preachers, and teachers. These are highly respected, and can vote if they chose. Very few take advantage of this perogative. Most of the women are kind and benevolent. They will adopt any stray negro child, notwithstanding they already have a house full of their own. These women make good servants, and respected. They receive good wages. There is another class, the most numerous, who are ignorant, dirty and lazy, altogether worthless. The higher class know this as well as I. These are the ones who are jealous of their women, and will kill each other at the drop of a hat. If one is caught, talking to his lady love, or wife, that negro is sure headed for the grave yard. 11-4-45

These are the ones who furnish the vast majority of court cases. Without them, lawyers would have little to do in the criminal docket. It is this class of Negroes who cannot qualify for the ballot, the northern politicians to the contrary. I well remember reconstruction days, the horrors we of the South had to undergo. No use repeating conditions of those days, they are too well known. I will repeat the kind of receipt the carpetbagger gave these ignorant Negroes, when they collected the $2.50 in promising the forty acres and mule, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so have I lifted up $2.50 from this d—— old fool's pocket." I saw many receipts of this kind in my youth.

I think it was Old Joe Cannon, or Vice President Marshall who said what this country needed most, was a good five cent cigar. I can improve on this. What this country needs most, is to get rid of the professional politician. They do nothing but try and stay in office and stir up strife and hatred among the races. Here in Selma the Negroes are contented and happy. In all my years in Selma, I can recall but one serious trouble between the races. That was in 1872. We have good Negro schools, taught by educated Negroes. The only thing I could suggest is a school, where they can be taught domestic science, something on the order of Montevallo. Most of them haven't the slightest idea how to make a bed, set a table, or cook decently. These things should be taught them. Better wages would be the result.

At present the negro is sitting on top of the world. The more children they can gather under their wing, the bigger the amount of cash the government pays them. They are certainly enjoying themselves. Unlike the white man, they make no effort to save for a rainy day. They are the only people I know, that adhere strictly to the Bible, "Take no thought of tomorrow." They are the jolliest and happiest of people. I wish "Life's" representative could come to Selma some Saturday. Thousands congregate on Washington, Alabama and Water Streets, dressed in every shade of color. Boy, they "shore" have a good time.

C. C. GRAYSON.

Selma, Ala.

Alabama

Investigator Exposes Alabama Terror Campaign

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

12-23-45

Union Springs Police Department Stands Accused

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.— (SNS) — Terror against the Negro people of South Alabama rages according to reports. Edgar Thomas, Ed Day Gary, war veteran and Jesse Hytower have all been victims of police brutality and murder since October 7th in Union Springs. An alarming number of Negro citizens and businessmen have been driven out of the city as a result of the ruthless campaign of terror instituted by the Union Springs police department. These are the facts uncovered by Kenneth C. Kennedy, Southern Negro Youth Congress Student Staff member.

On Oct. 7, 1945, Edgar Thomas, age 65, a wealthy Negro business man and property owner of Union Springs was in his store discussing the race problem with a companion. Dewey Bradley, a police officer appeared at the door presumably to get a beer. Overhearing the conversation he proceeded to the rear of the building, broke into the store and beat Thomas unmercifully, finally arresting him on a charge of disorderly conduct. Thomas was released on bail shortly after upon protests of white friends.

CLAIM THREATS 12-23-45

According to Bradley, Thomas then made threats on his life. On Saturday morning, Oct. 13, Bradley returned to Thomas' store with another officer and shot him in cold blood using a pistol and sawed off shot gun. Rev. J. L. Pinkney, a Negro business man next door to Thomas and a witness to the shooting was ordered to leave town before sundown. Pinkney is now in Chicago. Other witnesses refuse to allow their names to be used or to discuss the matter because of warnings and threats made by Bradley.

A few weeks later Ed Day Gary, a Negro war veteran was shot thru the eye by Bradley. Gary is now in Tuskegee Veterans Hospital where he has had his eye removed.

ANOTHER VICTIM

The last of Bradley's known victims was Jesse Hytower. Hytower was shot to death after an unmerciful beating by Bradley. His 'crime' was possession of a knife.

Bradley walks the streets of Union Springs a free man. He has, however, been relieved of his police duties by the City Council.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress is forwarding a complete report of these incidents to the Department of Justice. Under a recent ruling of the Court in the Screws case, the Department of Justice is bound to take action against Bradley.

Frank Talk On Segregation

Tuskegee Head Warns Against Frustration

The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By F. D. PATTERSON
President of Tuskegee Institute

THE Amercian Indian became totally ineffective and practically extinct in the country of his origin because he resorted to physical combat against his enemies without taking into account the fact that the bow and arrow and the tomahawk were inferior to the musket and rifle.

The Negro through his wisdom in the past has managed to survive in significant numerical numbers, though he has failed to gain, to date full fledged American citizenship. Like every minority group in contact with a dominant culture which resists integration, the tensions under which the minority group lives are severe. This situation in a democratic nation is made acute by the inconsistency of professed political and social ideals with the undemocratic practice of discrimination. This discrimination denies to citizens because of racial, religious or regional affiliations denies the privileges which the tenets of democracy seek to guarantee. 12-29-45



F. D. PATTERSON

UNDERSTANDABLE VIOLENT REACTION IS DANGEROUS

Negroes of today, acutely aware of this discrepancy, react violently to it. This is understandable and may be expected to increase in the future. Our concern should be that of determining how this mounting revulsion to discrimination may be effectively channelled so that it does not become a waste of energy characterized by bellicose futility and the warping of the lives of Negro youth to the extent that accomplishment is impossible.

One suspects that this is happening in large degrees and its manifestatons is the cynical ne'er do well who finds in race prejudice excuse for personal failure; and in the drink crazed, pleasure loving hordes of young Negroes who are squandering their resources in dissipation.

The period through which this nation and all nations are now passing is to say the least highly critical. For Negroes as a tenth part of this nation the hazards of reconversion and the possibilites for the future are doubly critical. We need as never before a flexible program of action that will seek progress in every honest and intelligent way in which it may be made.

COURAGEOUS LEGAL ACTION GREAT NEED

Such a program will involve action in the courts to secure legal rights; courageous facing of issues with no equivocation as to expectations in terms of full equality and justice in all relations involving Negroes as American citizens.

It must likewise encompass a realistic understanding of the power and durability of prejudice and not assume a cause to be lost because it is not won after the first effort. Whether we like it or not all soldiers or not even most of them fought to change the American way of life. That way which involves much injustice to the Negro is going to change for the better, but slowly. 12-29-45

Negroes will and must continue to make gains in the face of continuing prejudice and that prejudice includes as a part of its pattern enforced segregation in many relationships involving schools, hospitals and other agencies serving the mass welfare. This is unchristian and inconsistent with professed American ideals. It must not be extended and it should be broken down as rapidly as possible wherever it existed.

SEGREGATED PATTERN OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES

Nevertheless under present conditions in many places the segregated pattern provides the only large opportunity Negroes have either for service or occupational participation on professional and skilled levels. We need this opportunity. The opportunity for participation even where segregation is not required is provided by Negro institutions such as insurance companies, Negro newspapers and extends to the paid personnel of organizations concerned with job adjustment and protest. 12-29-45

To label and denounce compulsory segregation is necessary and right. To fail to recognize such advantages as it offers is unwise and denies an important source of growth and strength. Substantial progress for the Negro requires that an important percentage be gainfully employed at work which corresponds to the ability and aptitude of the individual and which offers sufficient remuneration to enable comfortable living.

FOUNDATION FOR RACIAL PROGRESS

It is from families thus adjusted who are able to give the advantages of education to their children along with moral and spiritual values of a good home life that must provide the foundation for racial progress.

The extent to which our planning as a group permits this as an experience for the majority of Negroes we are secure in our bid for full integration. The extent to which we become intellectual cry babies, unadjusted, ill-prepared and unwilling to face the realities of the stimulation which confronts us including race prejudice and its diverse manifestations we are committing racial suicide.

some one
him.
The statement
, accompanied b
other officers

Insulted On Every Hand

Pittsburgh Courier 2-3-45

There is very little that Alabama could do about the situation under her present outmoded, backward judicial system in which the jury not only decides upon guilt, but decides upon the sentence as well. Mr. McQueen, the Attorney General, pointed out that the judge was helpless and the jurors could not divorce themselves from prejudice.

He suggested that education is the solution. It will be if the war lasts long enough . . . twenty or thirty years. That will be too long and loo late. When it is remembered that the State militia had to be called out in Georgetown County, South Carolina, a few weeks ago, to prevent a resentful mob of Negroes from lynching a white man who had slain one of their number and had gone scot free, one envisages the handwriting on the wall.

Alabama is in need of judicial reform. So, for that matter, are most of the Southern States.

Freedom from intimidation and humiliation is the other vital point that Alabama has not tackled at all. Negroes are insulted on every hand; called "uncle," "boy," "girl" or any word that suggests to the Negro that he is a nobody.

White people push and shove that they may be FIRST to get on the bus or street car. They are pitiable in their attempt to prove that they are somebody.

Not all of the white people are guilty of this, of course, but far too many. 2-3-45

It would be wise for white people of Alabama to understand that they could build the greatest university and school system for Negroes in the world and it would go for naught if they called its students by some derogatory name. Justification or not, that is human nature and the Negro is human.

White Man Rules By Fear

Pgh Courier - Pa. 2-3-45

Alabama is not even working on two vital points. Justice is one. Here in Alabama the white man still rules the Negro by fear; the very fear that we are supposed to be fighting against. The interview with the Attorney General showed clearly that there is still a cheap price on the life of any Negro in Alabama.



Mr. Young

The most honored Negro soldier, wearing the Congressional Medal of Honor, can be slain in Alabama by the lowest white criminal in the State without due punishment to the slayer, because here in Alabama ANY white man has the PRIVILEGE to kill any Negro without any fear of suffering the extreme penalty.

What kind of logic is it that says that a Negro who slays a Negro, no matter if he stood behind a door all night and shot his victim at dawn, does so in passion? Yet, when that same Negro kills a white man in the heat of an argument, he is guilty of premeditated murder.

Alabama has fought Federal attempts to balance the scales of justice, contending that it was a State's responsibility. Many people have agreed with her, but a continued existence of her lethargy in protecting the lives of her citizens cannot help but condemn her ability to straighten out her own affairs.

Fear Votes For Masses

Pgh. Courier — Pa. 2-3-45

Alabama has made some commendable improvements for her Negro citizens. She has constantly increased her educational facilities and salaries for teachers. It must be remembered, however, that Alabama is a poor State. If Negroes and whites, North and South, would see her grant equal educational opportunities to the Negro and raise her standard of education to an approved level, they must do one or two things, or both: (1) They must insist on the removal of those barriers that prevent Alabama from becoming prosperous; (2) they must insist that the Federal Government supplement, greatly, the State's educational funds.

Politically, Negroes have not been denied the right to vote in the Democratic primary. With more and more Negroes voting, it should not be long before Alabama vacates her untenable position on the poll tax. I found much sentiment along this line. Yet, there are some white people who believe that the vote cannot be entrusted to the masses, colored or white. 2-3-45

Economically, the Negro is not as far advanced as a worker, as he is in the State of Georgia. This may be due to the lack of any great amount of industry. It may also be due to the attitude of the people that was expressed by Mr. Stanley of the Advertiser. He believes that there is a certain type of work that Negroes should be doing.

The cat was out of the bag. Because he wouldn't find a servant he was angry with all Negroes. He was willing to believe the most malicious of lies because he couldn't get someone to wait on him as if he were king.

"Maxwell Field," he continued, "came in here and hired 300 of our cooks. They pay them $20 per week and give them meals. You know that the average family can't afford to pay that."

I asked him if he had considered the fact that a family that couldn't pay a living wage didn't have any business with a cook or maid. He paused, and said, "Maybe not." 2-3-45

On leaving I asked him if he thought that omitting the word "Negro" after crime stories was possible in his newspaper. I don't think that he had ever considered it for he paused and then said that that was part of the story; it was a means of identification that could not be omitted.

"If a Negro kills somebody, I certainly want to know it," he said as I was leaving.

What a pity. But for such a deep-rooted prejudice, demanded by the South, this man might be one of America's great journalists. It must be a great handicap to be a white man living in the South.

EDITOR SOURS

Pittsburgh Courier

Loss of Cook, War Job for Negroes Make Editor Believe in Bump Clubs and That Race Is Getting Uppity and Mean

2-3-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

MONTGOMERY—Today I witnessed a tragedy of the South. It was not the scene of a lynching; it was not the merciless beating of some Negro and the cry of "n . . . r" in some dark corner of the night; it was the mind of a basically intelligent Southern white man, warped and demented by the South's racial fear, in which suspicion, with her thirsty dagger drawn, played havoc with his reason

C. M. Stanley is editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, a paper that has been right many times in the fight for the Negro. I walked into Mr. Stanley's office without any misgivings. He shook my hand and asked me to sit down. After I had told him my mission he launched into a tirade against the Negro that left me breathless with astonishment.

NEGROES UPPITY, MEAN

"I don't know what's happening to Negroes these days. They are different. They are uppity, mean, shiftless and rude. They won't work. They won't keep their word. Take this Bump Club for instance."

"Bump Club?," I asked, wondering if he were joking.

"You know what a Bump Club is, don't you?" 1-3-45

"Sorry. I am afraid I don't." I was ashamed of my stupidity.

"Well, the Negroes here have a Bump Club which says that the Negro hasn't a good day unless he bumps into some white woman on the street."

SEEN IT HAPPEN

I looked anxiously toward the nearest exit. Outside, printing presses were pounding. It couldn't happen here, I thought. This man was the editor of a large newspaper. It was his job to express the most rational views in his editorials. That called for a man with sound reason and an unbiased mind. Yet, when I looked at him again I saw that he believed every word that he had said. To confirm what he had said he added:

"I have seen the same thing happen right down there on the street."

NO ROCKING CHAIRS

I pointed out to him that on a crowded street he was liable to see anyone bumping into anyone; that if I went there looking for such I could give it the interpretation he gave. Without answering my stab at logic he said:

"Negroes won't work anymore. Do you know that you can't buy a rocking chair in Montgomery?"

"Why?" I asked meekly; ready for anything now 2-3-45

"Negroes have bought all of the rocking chairs and are sitting on their porches rocking. They say they are going to rock for the duration. We can't find a cook or a maid anywhere."

Sparks Favors Ballot

Pgh Courier 2-3-45 Pa

Would Also Improve Educational Facilities For Negroes—Believes Negro Work Clauses Will Improve With Industrial Advances in the State

MONTGOMERY — "Whenever a Negro is qualified to vote, he should vote," declared Gov. Chauncey Sparks, in an interview here. Continuing his statement, Governor Sparks said: "I have no fear of Negroes voting. Wherever they have voted in this State they have been as good Democrats as whites." (Reference was to voting in the Democratic primary).

Referring to the Negro's economic status, Governor Sparks lamented the fact that so many Negroes were migrating from Alabama to other sections of the Nation and said: "I have told many people that we are losing a great asset in the loss of this Negro labor."

CHANCE FOR NEGRO 2-3-45

He said that the Negro was seeking an opportunity to sell his labor and pointed out in this respect that the number of Negro tenant farmers in Alabama was steadily decreasing while the number of white tenant farmers was steadily increasing. Also, he said, the total number of tenant farmers has been steadily decreasing from 235,000 in 1900 to 130,000 now. He said that in 1900 there were seven Negro tenant farmers to every five whites. Today, he said, the ratio is in exact reverse order.

In summing up his statement on the economic status of the Negro, Governor Sparks said that the South had never had an opportunity to offer the Negro industrial advancements in Alabama. Also, he said that more land had been bought for this college. He said that as the South's industrially, the Negro ed- ucation and expected to make many improvements in Negro education for Montgomery, had also been donated that only recently Alabama had an opportunity to sell his labor and pointed out in this respect that the number of Negro tenant farmers in Alabama was steadily decreasing while the number of white tenant farmers was steadily increasing. Also, he said, the total number of tenant farmers has been steadily decreasing from 235,000 in 1900 to 130,000 now. He said that in 1900 there were seven Negro tenant farmers to every five whites. Today, he said, the ratio is in exact reverse order.

In summing up his statement on the economic status of the Negro, Governor Sparks said that the South had never had an opportunity to offer the Negro industrial advancements in Alabama. Also, he said that more land had been bought for this college. He said that as the South's industrially, the Negro ed- ucation and expected to make many improvements in Negro education for Montgomery, had also been donated that only recently Alabama had an opportunity to sell his labor and pointed out in this respect that the number of Negro tenant farmers in Alabama was steadily decreasing while the number of white tenant farmers was steadily increasing. Also, he said, the total number of tenant farmers has been steadily decreasing from 235,000 in 1900 to 130,000 now. He said that in 1900 there were seven Negro tenant farmers to every five whites. Today, he said, the ratio is in exact reverse order.

In summing up his statement on the economic status of the Negro, Governor Sparks said that the

FAVORS EDUCATION—

Beside the annual appropriation which the State gives Tuskegee Institute, Governor Starks said that he was recommending to the coming Legislature that Alabama provide Tuskegee Institute with $51,000 for the operation of a School of Veterinary Medicine.

WELCOME TO CAPITOL

Governor Sparks said that Negroes were welcome to visit the Capitol. He pointed out that only recently the fact had been brought to his attention that there were no toilet facilities in the Capitol for Negroes. He said he immediately ordered that these facilities be provided. "I want them (Negroes) to feel at home here in their Capitol," he said, "for they have just as much right to come here as I have."

WARM HANDSHAKE

I walked into the Governor's office and found him there with his hand outstretched. It was a firm and warm handshake and I began the interview knowing that I couldn't have been received more honorably had I been the President of the United States.

Governor Sparks is short in stature and slightly rounded at the shoulders. He wore a dark blue serge suit with a yellow flower in his lapel. He gave the appearance of a prosperous business executive.

He was seated at his desk over which hung three gold-trimmed flags, one of the United States, one of the State and the Governor's Standard, in their proper order as to importance.

SEGREGATION BEST

One thing was apparent. The Governor was earnest. Pausing every few moments to look out of the window, he told of what he thought to be best for the Negro.

"Segregation is best for the Negro," he said. "I don't believe that Negroes want social equality."

I had not asked him for these statements and they were given voluntarily. He was not giving these statements in heated compassion. I got the impression that he felt that he was right in what he was saying.

As proof that Negroes wanted segregation he pointed out that practically 90 per cent of the Negroes of the North who go to college at all, go to college in the segregated colleges of the South. (WHY they come is, of course, debatable).

He was willing to concede every point except the point of segregation.

He is prejudiced. At the same time he is no race-baiter or demagogue. I found him a gentleman who respected me.

Better Jobs Assured For Negroes, Declares Anderson

Pittsburgh Courier - p2, 2-3-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

MONTGOMERY—"There has been a definite trend of improvement in the up-grading of Negroes in industry in Alabama," declared C. F. Anderson, State director of the United States Employment Service, in an interview here. Mr. Anderson pointed out that the shipbuilding industry in Mobile was a good example. He said that a great percentage of the increase in the gunpowder bag industry in this State would be Negro women.

Mr. Anderson said that there were no offices of the USES manned by Negroes in Alabama. He added, however, that at one time there was one Negro hired by the USES in Alabama and that his job was to act as a liaison agent in informing Negroes of jobs that USES had to offer. It was pointed out to him that North Carolina was hiring thirty or forty Negroes in executive positions and he was asked if he contemplated any such hiring of Negroes in Alabama.

"We have considered the matter for some time," he answered, "but I would say that it is a probability rather than a possibility."

He said that the placement of Negroes near Anniston was considerably higher than that of the whites. "This agency recognizes that the economic development of the Negro is one of the most pressing problems," he affirmed.

IMPROVED STATUS FOR VETERANS

Mr. Anderson recalled the building of the Tuskegee Army Air Field and said that McKissack and McKissack asked that Negroes be allowed to do the job. He said that Negroes were recruited from Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and all around to furnish this Negro labor. "This job was done from top to bottom by Negroes," he declared. 2-3-45

"I think that the Negro veteran has more than an even chance to return to an improved economic status," he concluded.

Negroes Told To Accept Dixie Racial Patterns

Chicago Defender 1-20-45

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP)—Negroes were advised last week to accept southern race theories by the Modern Education and Religious Bureau, Inc., when it celebrated its eighth anniversary here.

The local office is headed by the Rev. Joseph B. Bonner, who works under the direction of Bishop Joseph J. Higgs, Washington, D. C., national director. 1-20-45

Here is how this organization advises Negroes:

1. "The South is the natural home of the Negro.

2. "The southern white man is the Negro's friend and anyone who teaches otherwise is an enemy to the Negro's welfare and progress.

3. "The white man understands the Negro from the fact that he has spent 265 years with him in the South and this period has created instinctive friendship.

4. "The Negro should remember that it took the white man 5,000 years to arrive at his present status, whereas the Negro has come from a heathen state to his present standing in only 265 years through the help of the white race.

5. "The Negro's stay with the white man has resulted, for the former, in education and prosperous, desirable citizenship.

6. "Let us be patient and not hasty, law down undue suspicion and become self-controlling, respect everybody and practice to the greatest degree politeness, gratefulness to every man, and God and angels will bless us.

7. "Communism is dangerous and destructive to American principles and citizenship.

8. "Communism is against Christian religion." 1-20-45

Southern newspapers allow the organization ample space in appreciation of the attitude a Negro organization should take on the race question.

Founded in 1942, the Modern Education and Religious Bureau, Inc., is dedicated to the purpose of combating communism among Negroes and promoting harmony between the races in the South. It sends speakers to industries and distributes literature in Negro churches and schools, urging Negroes to remember that the southern white is his "natural friend and champion."

White Alabama Hero Says War Changed His Opinion of Negroes

Pittsburgh Courier 6-30-45

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—(ANP)—Sgt. Henry Eugene Erwin, the first B-29 crewman to win the Medal of Honor and who is recuperating here at the Northington General Hospital from severe phosphorous burns, declared last week that the war has changed his mind about Negroes.

Sgt. Erwin, whose red hair has won him the nickname of "Red," told how he was injured aboard a B-29 bomber en route to smash Japanese military targets on Iwo Island. His best friend, Sgt. Herbert Schnipper, was a right gunner on his plane. Sgt. Schnipper saved Red's life by administering blood plasma after he was wounded by a phosphorous bomb.

"He's a Jewish boy from Jamaica, N. Y., said the wounded hero in reference to Sgt. Schnipper. "You know in Alabama, I hadn't known many Jewish people. Not many Catholics, either. In the Army you learn something about people. When you get a buddy on your plane and eat and sleep together, and borrow each other's clothes, and fight together, you learn there's not much difference in religions. This Sgt. Schnipper is a really swell guy; he'd give me the shirt off his back and there's nothing I wouldn't do for him."

Red predicted that the country will be better off "for what our boys are learning about these things."

His pre-war opinion about Negroes has changed. Born in Docena, Ala., a little coal mining town, on May 8, 1921, Sgt. Erwin was reared in an environment hostile to Negroes. His family was poor. His father was a coal miner who worked hard and earned little.

"Take Negroes," he continued. "You know, down South here, the people don't think so much of the Negro; they think he doesn't work. Well, when I saw what the Negro engineers did in getting the blacktop down on our field at Guam, I changed my mind about them too."

67-1945

Anti-Semitism Among Negroes

the Call

BY DAN GARDNER

Anti-Semitism is a delicate subject. In fact, the term has become almost explosive and unmentionable. Fear of being identified as a "Jew-baiter" or an anti-Semite has all but banned frank discussion of the matter, and one would look for many days before he found a professional Negro leader willing publicly to air his views on the subject.

To get around being called anti-Semitic and, at the same time, bring into the open the ramifications of the question, one has to be somewhat careful in the use of words as well as a bit reckless in walking where angels fear to tread. 6-15-45

Right now the Negro is being pressed on all sides by other minority groups which wish to make common cause with him in these difficult times when cooperation among minority groups for unity and strength are necessary to advance the aspirations and aims of such groups.

I think American minorities, such as Jews, Italians, Irish and Germans, really have the secret envy of the Negro because of his possession of the one thing that all of them lack. The Negro is a native American — not foreign-born as are the others. Kansas City, Mo.

The American Negro, being native to the soli, were he white, could capitalize to the fullest extent on this link to the soil but, being black, he has to live as a ward, more or less tolerated through the good graces of the white man, and the white man is in power. Had most Jews the prize possession of the American Negro, native heritage, he would probably be the strongest force in American life today. But, since he does not have it, there is reason for his seeking unity and common cause with the American Negro. 6-15-45

The charges that Jews exploit Negroes wherever they meet them has been made ever since I can remember and probably will continue to be made after I am dead and gone. The exploitation charge was based on economic dealings; it stems from certain practices that obtain in the poorer neighborhoods, where the small storekeeper grocer, butcher, haberdasher, jeweler, etc., pitches his camp. The so-called "sharp" driving practices of the Jew in this connection have been so exaggerated and played upon that it is small wonder that there does not exist actual hatred of him by Negroes. The facts of the matter are, however, Negroes don't hate anybody. You hear professional leaders holler from the hilltops that they hate this and hate that, but in the main, the great majority of Negroes don't have the time or the inclination to develop healthy hates for opposite races and most certainly, not the Jew.

The Negro lowest down feels a sort of kinship with the Jews that is as natural and homely as that which might exist between cousins. To the Jewish grocer or druggist the Negro in the neighborhood takes his troubles; to the Jewish butcher goes the Negro seeking credit for small purchases, and so on down the line. The degree of affability is enhanced by the everyday working out of living together amicably of these two un-alike people. 6-13-45

The affinity that the Negro feels with the Jew is surprising and would be extremely surprising to the Jew himself if he actually knew how close the average Negro feels towards him. Of course, there is the element of jealousy that exists among all people and that is common among Negroes who think the Jew is taking all his money with him helpless to stop him, and this jealousy is best seen in discussions of the Jew on the street corner or in the pool room where those who come in contact with him most professionally relate their experiences and let loose their squawks.

All this points to a healthy state upon which real unity can be built by the Negro and the Jewish people. The thing that irks the Negro most about the Jew, aside from his alleged sharp trading practices, is a tendency of the Jew, once he gets on his feet, to look the other way when the Negro with whom he has been associated in former times comes by. This is not really a Jewish trait and should not be ascribed as such. It is common to most of us, when we get a new coat, hat, shoes, cane and gloves, to walk on the other side of the street if we can get over there and ignore the fellows with whom we were close pals when our feet were on the ground and we had patches in our pants. In the case of the Jews, it is a sensitive point with Negroes because of the difference in color. The Negro, who cusses out one of his own goes snooty, secretly admires him and feels it necessary to go to his rescue if said Negro is mistreated by people of another race. However, he does not feel the same way about the Jew who gets prosperous and retires completely from the Negro scene upon which he built his fortune.

If Jewish leaders and those enlightened persons of the Jewish race, who are sincerely seeking to bring about a greater understanding between the two races, in which the common bonds of friendship and unity will be stressed, actually studied the matter and took practical steps to eliminate certain practices, they would find that making common cause with the Negro on a variety of subjects would give both races more strength than they ever dreamed.

Anti-Semitism and the Negro

Bustamante Serves Notice Of Anti-Semitic Campaign

Public Opinion

"I am going to start a war of race hatred . . . If have got to be a Dictator or a Hitler in Jamaica, I ar going to crush every Jew in Jamaica or compel them t leave the Island!" 1-15-45

This was the ominous threat that Hon. Alexander Bustamante made to a group of prominent citizens in the Council Chamber of the KSAC last Monday afternoon.

The persons present were Mayor Selvright, Hons. F. A. Pixley, E. R. D. Evans and J. A. McPherson, Messrs P. E. Trottman, Associate News Editor of the Gleaner, Leslie Alexander, Douglas, an employee of M. M. Alexander Ltd. and H. Brandt reporter of the Daily News.

Mr. Bustamante was attacking Gleaner Editor Sealy for writing editorials to "undermine and intimidate" him.

Mr. Trottman pointed out that it was not fair to Mr. Sealy to single him out for attack since he was only an employee of the Gleaner.

Said Mr. Bustamante:

"I am going to destroy the Gleaner. I am going to print 20,000 copies of my newspaper and circulate them freely in every part of the country. I am going to have public meetings all over the Island.

"I am going to start a war of race hatred — a thing I've never done before. If I have got to be a Dictator or a Hitler in Jamaica I am going to crush every Jew in Jamaica or compel them to leave the Island."

Mr. Bustamante's threat was repeated over and over with great emphasis.

NEGRO JEWS OBSERVE HEBREW NEW YEAR

Defender-Chicago, Illinois 9-15-45



Rabbi Wentworth A. Matthew, center, blows the ram's horn, or shofar, in the Synagogue of the Royal Order of Ethiopian Hebrews, in New York City, which ushered in Rosh Hashanar, the Hebrew New Year 5,706. With him are Rabbi Darney Small of Brooklyn, right and Radioman 3-c Samuel E. Matthew, son of Rabbi Matthew. He was granted time off from his duties at the Armed Guard Base in Brooklyn to attend the ceremonies.

By Albert Deutsch

Race Hate Seen As 'Group Neurosis' By Specialist

P. M. N. Y. N.Y.

Dr. I. S. Wechsler, the well-known neurologist, is convinced that anti-Semitism represents a group neurosis that can't be cleared away through logic or reason alone. In a challenging essay on the psychology of anti-Semitism in his new book, *The Neurologist's Point of View* (L. B. Fischer, New York), he draws up an impressive list of the contradictions that make up the anti-Semite's prejudices that illustrate their irrational basis.

8-8-45

The Jew is accused by some anti-Semites as being par excellence the capitalist exploiter and financial slave-driver of humanity; by others (at times, by the same ones) he is accused of seeking to disrupt and subvert the capitalist structure. In the same breath, he is charged with being a staunch Bolshevik and a rabid individualist, a reactionary and a rebel.

Some anti-Semites say that "some of my best friends are Jews" but that the Jews in general are no good. Others say they "have nothing against the Jews in general"; they just dislike all the individual Jews with whom they come in contact.

"He (the Jew) is educated and polished and cultured," Wechsler observes, in probing the anti-Semite mentality, "and he is low and vulgar and loud. He furnishes a large number of superior types and geniuses, and a greater number of mental and moral defectives. He is shy and meek and afraid, and he is bold and pushing and grasping.

"He is of noble stock, with a family tree which can be traced to whole princely forests, and he is a mongrel among races. He is a coward and a brave man. He has the oldest concept of national unity, but he does not know the meaning of patriotism.

"He is cunning and clever, yet he concocts the insane plots of the 'Elders of Zion.' He is peaceful and harmless and moral, and he kills Christian children for Passover feasts."

Paraphrasing Bertrand Russell, Wechsler explains anti-Semitism as "the concoction of plausible reason for useful error."

Extending the list of Wechsler's anti-Semitic contradictions to the Negro in America, it might be pointed out that the Southern racists sneers at the Negro as being "naturally servile and slavish" when he is resigned to second-class citizenship and damns him as "uppity" when he seeks his rights as a full citizen. The racists claim the Negro is "congenitally and irrevocably inferior to the white," but they strive mightily to "keep him in his place" lest he rise to an equal plane or outdistance his "superior" competitors in a fair contest.

Intelligence alone would have long ago solved the riddle of race hatred if it were merely a matter of logic, Wechsler tells us. He finds the roots of anti-Semitism imbedded in the deepest layers of emotion.

"The human animal feels first and thinks afterward," says the neurologist. "He may delude himself into believing that he feels as he thinks. In reality, he thinks as he feels."

Waves of anti-Semitism, he notes, have invariably followed wars, violent political revolutions, pestilential outbreaks and other crises. "Persecutions and massacres," he adds, "offer a good vicarious outlet and a flight from inner and outer difficulties."

Wechsler, in this essay, understresses the economic and social roots of anti-Semitism and other forms of group prejudice. But his analysis of the evil as a manifestation of group neurosis certainly merits the consideration of those who would uproot it.

67-1945

Arkansas

THEY CALLED HIM BLACK WHEN HE WAS

LILY-WHITE Chicago Defender

6-23-45

WARREN, Ark. — Dixie's most distinguished award fell upon an anti-Negro GI here this week.

They called him black when he was lily-white. 6-23-45

Formerly white, Pvt. Nolan B. Shirey returned here from Italy this week with the purple face because his outfit, the 473rd Regiment had been mistaken for the all-Negro 92nd.

ey first thought of his mother, Mrs. J. L. Johnson. He wrote home to ask her to protest.

Charging that Time and Life magazines had confused his white outfit with "those dam Negroes" in the 92nd, Pvt. Shirey demanded that his hometown paper, the Eagle Democrat, come to his rescue.

In an article headed "Shirey Writes Mother 473rd a White Unit," the Dixie GI said that his unit had been attached to the all-Negro 92nd Infantry Division for rations and administration.

"But why?" asked Pvt. Shirey. "Because those dam negroes have never been able to take the krauts nor were they able to hold what the 473rd went out and took, which accounts for our unit having to stay at the front so long without being pulled back for a rest which caused our casualties to increase."

Shirey, who graduated here in 1941 from Warren high school and has been writing home since V-E Day of his experiences in Northern Italy, described the one experience he could not undergo.

"Yes, it is bad to see your buddies get it, but it still makes matters worse than they say that the negroes did this and that.

"Being Southern boy and the army hasn't changed me a bit, it sorta gets me to be called a negro," lamented Shirey.

In his letter home Shirey told his mother to have the Eagle Democrat write Life and Time that the 473rd, to which he belongs, is composed of "white men."

"I'm not writing this on my own behalf," Shirey said. "I'm thinking of the 24 fellows that won't come home at all and the 185 that will take their scares, artificial limbs and so on home with them out of the 185 or so fellows that started out with us."

THOMAS L. STOKES

Intolerance On the Increase

Atlanta Constitution



WASHINGTON.—Little items culled here and there in the "land of the free and the home of the brave": 2-13-45

A Japanese girl, an American citizen, born in this country, ejected from a Chicago hospital where she had been taken for an emergency operation. . . . A group of Japanese-American citizens donate blood to the Red Cross in Boston, and the state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars protests—"I wouldn't want any Japanese blood and I don't think that our servicemen would."

In Placer county, California, 300 residents sign a petition to boycott returning Japanese-Americans and those who do business with them, a petition circulated by a deputy sheriff, commander of the local post of Veterans of Foreign wars. . . . In that same county a vigilante band attempts to dynamite and burn a fruit-shed on the ranch of a returned Japanese-American, an act denounced by Gov. Warren as "atrocious." . . . In the same county also, Japanese-Americans wounded in the service of our country are afraid to go outside the hospital for exercise and air.

In Hood River, Ore., the American Legion post erased from its honor roll the names of 16 Japanese-Americans several weeks ago. National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling recommended that the names be restored. The local post refused. . . . The Hermiston, Ore., Post of Disabled American Veterans votes "never to allow a Japanese or a colored veteran"to become members.

Japanese-Americans are fighting valiantly, in Italy, in the Pacific. Stories of their heroism are coming back.

Are we going into another era of intolerance such as followed the first World War? 2-13-45

Numerically, the Japanese-Americans are negligible, almost infinitesimal. The importance of these isolated incidents lies in the fact that intolerance breeds intolerance, that it may spread to include other racial elements. There are indications that the Japanese-Americans are being used as a ready instrument by some people and some interests for their own purposes, including intolerance against others, particularly Negroes. The Negro population on the west coast has grown tremendously during the war.

There were only 127,000 Japanese in our population of 130-odd millions. They were concentrated on the Pacific coast. The War Relocation Authority, which supervised their removal from the west coast, had 110,000 under its jurisdiction at various camps. Already 33,000 have been relocated, scattered about the country.

Thus far less than 250 have been sent back to the Pacific coast.

There should be no trouble in taking care of this tiny minority among our great population and vast living spaces.

The danger is that this fairly simple problem will be exploited by the demagogic types which rise, fronting for selfishness and prejudice, despite the fine intentions of most of our people and the splendid job being done by the churches and other organizations. 2-13-45

There are signs of this on the Pacific coast. There is, for example, Dr. John H. Lechner, former clergyman, who has occasionally posed as a friend of the Japanese, and yet has spent much time going around haranguing against them, organizing meetings, inspiring resolutions. He has been charged by responsible sources with being a front for landowners, produce growers, commission merchants and florists who took over the business of the evacuated Japanese.

He operates through an organization called "Americanism Educational League." He parades his "Americanism." 2-13-45

Another sample is a booklet, "The Japs Must Not Come Back," by Lambert Schuyler, recommending deportation of Japanese both from the United States and Hawaii, which, he says, would leave to "our farmers" a heritage of "a vast and lucrative truck-gardening business." Mr. Schuyler plays much on "white supremacy," saying, among other things, "Perhaps we here on the Pacific coast, removed as yet only a generation or two from the pioneers who dared anything, can solve our racial problem before it becomes insoluble and at the same time can show the way whereby the south can solve its race problem, too, instead of sinking under it." His book has a distinctly Nazi flavor.

Is this the kind of land our pioneers founded?

POWELL SAYS WEST COAST RACE HATERS ARE FIGHTING JAPS AND NEGROES WITH PROPAGANDA

Oklahoma City Black Dispatch Okla.

American Veterans Organization Passes Rule Not to Let Japanese or Negroes To Become Members

2-3-45

EQUALITY MEANS ALL WHITES ARE EQUAL

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Race-haters on the West Coast are fomenting discussion not only against Japanese Americans, but against Negroes who have moved into the area to perform war work, Congressman Adam Powell jr. (D) of New York declared last week. He warned that a "watchful eye" be kept on those elements who pose as American patriots but who at the same time are "spreading the virus of racial hatred from coast to coast,"

The New York congressman cited two recent evidences of the strategy being followed to support his warning. He pointed to the action of the Hermiston (Ore.) Post, disabled American veterans, who on Jan. 16 had voted "Never to allow a Japanese or a colored veteran" to become members of the post. 2-3-45

The other instance is the announced intention of a Dr. John R. Lechner of San Francisco to write a book on the so-called Negro question. Lechner is currently exercised over the migration of Negroes to the west, Powell said, and believes that "a better understanding" by people in the area of white southerners who have also come should enable them to "absorb those ideas of white supremacy" which Lechner claims, have "solved the Negro question best of all."

To more clearly establish the link between the plight of the Niso (American-born Japanese), and the Negro, Powell referred to a booklet published last year by Heron House at Winslow, Washington called "The Japs Must Not Come Back." It was written by a Lambert Schuyler. The congressman picked out one paragraph and read it: 2-3-45

"Obviously and without the shadow of a doubt," wrote Schuyler, "the congress intended the words 'all men are created equal' to mean white men; and the public concurred in that understanding . . ."

Powell said he had not been able to get much of a line on Schuyler yet, but hopes to do so. Lechner, he said, "is a phoney from 'way back." For two years, Powell asserted, he has been lecturing against the Japanese, lobbying against their return to the coast and opposing Japanese American units in the army. Now he comes along and says, with regard to the Council for civic unity and the Mayor's Committee for Home Front Uinty, both of San Francisco, according to Powell, "that kind of thing"—and those are Lechner's words, Powell emphasized—"would be all right if it weren't for the preachers and bishops who are always bending over to kiss a Negro's backside."

The freshman congressman reminded that this is a country of many peoples. 2-3-45 "Here," he said, "we're supposed to live in harmony. Japanese citizens are fighting this war with distinction. Witness the record of the 100th battalion which has drawn the praise of Secretary Stimson. And Negroes are fighting this war too with equal valor. When bigoted individuals such as the Hermiston post and the Lechners and Schuylers begin to spew forth with lessons in disunity, it is time we open our eyes to their machinations."

TENSION HIGH OVER NISEI

Pittsburgh Courier 1-27-45 Pa.

AUBURN, Calif.—In two Pacific Coast States units of war veteran groups have taken action in direct opposition to stated policy of the American Legion in maintaining that "bigotry and race hatred have no place in American life."

In Hermiston, Ore., the Disabled American Veterans Post recently barred from membership Nisei (Japanese of American extraction and Negro war veterans). Ralph Shaw, adjutant of the Hermiston Post, stated that Japanese and Negro veterans should form their own groups.

Following the return of one Nisei family to the fruit growing region of Placer County in Northern California, Deputy Sheriff Jack Hannon, commander of Donor Post 1942, VFW, called a meeting, at which 300 persons signed a petition agreeing to boycott all returning Japanese-Americans, and all persons who do business with them.

It is also in this county, location of an Army Hospital for wounded veterans, that a number of wounded Nisei veterans have refused to leave the hospital area, due to the fact that among fruit growers and residents in the county there exists an almost unanimous attitude of hostility against Japanese Americans.

The situation in Placer County is so grave that both the Army and Relocation Authorities have taken cognizance of it and are studying ways to counteract the strong racial feeling in the area. Property owned by Nisei in the section recently has been burned by mysterious fires. 1-27-45

The Hermiston, Ore., situation is smoothed over by veteran leaders in the statement that "while seemingly we have good Japanese in our Army we believe it would create a disturbance in our ranks when the boys who are fighting come home remembering the 'march of death,' and other similar circumstances."

'Negro Problem Vital Issue In Our Country'--Einstein

Chicago Defender

(Photo Page 11)

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK.—Prof. Albert Einstein, world's foremost scientist, this week told the Chicago Defender, in an exclusive interview, that the Negro question "is one of the most important questions in our time in this country." 5-19-45

Although the white-haired mathematician and astrophysicist was 66 years old on Monday, his social vision is as youthful and fearless as some 23-year-old idealist's. He unhesitantly rebuked Rep. Rankin of Mississippi, endorsed all progressive measures to advance Negro interests, and when asked whether one race is superior to another said:

"No. All races have the same potentialities. I believe that animals who can have children together are not very profoundly different from each other."

Fascism's Fall Important

I was interviewing the theorist of relativity just at the moment when the surrender of Berlin was announced over the radio. Einstein promptly said.

"The fall of Berlin does not mean the end of fascism. It is a victory over German fascism, but not over fascism in general. Look at Argentina and Spain. Yes, there are fascists in America too."

Giving the Defender the only interview he has ever given to the Negro press, according to his statement, and his first comment on the issue of "white supremacy," he went on to say, "Although fascism is not vanquished really, the defeat of fascism anywhere and everywhere is important to the Negro." 5-19-45

Racism Hurts South

I talked with the world-famous professor for an hour and a half in his small study in his simple home on Mercer street, in Princeton, N. J. I was accompanied by my wife, acting as my secretary, and a photographer.

Einstein's principal statement was this:

"What is important is that there is a prejudice against people who have been misused and abused. The Negroes were brought here by greediness. And people see in them the wrong they have done to them. This is a general trend in human nature: that people hate most those to whom they have done wrong. Of course I do not believe in any kind of superiority of the white people. The white world possesses a certain technical superiority; and "white supremacy" is itself a product of this technical superiority. This does not touch upon real human values.

"I believe that it is a great misfortune for America to have circumstances here which retard the social development of the whole country: circumstances which have done the greatest damage to the people of the South. For real social progress can only be real when it is for all of the people. The discrimination in wages, for example—to give the Negroes less than others—makes it hard to improve the lot of the other people. From the practical standpoint it is a great handicap. 5-19-45

"The moral handicap is still greater than the purely economic.

'Law And the People'

"Of course, then, there is the question of what can be done. I believe that something can be done by law, but the most important thing cannot be done by law but only by the people. To overcome discrimination every person has to show openly that he is opposed to discrimination.

"One must try to treat the Negro on an equal level privately and in public. This is the most important thing. This can only be done by example. In their daily lives people must show a complete sense of equality. They can participate in bettering this condition if they have it honestly in mind."

When I asked Einstein how it happened that he was willing to speak so forthrightly on an issue that most native-born whites fear to discuss, he smiled and said:

"I am an old man, and have nothing to fear." 5-19-45

Denounces Rankin

Asked what he thought of a man like Rankin who attacked Jews and Negroes on the congressional floor, the theorist indirectly took a poke at the whole of congress for listening to him. He said:

"He is a politician who believes he can make gains in employing these ends. It is a deplorable thing that he can make advances with this. People cannot attain their ends with such means if there is not something wrong with others."

Finally, when I asked him what he thought of the Negroes' demand for "full integration into the life of America," he came out flatfooted: 5-19-45

"This is a desirable objective. It is important not to be conscious of differences. The whole thing is more and more a question of integration."

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES
Cir. D. 82,213

MAY 30 1945

Representing the Negro

To the Editor of The Times:

A recent article in the local papers entitled, "Racial Restrictions" by a Negro Citizens' Council was somewhat misleading and amusing to one who knows the facts. It is safe to assume that the real estate agent in question was more interested in the sale of his property than he was to help obtain homes for the colored people.

We note that the executive committee signed the article. Among the names of the executive committee were individuals who are not Negroes. Why go under the disguise of a Negro Citizens' Council. Would it not be more honest if they would call themselves an inter-racial council?

FAIR PLAY

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH
Cir. D. 25,972

JUN 2 - 1945

Letters to The Editor

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NEGRO

Editor, The Telegraph:

I am a Northerner and read with much interest your article "Unwise Scorn of Benevolence," dated March 29.

Of course I agree entirely with the Negro author in demanding absolute equality as a right and not a charity.

The white man, of course, contributed a lot to the Negro education. I'd go further and say that the white man often contributes to the welfare of the Negro. But I say to you if he had equal opportunity, there would be no need of our contributions.

Give him a chance to hold any job he can qualify for at equal pay. Give him a chance to vote against the discriminatory laws passed by the white man of the South, and the Negro would not need your charity.

As to your relations with the Negro, which are gradually improving year by year—yes they are improving as long as the Negro "yes, sirs" the white man, but let him just raise his voice in protest against the thousands of wrongs heaped upon him by you, and you shoot him down like a rattlesnake, with no law against the assassin.

Even the just demand of equal opportunity by this Negro author is indignantly condemned by you. The idea of a Negro being so bold!

When will you people of the South learn that every dollar put into pay envelopes of the Negro is that much more money put in circulation, which returns to your own personal advantage?

Oh when will you learn that a nation cannot live half free and half slave, nor can a nation prosper when half or any great portion of its people live in utter want and poverty and misery. But there is hope for even you people of the South. Just as the savage man of long ago changed from the crude club to the bow and arrow, so will the man of the South change from his provincial narrow view to the broader view of mankind.

Time is limitless and even stones change.

Brooklyn, N. Y. HERMAN MEYER.

Editor's Note—If it were worth while to combat bigotry and ignorance with reason and facts we might suggest that neither Detroit nor Philadelphia is in the South. The North was not affording a very shining example of giving the Negro "economic opportunity" when riot and bloodshed in the streets of Philadelphia resulted from an order by the Fair Employment Practices Committee to upgrade Negro employes on the local transit lines. "Northerners" were not doing much to relieve the "misery" of the Negro in Detroit when members of his race were "shot down like a rattlesnake" because they wanted to occupy a new housing project in a white segregated district.

67-1945
PUEBLO, COLO.
CHIEFTAIN
Cir. D. 10,375
JUN 30 1945

California and Race Problem

ALL THE problems of the United Nations conference, reduced to their simplest terms and to situations which anyone can understand, are to be found in San Francisco's Raphael Weill public school. Here, under Principal Ellie Fifer, are progeny of from four of the five races.

There are no American Indians, but sitting side by side in the same classrooms are youngsters of every complexion and many nationalities: Tow-headed Nordic whites and swarthy Latin whites, Mexicans, Filipinos and Chinese. There used to be Japanese, before they were all moved into relocation centers after Pearl Harbor. American Negroes from the south and southwest moved in where the Japs moved out, but soon some of the Japanese families may be coming back.

The question posed by this minute cross-section of humanity is whether the people of the world—keeping their respectful distances from one another—can't get along with or without trusteeship systems, mandates and voting formulas if the children of the Raphael Weill school can absorb their three R's in the same classrooms.

The first Chinese, a man and his wife, came into California less than 100 years ago. Then ship captains brot increasing numbers to supply the demand for cheap labor, and to build the first transcontinental railroad. When they became too numerous, the Exclusion act was passed in 1882. During the next 25 years the Japanese came to supply farm labor. World war I brot a wave of Mexicans and Filipinos, again to meet a labor shortage. World war II has brot the Negroes—perhaps 150,000 of them as against the 130,000 Japanese, who were moved out. Negroes like it there. There are no Jim Crow laws. They want to stay.

But that gives California a new racial problem which broad gauge people hope can be solved, without any of the lynchings and riots that characterized reactions against successive waves of Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans and Filipinos when they became social and economic competition. In recent months there have been several moves made to meet this new crisis before it happens.

At the Booker T. Washington Center, near the Raphael Weill school, where Negro children receive additional training for citizenship, there was a conference at which Negro leaders discussed their rights until one young man got up and said, "We're doing a lot of talking about what we want. Let's talk about what we've got to offer and how we can improve ourselves." This sane approach has made the issue a lot easier.

California

End of War Creates Rift Between Japs and Negroes on Pacific Coast

Kansas City, Kan. The Plaindealer 10-19-45

Los Angeles.—Despite alleged elements of tension between Negroes and Japanese, exaggerated by the return of the latter to the west coast, leaders of both communities, as well as the police are working actively toward a solution of the problem.

Amicable Solution

10-19-45

Possibilities of an amicable solution are seen in such activities as undertaken by the Common Ground Committee of Caucasians, Japanese and Negroes, set up by the Pilgrim House at 120 N. San Pedro street, aimed at acquainting each group with the problems of the other, and educating both to the similarity of their problems rather than emphasizing the differences that divide them.

Japanese are returning to the west coast at the rate of about 400 per week. Most of these are transients, but many of them plan to resettle in the former "Little Tokyo" area which, since the war, has been inhabited by Negroes.

This situation, coupled with the fact that many Negro veterans plan to settle here rather than return to the deep prejudice of the old south, creates the possibility of a mounting race tension between the minorities.

Ghetto Problem

10-19-45

This possibility is aggravated by the ghetto restrictions placed around Negroes and Japanese alike in the matter of housing, and makes the scramble for homes especially sharp in the unrestricted areas.

The situation is further aggravated by actions such as screaming headlines used by newspapers, illustrated by the Herald Express head, "Japs Re-Invade Little Toyko." Some people are also approaching Negroes urging them to threaten Japanese to keep them from returning to the newly-christened Bronzevill, formerly Little Tokyo.

Samuel Ishikawa, temporary staff member of Pilgrim House, has outlined some of the actions undertaken by his group to eliminate the problem.

"We have had considerable succes," he states, with the nursery school. For a week now, we have had from 4 to 10 Japanese children participating in Pilgrim House activities. Miss Peterson has been responsible for much fo this fine work.

10-19-45

"In the beginning we were a little fearful of mixing of the Japanese and Negro children, but to our amazement we found that the children had no prejudice toward one another, and played together as any children would play.

Immediate Plan

"Our immediate objective has been to introduce Pilgrim House to the returning Japanese. We have done this by direct contact with the people themselves. We have offered the various facilities of Pilgrim House, such as: Toy Loan, Library, Gymnasium, Nursery School, etc. We have also brought people into Pilgrim House by holding public meetings.

Bridgeport Made to Cry 'Uncle' And Let Public See Tom's Cabin

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 27 (AP) —Uncle Tom's Cabin, hoary veteran of 90 years on the American stage, made a dramatic comeback in Bridgeport today.

City Controller Perry Rodman, who had canceled a booking of the show at a civic auditorium in response to protests, announced that in response to a bigger wave of protests it was coming here for three performances.

Louisville to See Play.

9/28/45

The touring troupe, presenting a musical version of Harriet Beecher Stowe's venerable novel, will be here for two performances Saturday and anotehr one Sunday, Rodman said. Originally it had been scheduled to appear tomorrow night.

(The play, by the same theatrical company, has been scheduled for October 16 at Memorial Auditorium in Louisville.)

Rodman's cancellation of the first booking, following protests from Negro groups, the Communist Party, the C.I.O., the Bridgeport Pastors' Association and other organizations which said the play recalled conditions best forgotten, aroused as much commotion as Simon Legree's bloodhounds ever did.

The Civil Liberties Union in New York wired Mayor Jasper McLevy a protest against the cancellation.

Socialist McLevy replied promptly that he thought the cancellation was "a mistake" and that opponents of the play were "doing a disservice to the colored people of Bridgeport and putting them in a false light."

Says Picketing Threatened.

9/28/45

Rodman said there had been "definite threats of picketing by Negro groups and he had decided to call off the performance "rater than run the risk of irresponsible persons doing damage to innocent women and children who purchased tickets."

When the controller received a telegram from Miss Violet Dunn, manager of the Uncle Tom's Cabin company, demanding an opportunity to give a special performance here, at the City's expense, for "all parties instrumental in causing the cancellation," Rodman surrendered and told Miss Dunn:

"Mayor McLevy demands that Uncle Tom's Cabin play Bridgeport."

What's Wrong With Uncle Tom?

The Courier Journal—Louisville, Ky.

A sense of humor is a saving grace all too seldom found among those who would convert us from various evil ways. Nowhere recently has its lack been more sadly evident than in the banding together of earnest white and Negro people of Bridgeport, Connecticut, to force the cancellation of a musical production of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. This hallowed and ancient folk-play is objected to in an appallingly turgid sentence declaring that it:

9/28/45

> Refreshes memories that tend to portray only the weaknesses of a racial minority and holds up to ridicule peoples who in early days of our country were unfortunately subjected to exposures that today would be considered atrocious.

This undoubted allusion to *Eliza's* heroic dash is not only idiotically stuffy, it is plain unfair. There were precious few weaknesses in the colored cast of this beloved absurdity as we remember it. Every virtue in the Christian calendar and the strength of a dozen *Galahads* resided in every brown bosom while their white companions represented as precious a collection of frailty, snobbery and downright sin as was ever assembled in one drama. We could understand a few sensitive white folks pleading to be let off still another rendition of *Uncle Tom* on the ground that it holds their race up to contempt and ridicule. But that the Negro race would seriously claim so is bewildering.

It seems a pity that in their unquestionably justified determination to protest the light-hearted belittling of their race which has been a feature of some aspects of the entertainment world, Negroes seem to wish also to stamp out all reminders of their role in the folk-lore of the nation. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is, we agree, in many ways a preposterous play. It was in many ways a preposterous book. But it aroused the conscience of the American people toward the Negro as no amount of purely factual presentation could have done, and there is not in the entire work, even satirized as it has been of recent years, a mean or ignoble Negro. The same is true of the *Br'er Rabbit* saga, of the songs of STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER, of a host of lesser kindly and affectionate allusions to Negroes in their days of bondage. They are a part of the country's folk history and these stern attempts to abolish them are as unreasoning and unkind as they are absurd. 9/28/45

'Uncle Tom' Between 2 Fires

9-28-45 — 9-25-45

Warren A. 4, N. 4.

Special Correspondence

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28. —Mayor Jasper McLevy, who barred production of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in the city-owned auditorium because of protests from Negro, labor, and religious groups, today found himself assailed by other groups for "unfair censorship."

Local 107, of the Stage Hands Union, AFL, complained that the stopping of the show "not only prevents our members from working, but may be the beginning of a dangerous precedent by which any group may bar a stage performance because of flimsy objections."

The American Civil Liberties Union, in New York, telegraphed McLevy demanding that he rescind the ban. "To give in to one pressure group today invites surrender to a dozen tomorrow," said the ACLU.

McLevy, however, stood firm, having acceded to demands of the Bridgeport Committee on Unity made up of leaders of the Negro community, the CIO, the Bridgeport Pastors' Assn., and the Communist Party. The show, a musical version of the famous Harriet Beecher Stowe story, was scheduled for New Haven on Saturday, but the management of the Arena there announced that the engagement was cancelled, due to protests.

67-1945 D. C.

D.A.R. Tells Federal Judge To 'Mind Own Business' on Race Issue

Call — Kansas City, Mo. 12-14-45

TRENTON, N. J.—(NNPA) — The Daughters of the American Revolution Monday told U.S. District Judge Philip Forman to mind his own business.

The DAR also told him that his recent action in barring its members from participating in naturalization proceedings in the federal court here isn't going to help colored artists to perform at DAR's Constitution hall in Washington. 12-14-45

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, national DAR president, in a letter to the jurist, affirmed the organization's double-standard racial policy. The DAR will not violate the "prevailing custom" of separating white and colored persons in the District of Columbia, she said.

Invited Them Away

Judge Forman invited the local chapter members of the DAR to stay away from his naturalization proceedings recently after the organization had refused to permit Hazel Scott, pianist, to appear in Constitution hall.

He said he felt it would be "embarrassing" for new citizens to be welcomed by members of an organization which restricted the use of its property to white persons.

Said Mrs. Talmadge in her letter to the judge:

"The reasons why you injected yourself into the Hazel Scott controversy remains unclear, despite your explanation. As a member of the federal bench you are familiar with the rules and customs prevailing in the District of Columbia, where separate schools and playgrounds, separate restaurants, auditoriums, hotels, and theaters are provided for whites and colored.

DAR Not Embarrassed

"The DAR is not at all embarrassed as you suggest, in meeting newly naturalized citizens in your court or in any other naturalization court. 12-19-45

"Many letters of appreciation from new citizens are evidence that they are not embarrassed to meet a DAR citizenship worker.

"Therefore our Americanization work will continue in full force despite suggestions or objections from any source."

Mrs. Talmadge also observed that the U. S. senate, which confirmed Judge Forman's appointment to the federal bench, did not permit colored newspapermen in its press gallery.

"We are suggesting, however, that you are 'embarrassed,'" she wrote.

D. C. Color Prejudice

Readers Aroused By DAR Ban

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

As a member of the D. A. R. I deepely regret the second incident which has brought this organization before the public in a most unfavorable light. In my opinion, the action of the national board in refusing to allow Hazel Scott to play in Constitution Hall, directly contradicts the ideals and purposes of the founders of D. A. R., in fact, it contradicts our Constitution itself, and if I am wrong, "what price patriotism."

10-16-45

However, before the incident is closed, there will be pros and cons from all directions, and it is my purpose here to present a plan which might solve the problem of racial discrimination. Every member of the D. A. R. is part owner of Constitution Hall. Every member, through her chapter, contributed toward building it, therefore every member should have a right to vote on a controversial question of this kind, so I suggest that the national board prepare ballots to send to each chapter, so that the board may learn the opinion of each member on this issue. I feel confident that there are enough right-thinking, sensible, patriotic women in the organization, who put justice before prejudice, to upset the action of the national board and place the organization in its rightful position. 10-16-45

MARGARET B. LEFFINGWELL
Washington, Oct. 14.

∞

With reconversion proceeding apace, it is not surprising to find the National Capital is set to go back to "prejudice as-usual" on an all-out basis with the D. C. Board of Recreation leading the parade and the D. A. R. bringing up the rear.

The fact that both the Board of Recreation, in defending its undemocratic segregation rule, and the D.A.R. in reaffirming its Jim Crow policy on the use of Constitution Hall, were able to cite as an excuse the "prevailing Washington custom" of separate schools, separate churches, and separate restaurants, should prick the conscience of every fair-minded Washingtonian. Isn't it high time that this "prevailing custom" be replaced by a comprehensive civil rights law which will guarantee and protect the right of racial minorities to full use of all public facilities for accommodation, resort, or amusement?

There is no city in the United States where deliberate racial discrimination is more indefensible than in the National Capital. Here, theoretically, is the very seat of world democracy, and yet here no Negro can obtain access to the theaters, hotels, amusement places, or restaurants that his white neighbor uses daily. If he works downtown in some Government office he must travel many blocks to find a decent place to eat, unless he is content always to eat in the crowded Government cafeterias, some of which are open to Negroes. The few restaurants that will sell food to Negroes make them carry their orders out and eat them outside like animals. The exception to this rule, unfortunately, may be counted on the fingers of one hand. 10-16-45

Another example of the wrong kind of reconversion is the action of one of the downtown department stores in closing its lunch counter to Negroes after permitting them to use it all during the war. Too many Negroes had been coming there, they complained, and some whites had complained.

STANLEY McNAIL, Chairman.
Washington Committee of Racial Equality.
Washington, Oct. 15.

∞

In this latest Constitution Hall controversy I cannot but suggest and hope that the planners of a memorial to our late great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, would give earnest thought to the erection of a memorial hall which would bear his name and be open to all peoples for use as a place for concerts, singings, lectures, operas. This, I think, would be a great tribute to the Roosevelt ideals and a credit to this Nation.

CHARLES E. QUALLS.
Washington, Oct. 13.

10-16-45

As President Truman pointed out in his letter to Representative Powell of New York, racial discrimination in the field of the arts was the stated policy of the Nazis, against whom we fought. It would appear that the "daughters" are forgetting the words of their ancestors, that: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Another issue to be raised in this controversy is the fact that Constitution Hall does not have to pay taxes. This means that the hall is partially supported by the people of the United States collectively, white and black. How can they reconcile their tax exemption with their refusal to permit use of the hall by some of the very people who are helping to support it, and with their denial to other taxpayers the enjoyment of talent which after all is not confined to one particular race.

J. M.
Washington, Oct. 14.

∞

In their zeal for obtaining their rights, the colored people don't realize they are demanding them with no regard for the rights of the white race. The private property of a group of white people should certainly be entirely at their disposal, and for a colored person to tell the wife of the President of the United States she shouldn't go to a D.A.R. tea, is really going a bit too far. I don't think the colored people would like it if the whites demanded to be allowed to get into their private clubs and houses. Other races don't make all sorts of unreasonable demands that they be taken into the homes and bosoms of the white race—they either earn it or rock along among themselves.

Up to date, more association with the whites has anything but improved the colored. It has made many of them lose their sweet kindliness that the whites loved and admired them for, and caused them to become sullen and uncooperative. And the more advantages they have been given, the more arrogant and demanding they have become until they have gone beyond all reason. One large laundry in Washington recently had to send 1000 shirts to Philadelphia to be laundered because the labor situation is worse now than during the war. The prospect of getting $25 a week for doing nothing has made it difficult to get the colored workers they depend on. Washington has been called social service workers' paradise because of the enormous amount of charitable work done here, mostly for colored. The District has lost $100,000 a year through its free clinic service alone. 10-16-45

The cause of the colored people will never progress until they awaken to the fact that it is not because of their race that people are prejudiced against them but because of the distasteful things that are associated with their low standards of living—dirt, disease, destruction, pediculi, etc. They will never get anywhere until they raise their own living standards instead of wasting effort demanding the white people do it for them. When that happens other races will be glad to be associated with them in many ways.

T.
Washington, Oct. 14.

CATHOLICS IN D. A. R. URGED TO PROTEST

Newspaper
Times—N.Y., N.Y.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who are Catholic were urged yesterday to protest acts of "racial discrimination" by the D. A. R. and to resign from that organization if its officials "do not reverse their attitude." 10-17-45

"It would demonstrate most aptly the Catholic awareness of the sacredness of human rights, as well as of the obligation which ctiizenship places upon us always to sustain and defend the democratic ideals to which our country is dedicated," Dr. Emanuel Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, asserted in a letter to Mrs. Thomas Garrison, president of the National Council of Catholic Women.

The committee, in a telegram to Representative John S. Wood, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, asked an immediate investigation of the "un-American activities of the D. A. R." It also asked the chairman of the Senate committee for the District of Columbia to revoke the charter of incorporation of the D. A. R., because the organization "violates its purpose."

As an "example to the nation, which is opposed to a policy of race discrimination," the committee urged Mrs. Truman, wife of the President, to resign from the D. A. R.

The protests were connected with the D. A. R.'s refusal to permit Hazel Scott, pianist and wife of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., to perform in Constitution Hall, Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 16—Following the lead of Representative Clare Booth Luce, two members of the Stamford chapter, D. A. R., have threatened to resign unless the organization protests the exclusion of Hazel Scott from Constitution Hall in Washington. Mrs. A. N. Phillips, mother of former Representative and Mayor, Alfred N. Phillips Jr., and Miss Emily Louise Plumley have demanded a protest vote.

Negroes Picket Hotel During DAR Meeting

Richmond Va. Times Dispatch

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16—(AP)—Eleven Negroes picket a hotel (Coronado) in which a luncheon meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was being held today, with Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, of Washington, national president of the DAR, as guest of honor. 10-17-45

The picketers carried signs protesting against the society's recent denial of the use of its Constitution Hall in Washington to Hazel Scott, Negro pianist. The picket line consisted of members of the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

No attempt was made to prevent access to the hotel and the picketers departed at noon. Mrs. Talmadge called the demonstration "just a little diversion" and declined further comment.

Negroes Picket D. A. R. Meeting

N.Y. Times
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—Eleven Negroes picketed a hotel in which a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was being held today, with Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Washington, national president of the D. A. R., as guest of honor. The picketers carried signs protesting against the society's recent denial of the use of Constitution Hall in Washington to Hazel Scott, Negro pianist. Mrs. Talmadge called the demonstration "just a little diversion." 10-17-45

Mrs. FDR Flays DAR Jimcrow

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.

Jimcrow in the nation's capital was strongly blasted yesterday by Eleanor Roosevelt in her syndicated newspaper column.

Discussing the recent Daughters of the American Revolution ban against the "gifted pianist, Mrs. Hazel Scott Powell," the former First Lady noted there is "an agreement among all theater owners in the District of Columbia as to how their theaters shall be used. Only the public can make the theater owners change that agreement."

Then Mrs. Roosevelt teed off on the DAR.

"One might hope," she wrote, "that an organization such as the DAR would have the courage to stand alone, if need be, and break this agreement, which, though it may be unwritten, is nevertheless revolutionary traditions." binding."

The DAR, said Mrs. Roosevelt, "must be conscious of their revolutionary ancestry, who came as immigrants to this country to escape discrimination in other lands. . . . To advocate human rights and insist that those who attain the highest artistic standards are to be judged as artists, and not discriminated against because of race or creed or color, would be in keeping with our rev-

Form People's DAR To Fight Jimcrow

The Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y. 10-16-45

Formation of a new anti-Jimcrow organization known as the "People's DAR" (Drive Against Reaction) was announced here yesterday. The first act of the new group was to call a mass rally for next Sunday at the Golden Gate Ballroom to protest the recent ban against pianist Hazel Scott.



Mrs. Truman

On Saturday, the day before the rally, the People's DAR is sponsoring a special conference to discuss full and fair employment for Negroes. Dr. Channing Tobias will be the keynote speaker at this meeting to be held at 132 W. 138th Street.

The three mayoralty candidates, General William O'Dwyer, Newbold Morris and Judge Jonah Goldstein, have been invited to speak at the rally. Mr. Hazel Scott Powell will also fly here from St. Louis to play for the rally.

Louise McDonald, secretary of the National Non-Partisan Council, has been named the temporary secretary of the DAR. Other officers include: Reverend Ben Richardson, prominent Negro columnist, Louise McDonald, secretary of the National Non-Partisan Council; Odell Clar, of the Laundry Workers Union; Mac C. Davies of the Newspaper Guild, and Gwendolyn Jones of the Metropolitan Youth Council.

leum of democracy was adamant even in the face of the expressed displeasure of President Truman, who really blistered the fusty daughters. Mrs. Truman was guest of honor at a tea yesterday given by the Susan Riviere Chapter of the DAR. She was urged by Powell not to go. He sent her a telegram, but she replied that she had accepted the invitation before the current issue arose and could not cancel it.

She added, "I deplore any action which denies artistic talent an opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was a shade more positive about her beliefs back in 1939. She quit the outfit when it refused the great Negro contralto, Marian Anderson, the use of the Hall.

ference by me in the management or policy of a private enterprise such as the one in question," he added. When he was asked if the President meant to compare Nazi racial policy with the action of the DAR, Charles Ross, Press Secretary, said the letter would have to speak for itself. P.M. 10-14-45



Miss Scott

"One of the marks of democracy is its willingness to respect and reward talent without regard to race or origin," President Truman declared. He added significantly that we had just finished winning a war against an enemy that made racial discrimination a state policy.

The DAR hasn't a word to say about the Truman comment. The action of the executive board of the society has been reaffirmed: No Negroes in Constitution Hall—and so far as Mrs. Frederick Schondau, secretary to the president general of the DAR, that's the end of it.

Powell said he agreed with "the spirit" of Truman's remarks, but said he considered Constitution Hall a public institution, because it is tax exempt. In addition, it is Washington's biggest and best concert and lecture hall. He is going to ask that it pay the same taxes as any other hall in future unless it relaxes its Jim Crow ruling.

The President Hedges

The Daily Worker 10-16-45

President Truman indicated that the Daughters of the American Revolution had followed the Nazi pattern in barring Constitution Hall to the Negro pianist, Miss Hazel Scott—but he said there wasn't anything he could do about it. N.Y., N.Y.

Mrs. Truman said that she deplored any display of race prejudice—but went to a DAR tea just the same.

This is in keeping with the President's persistent habit of saying kind words to the Negroes, labor and the progressive people of America which are contradicted by his subsequent action or inaction.

But it is out of line with the Roosevelt record. When Marian Anderson, the noted Negro singer, was barred from the self-same Constitution Hall by the DAR in 1939, Mrs. Roosevelt resigned in protest from the DAR.

The President's refusal to act is also out of line with the facts.

The DAR is a semi-official organization chartered by Congress and enjoying special privileges, including tax exemption.

No, Mr. Truman, the DAR is not a "private enterprise" immune from the intervention of the President of the United States.

President Truman could have acted — had he so wished. He could have asked Congress to revoke the DAR's charter.

But the President does not seem to think the ugly rise of race prejudice, marked not only by the DAR's discrimination against Hazel Scott but by such incidents as the lynching of a 30-year old Negro in Florida, is important enough to merit a break with his friends among the reactionary Southern Democrats.

The American people will have to tell the President they think otherwise.

DAR Is Far, Far Away From 'All Men Are Created Equal'

P.M. N.Y., N.Y. 10-14-45

By CHARLES A. MICHIE
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Daughters of the American Revolution, ancestor-worshiping descendants of the men who first said that "all men are created free and equal," have decided that this sentiment is so much eyewash.

The DAR, tight-lipped and creaking in its corsets, has ruled that Hazel Scott, piano virtuoso wife of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) shall not be allowed to perform in lily-white Constitution Hall in Washington on Oct. 20. She is a Negro. 10-14-45

The DAR's refusal to allow Miss Scott to play the piano in its mausoleum of democracy was adamant even in the face of the expressed displeasure of President Truman, who really blistered the fusty daughters. Mrs. Truman was guest of honor at a tea yesterday given by the Susan Riviere Chapter of the DAR. She was urged by Powell not to go. He sent her a telegram, but she replied that she had accepted the invitation before the current issue arose and could not cancel it.

She added, "I deplore any action which denies artistic talent an opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was a shade more positive about her beliefs back in 1939. She quit the outfit when it refused the great Negro contralto, Marian Anderson, the use of the Hall.

The President refused to take official notice of the DAR's action, because it was a private organization. However, he had a few words to say about the undemocratic action of the revered Daughters, most of whom are grandmothers, to be sure.

"One of the first steps taken by the Nazis when they came to Power was to forbid the public appearance of artists and musicians whose religion or origin was unsatisfactory to the 'master race'," said the President in a letter to Powell.

"I am sure that you will realize . . . the impossibility of any interference by me in the management or policy of a private enterprise such as the one in question," he added. When he was asked if the President meant to compare Nazi racial policy with the action of the DAR, Charles Ross, Press Secretary, said the letter would have to speak for itself.

"One of the marks of democracy is its willingness to respect and reward talent without regard to race or origin," President Truman declared. He added significantly that we had just finished winning a war against an enemy that made racial discrimination a state policy.

The DAR hasn't a word to say about the Truman comment. The action of the executive board of the society has been reaffirmed: No Negroes in Constitution Hall—and so far as Mrs. Frederick Schondau, secretary to the president general of the DAR, that's the end of it.

Powell said he agreed with "the spirit" of Truman's remarks, but said he considered Constitution Hall a public institution, because it is tax exempt. In addition, it is Washington's biggest and best concert and lecture hall. He is going to ask that it pay the same taxes as any other hall in future unless it relaxes its Jim Crow ruling.

THAT THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN Revolution have no respect for the egalitarian principles of their ancestors is not news. No one was surprised when they refused to rent their Washington auditorium, Constitution Hall, to the pianist Hazel Scott simply because Miss Scott is a Negro. Their rule that the hall shall be available to "white artists only," they said, conforms to the "prevailing custom" of the District of Columbia. A fine excuse for descendants of revolutionists! Better manners, if not greater intelligence, might theoretically have been expected of ladies who pride themselves on their blue blood, but actually there is nothing in the record of the D. A. R. to justify that expectation. Perhaps it is best not to appeal to their sensibilities. A more effective key to the doors of Constitution Hall is the effort of Representatives John M. Coffee, Emmanuel Celler, and Helen Gahagan Douglas to rescind the tax exemption which this exclusive club enjoys in its capacity as a public institution. It is fitting that the ladies' champion in this embarrassing situation is the unmannerly Representative John E. Rankin. That Mrs. Truman consented to take tea with them after their disgraceful behavior is regrettable. She missed an opportunity to reassert the principles of her ancestors and theirs by resigning from the D. A. R.

Nation N.Y. 10-27-45

D. A. R. STUPIDITY

The Birmingham Universe

Having been so severely criticized for having debarred Marian Anderson from their Washington concert hall a few years ago, it was thought that the Daughters of the American Revolution would never again be so stupid as to draw the color line on an American artist. But those who thought along that line were pure optimists, for the haughty Daughters have repeated their mistake.

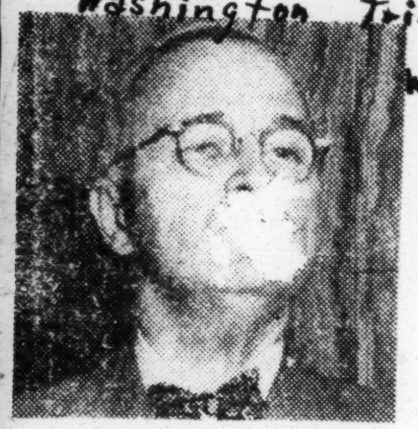
This time the victim of D. A. R. stupidity is Hazel Scott, the wife of a Negro congressman and reputed to be an outstanding pianist. She has been denied the use of Constitution Hall for the expression of her talent merely because her skin is dark or because the D. A. R.'s feel that they must uphold the precedent established in the Marian Anderson case.

We may not have all the facts at hand, but to deny encouragement to Negro artists impresses us as being stupid in the extreme. Negroes are innately musical and it would be by no means surprising to this paper if the first really great American music were written by a member of that race. Certainly it has never hurt anyone to listen to the performance of cultivated Negroes. — Anniston Star.

67-1945

D.C.

Harry, Your Letter is Fine--But, Harry..



THE PRESIDENT

The pronouncements enclosed in President Truman's letter serves only to render lip service and offers neither firm recommendations or positive castigation.

We know that "artistic talent is not the exclusive property of any race or group"; we are familiar with the "master-race" policy of the now defeated Nazis.

We do feel however, Mr. President, that a letter from your high office, urging the DAR to abolish their undemocratic practice toward colored artists, coupled with a stern upbraiding for their Nazi-like policy, would have done much towards making Constitution Hall available for Hazel Scott and for other colored artists in the future.

Washington Tribune

Washington, D.C.

10-16-45

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 12, 1945

Dear Congressman Powell:

I have your telegram in which you inform me that your wife, Miss Hazel Scott, has been refused the use of Constitution Hall for a concert on October twentieth.

Artistic talent is not the exclusive property of any one race or group. One of the marks of a democracy is its willingness to respect and reward talent without regard to race or origin.

We have just brought to a successful conclusion a war against totalitarian countries which made racial discrimination their state policy. One of the first steps taken by the Nazis when they came to power was to forbid the public appearance of artists and musicians whose religion or origin was unsatisfactory to the "Master-race".

I am sure that you will realize however the impossibility of any interference by me in the management or policy of a private enterprise such as the one in question.

Very sincerely,

Harry Truman

Honorable Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HER TRAVELS START

Mrs. Truman Shows Signs Of Being Busy First Lady

Atlanta Constitution

(Ga.)

By MALVINA STEPHENSON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(NANA)—Mrs. Harry S. Truman may be shifting from her "homebody" first lady.

Following a decisive stand in the controversy involving the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Truman now seems ready to join her husband on many of his junkets.

It was announced at the White House today that the first lady would accompany President Truman to New York for Navy Day, Oct. 27. This was the first news of Mrs. Truman planning to participate in an official tour since the advent of the new administration.

role into an active and outspoken with the President were revealed by two North Carolina officials at the White House. They had called on the President to invite him to stop at Charlotte for an official welcome early in November, when his plane was to land there en route to Statesville, N. C.

The President smiled, according to Mayor Herbert Baxter, of Charlotte, but explained that his original plans had been changed. The presidential party now was to proceed by train, instead of plane, and thus might not travel by way of Charlotte. 10-21-45

"The President explained that 'the boss' had decided to accompany him to North Carolina and Georgia," Mayor Baxter reported, referring to Mrs. Truman. She doesn't care to fly after her experience in a storm-tossed plane on her last trip to Missouri, in late September.

North Carolina State Senator Joe Blythe interjected, "But, Mr. President, I didn't think the President of the United States had any boss." The President smiled again.

Close friends say that Mrs. Truman always has been a dominant force in the Truman household. While she prided herself on being a good housekeeper, she always was a welcome counselor for her husband in political and legislative matters. It will be recalled that President Truman has said his wife was invaluable as his secretary, and always helped on speeches. 10-21-45

Washington observers who had come to expect a silent first lady, were a little surprised at Mrs.

Truman's strong letter to Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr., New York Negro congressman and husband of Pianist Hazel Scott. Mrs. Truman told Powell, in a letter released by the White House, that she deplored the Daughters of the American Revolution ban against Negro artists at Constitution Hall, but could not see that her attendance at a D. A. R. tea was involved in the issue.

Later, at the tea, she appeared well in control of the situation, the only woman there completely unperturbed. When a woman reporter inquired if she would attend any more D. A. R. affairs in the future, she tossed her head and responded brightly, "Why not?"

Airing In House

Rankin Calls DAR Attacks 'Communist'

Washington Post

D.C.

From Yesterday's Late Editions

The controversy over denial of the DAR's Constitution Hall for the appearance of Negro artists broke onto the House floor in bitter debate yesterday, spurred on by vigorous applause from the gallery.

Representative John E. Rankin (D., Miss.) lighted the fuse by declaring that attacks on the Daughters of the American Revolution were of "Communist" origin.

"We have come to a hell of a pass," he shouted, "when a man presuming to be a member of the House goes to the Associated Press and refers to Mrs. Truman as 'the last lady of the land' for taking dinner with the DAR."

Rankin was referring to a statement reportedly made by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, jr., (D., N. Y.) because Mrs. Truman refused to boycott a DAR tea after the organization denied his wife, Negro pianist Hazel Scott, use of the hall. 10-18-45

Taking issue with Rankin was Representative John M. Coffee (D., Wash.) who jumped to his feet when Rankin's time had expired and deplored "drawing the color line" in Constitution Hall.

"I commend the President of the United States for repudiating the action of the DAR, and I join with the Washington Post also in editorially denouncing the stand once again taken by the DAR," he exclaimed.

Gallery applause also greeted his speech, and Speaker Rayburn admonished spectators that House rules prohibit such "demonstrations."

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York added the remarks that the DAR's certificate of incorporation, "which was adopted in this very chamber," provided for equality for all.

Celler Lands on Rankin DAR Defense

P.M. N.Y.

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Rep. Celler, "that the gentleman from N. Y.), Miss Scott's husband, told John E. Rankin's volley of buck House "We have come to a shot, aimed at both Jews and Ne of a pass when a man pregroes, backfired in the House ng to be a member of the where his defense of the DAR fo goes to the press and deexcluding Hazel Scott from Con ces the first lady of the land stitutional Hall has been stronglyaving taken dinner with the challenged by Democratic Repsestine has nothing to do with the DAR." 10-17-45

Emanuel Celler of New York and Daughters of the American Revolu- Coffee, jr., to the DAR of John Coffee of Washington. tion." 10-17-45

Rankin yesterday grabbed the Negro antics, Celler declared: "I microphone just as the House wa deplore the action of the Daughabout to debate the Palestine issue with them for drawing the color With both arms flailing, he roared ters of the American Revolution line in the use of a tax-free audi"Before we begin the march into denying the use of Constitution torium in the Nation's Capital." Palestine today and wave the red Hall to Miss Hazel Scott. There is Coffee told the House he deflag in the face of the British Em no monopoly on artistic talents." sired "to commend" Rep. Clare pire, I rise to express my defense He pointed out that the DAR Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) for writof one of the greatest organization certificate of incorporation, adopted in the House, "provides that the ch ing the DAR of which she is a member, "urging that it repudiate the action of the national organization."

Legalizing Custom

Washington Tribune Washington, D.C

In citing a recent opinion of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to justify its exclusion of Negro artists from Constitution Hall, the DAR has hit upon one of the most vital issues of our times. 10-16-45

That issue is based upon the question of whether a court, operating in the absence of duly enacted law, has the right to decide that prevailing custom is adequate ground for the legal and permanent relegation of a people to the humiliation and oppression of second class citizenship.

The opinion cited was that handed down by the court in the restrictive covenant case of Mays vs. Burgess. The section referred to was that which states:

"As to the District of Columbia, we must take judicial notice of the fact that separate schools are established for the white and colored races, separate churches are universal and approved by both races, and in the present local housing emergency, large amounts of public and perhaps also, of private funds have been expended in the establishment of homes for the separate use of white and colored persons. And these accepted practices are not and should not be considered to imply the inferiority of either race to the other." 10-16-45

In giving judicial notice to, and in upholding "the accepted practice" of physical separation, the court has intrenched with legal precedent a prevailing custom whose ultimate result can be nothing short of the denial of the equality of man before God and government, and the fixing of an inferior status for one race or the other.

The mere fact of legal separation implies difference. The recognition of difference is the recognition of inferiority.

The court has erred.

P.M.

I feel very strongly concerning the present controversy between Hazel Scott and the DAR over Constitution Hall. I'm enclosing a photograph of a painting I made, at the time it was Marion Anderson vs. the DAR, when Mrs. Roosevelt gave her free use of the outdoor park in front of Lincoln's statue, to sing to the whole world.

Whether it is one outstanding Negro, or another, they all want equality and freedom for their race, as the spirit of Abraham Lincoln reminds us.

New York MARILYN LIPSON.

10-19-45

of men, the white as well as the black or brown. 10-19-45

You cannot basically injure the Negro, nor can you impede him for long. Any petty attempt to do so redounds in the end to his credit, a credit he has long built here on the soil of America, through suffering, courage, dignity and the genius of his race, which has made him as much a part of America as the American earth, as great a beauty to America as the American air. Any attempt to do so only throws a glaring light on the ugly source of thought from which it springs. Any injury you may deal



P.M.

him, no matter how grievous, deals a wound as deep and even more deadly to the race you claim to "represent," distorts that race and throws a barrier across its growth, such a barrier as our sons have lately been fighting on many battle fields to destroy.

Yes, ladies, as long as through your action one Negro in America believes that you embody the white race; as long as one warped and twisted white man anywhere believes you speak for him, you attach yourself to fascism. Standing on your stepping stones of "inheritance" you betray by word and act the dream of the men that left you those stepping stones. But there is one thing that you forget. The Negro men and women that you seek to belittle and dishonor have an inheritance also and one, it seems, they understand more widely and richly than you do. They have inherited with their white democratic brothers the country that your ancestors sought to build; they have inherited what you reject, that project for democracy.

MARGARET (LAFARGE) OSBORN

New York

Here is part of a letter I sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution:

I was interested to see the announcement of your recent most extraordinary decision to close the concert hall in Washington to Miss Hazel Scott.

As a direct descendent of Benjamin Franklin, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and James Asheton Bayard, I want to write you on this occasion. M.G., M.G.

The true issue is not the Negro race nor the ability or nonability of the "white race" to assert its "supremacy" and to block the development and inhibit the freedom of the Negro by *refusals;* it is the issue of the freedom and dignity

Was the DAR entirely wrong?

The Los Angeles Tribune Los Angeles, California

The Constitution Hall controversy is getting to be a farce. Now Dorothy Donegan, a night club pianist, is reportedly boasting in New York that she will bait the DAR further by applying for the hall. It appears she is envious of the publicity and attention from notables accruing to her rival, Hazel Scott, from the snub, socalled.

Like anyone who has to push and strive to get his due, we, as a race, often go too far. The protest of the DAR's discrimination against Marian Anderson was legitimate. In the beginning it appeared the ban against Hazel Scott was unfair too. But now we are beginning to wonder.

Miss Scott, we thought, intended to change over to a concert style of playing from the hot piano she had become famous for. In truth, she does play classical music, some of it conventionally; but she peps up most of it. Despite this, we suppose her appearances could qualify as artistic, were it not for her publicity. 10-29-45

Whoever heard of giving a concert artist's anatomy equal billing with her technique? The Scott publicity has about done that, specializing in photographs of the lush young lady in which the piano seems to function solely as support for the heavy upper story of the talented musician's form. And another thing, although we don't know who is responsible for the publicity stories appearing in the press of the cities where she plays, we noted regretfully that when Miss Scott gave a "concert" in Minneapolis recently, the local papers heralded the coming of a Harlem "heat wave" to the staid old Twin City.

No wonder the conventionally corseted Daughters of the American Revolution balked. Since they do reserve the use of their hall for serious artists, they might well question Miss Scott's devotion to art in view of the atmosphere about her. Of course that doesn't excuse the Daughters' bigotry, but it is possible their prejudice wasn't based entirely on color this time.

If Miss Dorothy Donegan tries to rent their halls, however; we are willing to support the DAR in a refusal. We have seen Miss Donegan perform and she is embarrassing even in a movie house. She throws the book at the customers and it's not one of the Harvard Classics either. It's strictly "Snappy Story". She pouts; she pounds; she straddles the piano seat as if it were a wooden horse; she bucks her eyes, shakes her shoulders, even rolls her belly.

Certainly she can play Rachmaninoff, Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and with, we are told, an enviable technique, but those venerable composers are useful to her only as props on which to hang a boogie.

There is a place for everything and that is something we ought to learn. We would make ourselves much less ridiculous if we did, thereby rendering us acceptable in a number of places we can only get in now with the help of Mrs. Roosevelt, the Lord and the Constitution.

67-1945

D.C.

Trumans Deplore Racial Discrimination of Negro Artist at Constitution Hall

The Iowa Bystander.
Des Moines Iowa.
10-28-45

Washington — The controversy between Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and the Daughters of the American Revolution (D. A. R.) rages on with President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman drawn into the picture by telegrams sent them by the New York congressman.

Both the President and his wife soundly rebuked the D. A. R. for their policy of racial discrimination but despite her disagreement with the organization's attitude on race, Mrs. Truman did not change her plans to attend the tea given in her honor by the D. A. R. on Friday, Oct. 12.

Vote to Continue Bias

The D. A. R. executive committee and the national board of management voted unanimously last week to continue their policy of permitting only white artists to appear in Constitution hall.

In retaliation, Congressman Powell has declared his intention of fighting to prevent the D. A. R. from enjoying tax exemption on Constitution hall. 10-28-45

Congressman Powell urged Mrs. Truman in a telegram Thursday, Oct. 11, to refrain from attending the tea in protest against the D. A. R.'s refusal to permit Hazel Scott, noted pianist and wife of the congressman to appear in Constitution hall on Oct. 20. Powell sent a copy of the wire to Mrs. Truman and to President Truman.

Recall Roosevelt Action

The wire to Mrs. Truman read:

"The D. A. R. has just reaffirmed its policy of not admitting Negro artists to Constitution hall. This is a policy that is not followed even in the deepest South. It is merely incidental that the individual involved now is my wife. When it was Marian Anderson, the wife of the President at that time, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, publicly withdrew from the D. A. R. You are to be the guest of honor at a tea tomorrow, October 12. I urge you on behalf of members of the D. A. R. who are against the present policy, on behalf of millions of American citizens and on behalf of the Democratic party to publicly refrain from attending the tea. I can assure you that no good will be accomplished by attending and much harm will be done. If you believe in 100 per cent Americanism you will publicly denounce the D. A. R.'s action."

In reply to the congressman, both President Truman and Mrs. Truman, in separate messages, deplored the "racial discrimination" policy of the D. A. R.

President Truman wrote Powell:

"Dear Congressmai Powell:

"I have your telegram in which you inform me that your wife, Miss Hazel Scott, has been refused the use of Constitution hall for a concert on October 20th.

Artistic talent is not the exclusive property of any one race or group. One of the marks of a democracy is its willingness to respect and reward talent without regard to race or origin. 10-28-45

We have just brought to a successful conclusion a war against totalitarian countries which made racial discrimination their state policy. One of the first steps taken by the Nazi when they came to power was to forbid the public appearance of artists and musicians whose religion or origin was unsatisfactory to the 'Master-race.'

I am sure that you will realize however the impossiblity of any interference by me in the management or policy of a private enterprise such as the one in question.

Very sincerely,
Harry S. Truman."

In her reply to Congressman Powell, Mrs. Truman deplored the racial policy of the D. A. R. with respect to the Constitution hall but she said that she did not consider her attendance at its social affairs "related to the merits of the issue."

10-18-45

She explained to Powell that the invitation to attend the tea had been received and accepted prior to the controversy over the concert. She concluded her wire stating, "I deplore any action which denies artistic talent an opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin." It was signed, "Bess Truman."

Powell was bitter over Mrs. Truman's refusal to stay away from the tea. He said that "from now on Mrs. Truman is the last lady," instead of the "First lady."

Powell urged President Truman to deny all tax exemption to the D. A. R. "Unless the President goes beyond lip service and calls for tax exemption being taken away from Constitution hall, the American Negro and millions of whites will also be against him and anyone he may sponsor for any type of public office. From now on Mrs. Truman is the "last lady." 10-18-45

Representative Clare Boothe Luce, in a telegram to local Daughters of the American Revolution, Saturday urged that they oppose the action of the Washington, D. C., chapter. She wired the acting regent, Mrs. Henry M. Brooks of the Putnam Hill chapter that if "no such resolution can be drafted by our chapter, I shall of course be forced to resign from the D. A. R.

Representative Luce, asserted the action of the Washington D. A. R. "is therefore a betrayal of the principles of the men of the Revolution and a stab in the back to the men who drafted our Constitution."



Wood's Daughters

PM Newyork, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

Eric Godal's cartoon of the DARs in PM was the most charmingly accurate piece of art I have seen in many months (almost reminds one of Grant Wood's masterpiece). It is such a delightful picture of that group of harpies. . . .

Some people may easily forget, but I shall never forget the dead Negro soldiers I have seen on the battlefield in the Ardennes breakthrough, nor shall I forget the exemplary courage of the Negro troops who in our POW camps entertained "white" soldiers with singing, dancing and stories when they were so weak and hungry they could barely stand, nor will I forget the Negro soldier who was shot for trying to escape to give information to our advancing armies prior to our release. . . . 10-28-45

CARL B. MONTGOMERY
Inf. Ex-POW.
Washington, Pa.

° ° °

If you need some apposite art for another DAR story, dig up that painting of the three grim sisters.
Harrisburg, Pa. R. H. M.

° ° °

When I was a youngster in Cedar Rapids, Ia., my friend Grant Wood painted a canvas which later gained fame as one of the most controversial pictures of our day. He called his painting *Daughters of Revolution.* Some contemporary art critics declared it little better than caricature. Others acclaimed it as "an American Daumier."

Looking at Grant's work in the light of recent DAR activities, it occurs to me that, if permission may be gained, it is time for you to reprint *Daughters of Revolution.* I believe it underscores everything to be said of the disgraceful attitude of these "ladies."
New York ROBERT DOWNING

Bald Spots

Dear Editor:

I am a devoted reader of PM. I dislike to see any column in the paper sink to the low level reached by Robert Hague in his criticism and comment on music. In his description of the personnel of the New York City Symphony on Tuesday, Oct. 9, he is guilty of making discriminatory, chauvinistic statements.

Since when is it a virtue to have a "predominantly youthful ensemble—only one small bald spot was discernible."

Discrimination against mature or older workers or men whose hair is thinning is just as reprehensible as racial or religious discrimination.

PM is against pushing people around. Isn't this shoving pretty hard?

MRS. DAVID LONDON
Lynbrook, N. Y.

PM definitely is not against baldheads. Indeed, a quick poll of the staff reveals about 30 per cent have bald spots of one size or another.

But, when building up a new orchestra like the NYC Symphony, what's wrong with giving talented young musicians a chance? That's what conductor Leonard Bernstein has done. And he is particularly anxious to give returned servicemen jobs, having already engaged 10 of them, as Hague's story pointed out.—ED.

'Tolerance'

Dear Editor:

In connection with all the recent distressing race disturbances in our schools and elsewhere throughout our country—I want to protest the use of the word *tolerance*, which somehow implies a good natured acceptance, or rather endurance, of what cannot be changed or disposed of.
New York CAROLYN GREEN

ARNALL STIRRED AS HER RACE VIEWS ECHO

The Atlanta Constitution

Mrs. FDR Cancels Visit Here, Answering Critics

Atlanta, Georgia

Eleanor Roosevelt has cancelled her engagement to address the Young Democrats of Georgia during that organization's annual conference, scheduled here Dec. 3 and 4. 10-30-45

The former First Lady said she decided upon this action when she was informed that two Young Democrats Friday resigned from the organization as an expression of disapproval of her racial views. The two who resigned, Earl Wingo and Robert N. Fellows, both state employes, indicated they did not believe Mrs. Roosevelt should have been invited to address the conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt announced the cancellation of her scheduled visit in Atlanta in a telegram to Gov., Arnall late yesterday. Arnall immediately wired a reply to Mrs. Roosevelt, expressing "regret and embarrassment" that circumstances had arisen to bring about her decision not to appear here.

The telegram which Mrs. Roosevelt sent to Gov. Arnall:

"Since message from Associated Press about dissension within ranks of Young Democrats over my coming to Atlanta was given to me I have thought seriously about the engagement and have decided it is much wiser for me to cancel my coming as do not want to cause any embarrassment so please accept my thanks for your kindness and my regrets that I cannot now keep engagement."

Replying, Gov. Arnall said:

"I regret so much to learn of your decision concerning your visit to Georgia. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was my great, good and personal friend. His memory is dear to the hearts of the people of this state. Your courageous and vigorous political stand for these things you believe to be true, right and just is heartening to those of us who believe in democracy, dignity and decency. 10-30-45

"It is unfortunate that there are those in our nation who would deny to others the right to believe what they will. It is a source of regret and embarrassment to me and your other Georgia friends that two members of the Young Democrats so far forgot themselves, proprieties and southern hospitality as to be guilty of discourtesy and disrespect to the widow of our greatest President and to a woman who means so much to America. It is my hope that you will visit Georgia soon and accept the hospitality of the Governor's mansion during your stay here. I will be happy to escort you to Warm Springs when you can arrange to come to Georgia. Have tried to reach your over telephone without success.

"Sincerely, Ellis Arnall, Governor."

WESTBROOK PEGLER

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia

DAR Needs No Apology

NEW YORK.—The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a private organization of restricted membership, devoted to patriotic and educational works. It has never been accused of allegiance or subservience to any foreign political or national interest, but twice in recent years it has been the victim of savage propaganda, promoted by New Deal ideologists because the rules for the management of its privately owned concert hall in Washington, D. C., provide that it may be leased for performances by "white artists, only." 10-29-45

ON THE FIRST of these occasions, Marian Anderson, the Negro singer, came under the ban and Harold Ickes, in the Department of the Interior, took a leading part in agitation which made Marion Anderson famous whereas, up to that time, she had been comparatively obscure to the public in the United States, although celebrated among artists. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, by way of personal protest and personal political promotion, resigned her honorary membership in the D. A. R. by contrast with the course of conduct which she urged on American members of the American Newspaper Guild who resigned or thought of resigning in revolt against the domination of the guild by Communists. Mrs. Roosevelt held in that case the thing to do was not resign but fight for reform and control within the guild. Her own membership in the guild, however, was not legitimate because journalism is not her principal occupation.

RECENTLY another application on behalf of a colored woman performer for a date at the D. A. R.'s Constitution Hall in Washington was denied for the same reason that prevailed in the Anderson case. The subject was Hazel Scott, a night club pianist of debatable artistic status, who recently married a New Yo Negro congressman named P soon after a divorce from his first wife. Powell is a political opportunist with some of the characteristics of the late Huey Long not including Huey's intelligence, whose following includes the Negro communist element in Harlem. Any claim that he represents the more intelligent, dignified and generally respectable element of Negroes in his district would be resented by many colored citizens.

THE SITUATION now is such that any Negro jug-band or musical saw virtuoso from any catfish joint or any troupe expressing the degenerate and altogether discreditable jitter and jive themes, given a nimble press-agent and the cooperation of any congressman, may make publicity at the expense of the D. A. R. and its honorable reputation as a patriotic group of American women. The press, generally, has lent itself to these exploits, failing, almost, without exception, to note that the D. A. R. did not originate this separation of the races in Washington or elsewhere but merely followed legal custom in Washington. In this connection, the D. A. R. has cited a decision of the Court of Appeals of the district of Washington which takes "judicial notice of the fact that these accepted practices are not intended to imply the inferiority of either race to the other." The court observed their existence in public housing and public schools in Washington and that "separate churches are universal and are approved by both races."

In this propaganda, however, the fine patriotic principles of the Daughters are ignored or jeered by persons and groups whose own policies and associations have been responsible for riots, the teaching of dirty doctrines in the schools, in print and on the air and the penetration of unmistakable Communists into positions of power in the government.

THE IMPRESSION cannot be escaped, therefore, that among those who have attacked the D. A. R. for its enforcement of a familiar Washington custom, the motive of some is not so much to protest against discrimination or "liberate" art as to discredit an institution which is more purely American than most others of our time because it is purely and serenely American and unashamed of its patriotism. There are other halls to be had and the fact naturally comes to mind that if artistic freedom were the issue in these disputes those who thirst for such music and abhor discrimination could solve the problem in some edifice owned by any of the many offshoots of the Communist party. To mention this possibility is to demolish it, however, because in that case there would be negligible publicity and mediocrity or worse, vulgarity and mere noise would be assessed at their true value. 10-29-45

None of the agitators of the D. A. R.'s difficulties has yet had the effrontery to propose that because, like Constitution Hall, certain religious buildings in Washington, are tax exempt and the property of private groups, the congregations which own them should be compelled to lease them for political rallies to be addressed by Congressman Powell.

Yet, consistently, that would follow. For Constitution Hall and the churches are in the same category as to ownership and tax exemption, and the religious group owning a cathedral would deserve no less abuse than that which the D. A. R. has suffered over these years.

ON THE RECORD the D. A. R. is incomparably more worthy of popular respect and support than most of those who have attacked it. And Americans who are not descended from Revolutionary soldiers, but patriots nevertheless, could encourage a fine organization by inquiring into their work in their home cities and towns and helping them in aims which call for no apology to the Political Action Committee, Mrs. Roosevelt, Henry Wallace or the Communist party.

Celler Seeks Revocation of DAR Charter

Washington D.C. Post

From Yesterday's Late Editions

Declaring that unless Congress acts it will be approving "the outrageous practices of the DAR," Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) introduced a bill yesterday to revoke the charter of the patriotic organization.

A less severe measure was advocated by Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) who "regretfully" introduced a resolution to withhold tax exemption from the DARs Constitution Hall unless it was rented without regard for "race, creed or color."

Flurry of Speeches

10-20-45

The action set off several one-minute speeches in the House on the subject that has mounted in tenseness since President Truman criticized the DAR for denying use of the hall to Negro pianist Hazel Scott.

Celler said the DAR had forfeited its right to continue as a group sanctioned by congressional incorporation and had ignored such phrases in its charter as "secure for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Representative John E. Rankin (R., Miss.) deploring the attacks, said the critics were upbraiding the DAR "for a policy that has existed in the City of Washington for more than a hundred years."

Meanwhile, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People mailed a protest-telegram to the Senate Printing Committee, pointing out that the DAR's annual reports have been printed at Government expense for the past 47 years. 10-20-45

"Undoubtedly this privilege . . . was predicated upon the assumption that the DAR would live up to the lofty purposes set forth in its charter," said a part of the message.

Pupils Turn Down The DAR Contest

P.M. N.Y. 11-3-45

The graduating class of Chancellor Ave. Grade School in Newark voted unanimously yesterday against participation in the annual essay contest of the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution).

The decision, announced by Edward Sable, eighth-grade president, expressed the disapproval of the DAR's refusal to permit Hazel Scott, Negro pianist-singer, to use the society's Constitution Hall in Washington because of her color.

Hall Hiring in Washington

Time Chicago 11-5-45

Sirs:

Since so much free publicity has been gained for Hazel Scott and against the D.A.R. in regard to the use of Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. by Negroes [TIME, Oct. 15, Oct. 22], I should like to call to your attention certain facts which were given to me at the time Marian Anderson publicized this same situation a few years ago. Will you please corroborate these facts for us. Is there not a statute of long standing in the city of Washington specifying that Negroes cannot hire the use of public halls designated for white people? Does not the D.A.R. lease the auditorium of Constitution Hall . . . to a management agency which has complete authority in matters of renting the use of this auditorium?

(MRS.) RUTH W. YOCCO

Los Gatos, Calif. 11-5-45

¶ Constitution Hall is a private building—owned and operated by the D.A.R. No Washington statute forbids leasing public halls to Negroes, but prevailing custom is against it.—ED.

67-1945

OPINION

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks Out

TIME, New York C

For the first time since Franklin Roosevelt's death, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt last week broke her silence on what she thinks of his successor's foreign policies. Items: she does not like President Truman's thinking about the atomic bomb secret, thinks that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes used inept tactics at the Council of Foreign Ministers. 10-22-45

To a large bipartisan audience of women (and a few men) at New Haven, Conn., Mrs. Roosevelt delivered an outspoken blast at the President's policy of keeping U.S. detailed knowledge of the atomic bomb a secret. Her conclusion: this was an implication that the U.S. could not trust its former allies. But would the secret hold? Said she: "Even those most hopeful that we can hold this secret expect others to trust us when we, apparently, do not trust anyone else. . . . I wonder if President Truman is not forgetting that the atomic bomb became important to us only when we realized that an enemy nation was trying to develop it?"

She added: "We let ourselves indulge in suspicions of the motives of other peoples of the world. With fear you never arrive at an understanding or real cooperation. If we trust others, we may come out with a compromise, and that will be a step forward. I hope that we . . . are going to make fundamental changes in our thinking and acting, which alone can bring us peace."

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked if she was discouraged by the failure of the London conference. Her reply: "No. I don't think it surprising that men who knew each other so little as they did could not arrive at the answers to all the questions they considered. Mr. Bevin and Mr. Byrnes were entirely new, and we should have known from his background that Mr. Bevin would be difficult. Mr. Byrnes was put in the position of mediator and he was not prepared."

RACES 10-22-45

Help from the D.A.R.

Brown, bosomy Hazel Scott attained fame by changing Bach's stately counterpoint into boogie-woogie at Manhattan's Café Society Uptown. Last week Pianist Scott considerably enhanced her fame and earning power by not changing the stately D.A.R.

Solemnly and unanimously, the executive committee of the ancestor-worshiping Daughters of the American Revolution decided to keep its Constitution Hall for "white artists only." Miss Scott could not, as she had asked, give a concert there. Said D.A.F. President General Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Georgia: "It was a nice harmonious meeting."



10-22-45 Acm

PRESIDENT TALMADGE
The meeting was harmonious.



Karger-Pix

HAZEL SCOTT
The complaints were measured.

From the White House. Next day, a special messenger from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue brought a letter to the office of Miss Scott's new husband, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Harlem (TIME, Aug. 13). In reply to Powell's demand for "action" against the D.A.R., President Truman said that he could not interfere with a "private enterprise." But, the President added testily, when they came to power was to forbid the public appearance of artists and musicians whose religion or origin was unsatisfactory to the 'master race.'"

A few minutes later Powell received a telegram from the First Lady. Said she: "I deplore any action which denies artistic talent an opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin."

But that afternoon Bess Truman, only an honorary Daughter, attended a D.A.R. tea in her honor. Asked if she might be a guest at similar teas, later, the taciturn First Lady shrugged. "Why not?" she asked.

The measured complaints of Democrat Powell and his 25-year-old wife were prompt—and promptly relayed to the press. In Minneapolis for a concert, Miss Scott told newsmen she thought the First Lady's action "looks as if she gives sanction" to the D.A.R. action.

"From now on," trumpeted her Negro husband in Manhattan, "Mrs. Truman is the Last Lady." 10-22-45

This time neither the President nor the First Lady replied. But the New York *Times* reminded the D.A.R. that they had closed their doors to one of the descendants of Crispus Attucks, first American to die in the Boston Massacre (1770). A handful of Harlem residents (called together by Powell) formed its own "People's D.A.R.," standing for "Drive Against Reaction," and booked Carnegie Hall for a Scott concert.

Connoisseurs of the art of public relations guessed that it would be well attended, that Hazel Scott's Washington concert would also have a good house. The build-up had been mighty good.

CASHING IN ON "DISCRIMINATION"

The Montgomery Advertiser-Montgomery Alabama - 10-25-45

For once at least most of us can hope that the somewhat stuffy Daughters of the American Revolution stick to their guns on their decision to bar the use of Constitution Hall to an artist. Not that we do or do not approve of the alleged "race discrimination" motive as charged by Hazel Scott's Congressman husband. Our reasons for hoping the ladies have put their little feet down solidly and firmly on the issue are two-fold. And the color of the torrid Hazel's skin has nothing to do with it either.

In the first place Congressman, rather Congresswoman, Claire Booth Luce has issued an ultimatum that she will resign from the D. A. R. unless the decision to deny Constitution Hall to the Negro artist is over-ruled. So far as we are concerned, if the D. A. R. wants to deny its henhouse to boogie-woogie experts for their cackling or keyboard capers, that is strictly their business. It is certainly not Mrs. Luce's. If she wants to "resign" or to repudiate her membership in the D. A. R. unless she can dictate to the organization then we hope she resigns. We'd like to see Mrs. Luce resign from something anyway, but we confess that the D. A. R. would be our second choice for her resignation.

In the second place Hazel Scott would be entirely out of her element in Constitution Hall. If the D. A. R. must lower its bars to anything and everything that may lay claim to artistic talent we may look forward to the day when jive bands and jitterbug artists do their stuff with abandon in this bluest of the blue-stocking Holy of Holies. After all, the Daughters of The American Revolution does have a certain dignity and tradition to uphold and to maintain. For the Daughters to embrace every alleged artist who may aspire to perform in Constitution Hall would be for them to cheapen that dignity beyond repair.

However the main reason we cannot shed tears of anger over Hazel Scott's plight in being denied the use of Constitution Hall perhaps is the fact that the incident is serving for no other reason than to furnish the rabid Negro press and agitators with a juicy piece of propaganda. Both Hazel Scott and her husband, Congressman Powell, knew with reasonable certainty that she could not crash the doors of Constitution Hall. Nevertheless both went ahead with a request, a mere formality, which could not be granted, and then used the alleged "discrimination" for both political and commercial exploitation. Needless to say Hazel Scott is getting a million dollars worth of publicity out of the incident, which was all she wanted in the first place. And her Congressman husband got a golden opportunity to shoot off his mouth to the world in general and to get his name before his constituents in a big way. And that was probably all Congressman Powell wanted to begin with—there is an election coming up next year and such congressmen must get their names in the papers some way. 10-25-45

Birmingham News

In the exploitation of racial feeling for personal political or commercial gain, there is little or no choice between the well-known type of Southern politician or organizer who goes in for it—and people like Negro Cong. Clayton Powell, and his wife, Hazel Scott, of New York, for example. Without regard to the right or wrong of that other D. A. R. incident in which Marian Anderson was refused the use of the D. A. R. Hall in Washington, this one is very different. In the first instance Mrs. Roosevelt, who was a member of the D. A. R. exercised her perfect right to withdraw in protest against something she didn't like in that private organization's policy as regards use of its private auditorium. And the singer involved was Marian Anderson, one of the truly great artists and human beings of the world. In the current instance it is not a member but an outsider who is protesting, Cong. Powell, and the singer is his wife, Hazel Scott who is not an artist at all in the Marian Anderson sense.

* * *

And as observers both North and South are seeing, the indicated motive of the present ballyhoo is not really social reform, but the exploitation of racial feeling to promote a selfish and unrelated end of one's own. Those of us who said it against Talmadge but the use of racial feeling to four years ago are entitled to repeat it now in reverse.

than the exploitation of art and justice a sorry promotion game is being played. Happily it hasn't worked. There is no greater sin, North or South, among white people or colored, against Talmadge

Use of Constitution Hall

Richmond Va.

Digest of Virginia Editorial Opinion Compiled by Ben Burwell Johnston

Richmond Times

"THE expressions of President and Mrs. Truman in disagreement with the policy of the Daughters of the American Revolution in restricting the use of Constitution Hall in Washington to 'white artists only' are just as sound in principle as criticisms of the same DAR policy from the White House were in 1939," comments the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, which asserts in the caption of its editorial that the restrictive policy of the DAR is "As Stupid Now as Then."

Reviewing the two controversies that have embarrassed the Daughters, the Ledger-Dispatch goes on to say:

"The present Hazel Scott incident is closely similar to that earlier Marian Anderson incident. The DAR policy was laid down much earlier—in 1932. According to this policy the society 'recognizes the right of any citizens to request the use of Constitution Hall; and it also reserves its individual right to grant or deny a request for its use.' 10-21-45

"To remove all doubt that the 13-year-old policy continues, the executive committee and national board of management of the DAR voted unanimously to retain the 'white artists only' restriction. In so doing, these controlling bodies pointed out that this restriction accords with 'prevailing custom' in Washington 'regarding schools, auditoriums, theaters, hotels, restaurants, clubs, canteens, playgrounds, etc.,' and even cites a Federal court ruling that separate schools and churches are approved by both races and that 'these accepted practices are not intended to and should not be considered to imply the inferiority of either race to the other.'

"Such an attitude begs the question. Numerous States and localities where a line is drawn in other respects show no hesitation about approving the presentation of Negro artists of talent. In such matters old prejudices have broken down in many parts of the South and are steadily breaking down further. To insist upon maintaining this line in Washington merely because the District of Columbia has different schools for the two races is to attempt an analogy which would not be recognized, we are confident, by a large majority of people there. 10-21-45

"In the long run, the views of the community will prevail. The discouraging feature of this reiteration of prejudice is that the governing body of the DAR has learned so little from its mistake in 1939 that it insists upon repeating it in 1945."

Same Issues

The other Norfolk daily, the Virginian-Pilot, points out a conspicuous difference between the Anderson and the Scott episodes, observing:

"The underlying race-discrimination issue is the same. But in Miss Anderson's case there was no Congressman-husband (Representative Adam C. Powell) on the sidelines to manhandle the issue with a crude effort to lay a political curse on the President of the United States if his wife did not comply with his boorish demand that she boycott a DAR tea given in her honor as a protest against the refusal of the DAR management to permit the use of Constitution Hall for a piano concert by the Congressman's wife. Representative Powell has succeeded in drawing from the President and Mrs. Truman statements condemning race prejudice in the arts. He could have obtained the same results without attacking Mrs. Truman's social self-determination."

The Virginian-Pilot, in spite of its distaste for Representative Powell's attitude, adds:

"In connection with the Anderson episode, the Virginian-Pilot (April 30, 1939) urged the Daughters of the American Revolution 'to retire from an unworthy District of Columbia combination in restraint of the fine arts,' and observed that 'if that be a revolutionary thing to do, the Daughters might remember that they are descended from individuals who did not hesitate to take a revolutionary step when they were convinced it was right.' The Hazel Scott episode, although it concerns an artist of lesser rank, prompts us to repeat that counsel. The issue is not one of comparative artistic excellence, or of the urbanity or boorishness of collateral acts on the sidelines, but one of setting an example of a democratic attitude toward the fine arts and its practitioners in the capital of the world's greatest democracy."

Powell Rebuked

THE Lynchburg News is more emphatic in its condemnation for the Harlem Representative's tactics. The News says:

"Whatever one's view of the squabble over the refusal of the Daughters of the Revolution to abandon their policy of segregation in accord with custom in the District of Columbia, nearly all will have sympathy with Mrs. Truman, catapulted into it through no fault whatever of her own. Va.

"Mrs. Truman dislikes publicity, yet she is showered with publicity by the actions of caterers to public entertainment who thrive on publicity. She is also the victim of the publicity seeking of a politician who does not hesitate to speak insultingly of the First Lady in order to get the publicity he craves.

"The sympathy naturally felt for Mrs. Truman thus drawn out of the seclusion she seeks will not be extended to the pianist and her politician husband. Especially will public opinion rebuke the latter, who so far forgot himself—or was he acting according to his nature?—as to make the crude remark that the wife of the President, who would not play his little publicity game, is the Last Lady. That measures Representative Powell, who, whatever else he may be, is no credit to his race." 10-31-45

Setback for Cause

Having, on October 13, declared that "this newspaper has no tolerance for racial discrimination" though "we are of the opinion that attempts to push oneself in on private premises do more to foment discrimination than almost anything else," the Newport News Daily Press, on October 16, rebukes Representative Powell's sneer at Mrs. Truman as "spiteful boorishness," and comments:

"Perhaps Powell's election to Congress has gone to his head. Perhaps he overestimates his position. There is no earthly reason why, under the American system of democratic-republican government, a Negro who can obtain sufficient votes should not participate in making the laws under which the country is governed. But the principle of noblesse oblige applies to him as well as to his Caucasian fellow-solons—particularly since he is a clergyman. His ungentlemanly demeanor toward the wife of the President, manifest in a man of his position, will do his own race a great deal of harm. That's the saddest part of it. The DAR, while it has a legal and moral right to use its own property as it sees fit, might have reconsidered on its merits the proposition of admitting artists to its platform on their artistic merits, had the matter been properly presented to them; now such a thing has been retarded for years—and years."

A Letter to Clare Luce

Richmond Times Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,

Sir: Va.

As a service to the servicemen, we request that you publish this letter. A copy has been forwarded to Mrs. Luce.

DUNCAN A. WATERS.

Newport News.

(Enclosure)

Honorable Clare Boothe Luce
Representative, House of Representatives
United States Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Luce: Va.

When we realize that there are noble women in this land of America, who like Harriet Beecher Stowe know the "spirit of the men of the American Revolution and of the men who wrote our Constitution" and who have not forgotten "that our ancestors fought to be free from humiliation and oppression of political inequality," we feel that the sacrifices of World War II are not in vain. 10-22-45

Women and men like you, who hold fast to their integrity and who agree with William E. Channing when he advises, "Whatever you may suffer, speak the truth and consider what is right as what must be done," are the women and men who keep the torch of liberty burning. You, disciples of true democratic justice, will be able to appreciate the cessation of yesterday's physical hostilities and will be able to make the discovery of atomic power as a destructible element redundant and superfluously unnecessary. It is because of this integrity and sincerity that you offered your resignation to the Daughters of the American Revolution, who naively humiliated one of America's first ladies of the musical world, Mrs. Hazel Scott Powell, only because her skin was tan.

We, the undersigned, men of the 9202 TSU TC, Company A, Camp Hill Command, HRPE, Newport News, Virginia, claim you as our "pin-up" Representative of America and most soldierly like render you a real salute.

Duncan A. Waters, Eddie C Porter, Kyser Jackson, John T. Johnson, Ernest L. Garner, Gilbert Allen, Charles H. Richardson Clint Isaac, Flanders C. Wilson Bristol C. Andrew, Jr.

DAR CHAPTER DECRIES HAZEL SCOTT ACTION

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEONIA, N. J., Oct. 19—The Polly Wyckoff Chapter, oldest of the two units of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Bergen County, rejected today "the prevailing custom of the District of Columbia" as an excuse for refusing the use of Constitution Hall to Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, and expressed regret over "the exhibition and perpetuation of racial prejudices" by the DAR national executive commitee.

The action of the executive committee was condemned in a resolution adopted unanimously at a chapter meeting held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. John F. Satterlee here. The statement was the chapter's answer to a letter received yesterday from Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President General of the DAR, advising chapters not to engage in local controversies over certain "misstatements" by critics of the DAR. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. Eugene E. Vann and seconded by six other members. 10-20-45

The resolution said that "Constitution Hall is not a local Washington city possession and should not be controlled by any 'gentlemen's agreement' made to satisfy the prejudices of local Washingtonians" and that the chapter "does not believe that 'an enlightened public opinion' is promoted by so limiting the use of this building

Mrs. Luce Quits Greenwich DARs

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rep. Clare Boothe Luce has made good her promise to resign from her DAR chapter if it failed to oppose the national body's ban on Negro artists in Constitution Hall. Her chapter, the Greenwich, Conn., voted 48-2 in support of the national policy, whereupon Mrs. Luce announced her intention of transferring her membership to a chapter which has protested the ban, most likely the Stamford, Conn., chapter.

Mrs. Luce said: "This repudiation of not only basic American principle, but the very principle upon which the DAR was founded, leaves me no recourse but to seek to transfer my membership to a chapter which, by its forthright protest against discrimination, has identified itself with the best traditions of the United States and of the DAR."

D. A. R. SAYS JUDGE BARRED ITS DATA

The New York Times

But He Denies Forbidding Distributing Literature in Trenton to New Citizens

11-11-45

N.Y. & N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10—Officials of a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution asserted today that Federal Judge Phillip Forman has forbidden them to distribute literature to new citizens in his naturalization court on the ground that their organization is unfit to deal with people of varied races and creeds.

Despite a denial from the judge, Mrs. Lyman Leavitt, secretary of the David Forman Chapter of the D. A. R., said that late last month he notified the group that they were no longer welcome in his court because of the action of the national D. A. R. in closing the doors of its Washington hall to Hazel Scott, Negro pianist and wife of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

About Oct. 30, she recalled, the chapter received word from Judge Forman that they would no longer be permitted to follow their practice of handing out the D. A. R. Manual of Citizenship in the court as final naturalization papers were granted.

Mrs. Leavitt said that Judge Forman felt that the Hazel Scott case disqualified the D. A. R. from having contact with the peoples of many races and creeds who applied for citizenship. She added that he had informed the chapter that its representatives would not be allowed to carry out any activities in the court until the "situation changed."

On Friday, according to Mrs. Leavitt, members of the four Trenton chapters of the D. A. R. will meet with officials of the Statewide organization to discuss the affair. The meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, with Mrs. Edward Randolph, State D. A. R. regent, attending.

The next naturalization proceedings will be held in Judge Forman's court on Nov. 29. The last was held in February. Commenting on the judge's step, Mrs. Leavitt said that he had acted in accordance with his principles and declared that some members of the chapter disagreed with the action against Miss Scott. However, she said, the David Forman chapter would make no official statement until after Friday's meeting.

Judge Forman, for his part, denied any knowledge of the story when asked for a statement.

"I never heard of this," he said. "I do not even know that the D. A. R. ever did distribute literature at any naturalization court session."

DAR Chapter Approves Constitution Hall Ban

Richmond Va. Times Dispatch

11-21-45

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 20—(AP)—By a vote of 22 to 20, the Stamford chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution today upheld the action of the Washington, DAR in denying the use of Constitution Hall to Hazel Scott, Negro pianist who was married here recently to United States Representative Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D-N. Y.) 11-21-45

It was the second time the chapter had so voted. The first vote was taken last month, in the face of threats of resignation by two members, after which it was decided to reconsider the question at the November meeting.

67-1945

D.C.

Cops Apologize for Pulling Guns On 2 Liberian Students at H.U.

Washington Tribune - D.C. 2-17-45

In a manner reminiscent of the nauseating experience last August of Dr. T. Ebenezer Ward, president of Liberian College, Monrovia, who came here to study "approved methods of modern education in a democratic country," two Howard University Liberian students recently got a taste of America's un-Christian color prejudices.

Had the nationals involved in either incident been from some country other than Liberia or Ethiopia, independent African states, the possibilities are that there would have been diplomatic repercussions followed with profuse apologizes. 2-17-45

Although one of the principals in the newest race-hating episode is Cecil King, son of former President King of Liberia, the matter has been hush-hushed and King himself intimates he wants no publicity on the affair, apparently feeling that it is not important enough to carry further.

The facts in the case are these:

About two weeks ago late on Saturday evening, King, accompanied by Charles Massaquoi, son of an important Liberian, both freshmen at Howard, were en route to the residence of one, P. Jones, who lives on Alabama Avenue, S.E. 2-17-45

Their cab driver was unfamiliar with the neighborhood, and was forced to stop several times in an attempt to get his bearings. All of which aroused the suspicion of two scouts which Major Edward Kelley has not succeeded in riding his ever-increasing efficient police department.

Insult Russians, Too

These stalwart minions of the law drew in behind the taxi, sounded their siren, and forced the machine bearing the Liberians to the curb.

Then, according to reliable information, these two misfits jumped out of the scout car, and flourishing their pistols forced the occupants of the cab to get out. 2-17-45

King and his companion protested that they were Liberians, William George, American consul to Liberia, now in the city was informed of the incident and reputely told the youths to report the insult to the State Department.

Although, King is said to have been frightened by the sigh of the drawn pistols and the manner in which they were treated by the blue coats, apparently the matter has gotten no further. 2-17-45

Ward Case Recalled

Though not traveling officially but representing a sovereign government, Dr. Ward was forced to witness a barbaric display of race hate by a white waitress who threw a bottle of pop over the white dress of a female member of the educator's party en route to a civic meeting.

The incident occurred in Capital Transit Company's car and bus terminal at Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., on a Sunday afternoon. The waitress, identified as Mrs. Merle Sterns, of the 1300 block of C Street, N.E., is said to have thrown the pop over the patron when she refused to get up from a stool in the terminal and finish her soft drink standing. 2-17-45

Those in Dr. Ward's party were: Misses Gladys D. and Genevieve Jordan, sisters, and Tomlinson D. Todd, president of the Institute of Interracial Relations. They were en route to an afternoon program at the Community Baptist Church, the Rev. Andrew Williams, pastor, Forrestville, Md., and went into the terminal pending arrival of a bus.

"foreigners."

One copper said, "I don't give a damn if you're Russians, you're going with us."

The other copper, apparently more intelligent, asked the youths for their passports. When these were forthcoming with all their pompous-looking State and Liberian credentials with seals, the over-zealous policemen realized that probably they might have made a mistake.

They then apologizes and then became solicitous about the pair traveling in the neighborhood at that time of the night.

Talks Like a President

It is not usual for the tycoon of big business to discuss race prejudice, but Eric A. Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, did Thursday and he talked like a President of the United States.

Mr. Johnston has traveled all over America and returned only some months ago from a special mission to Russia. Maybe it would pay us if we could send a great many more heads of big business to the war areas for a firsthand view of what hate and intolerance can do to a nation or a world. Afro-American

Our ideals of freedom and equality for colored people, Catholics and Jews, he says, are ideals only. A small group is conducting a campaign of intolerance and vilification, and because of the tendency to pretend that prejudice doesn't exist, racial tensions are increasing to an alarming degree.

Everybody knows that. However, Mr. Johnston comes up with two ideas that big business has heretofore neglected.

1. The spread of intolerance is not primarily a threat to colored people but to the whole country. Germany thought it would persecute only 600,000 Jews, but finds 60 million Germans are the real victims. Baltimore, Md.

2. Group hatreds represent a major threat to business. Wherever we erect barriers on the ground of race, we hamper the fullest expansion of society. Intolerance is poor economy. Prejudice doesn't pay. Discrimination is destructive. 1-20-45

We are all in business together!

Intolerance is a species of boycott and any business or job boycott is an economic cancer.

Mr. Johnston spilled a couple of additional ideas that make sense. He reminded the advocates of the master race theory that the purest metal is never the toughest. In order to make it tough you have to combine it with other metals. "And I think that is the truth with human beings."

You cannot legislate love of one's neighbors, but Mr. Johnston in looking around Europe discovered that intolerance was never enforced without the connivance of the government. 1-20-45

The job of making America realize what has happened to Germany and what can happen here if hate mongers are allowed "to rock the American boat," can best be done, Mr. Johnston thinks, by the writers of books and their colleagues in the movies, the theatre, the radio and the press.

And it is our thought that it had better be done with the eager euthusiasm and the religious fervor of fanatical Nazis and Japanese against whom we are fighting for world supremacy.

MRS. TALMADGE ANSWERS U. S. JUDGE WHO TOSSED D. A. R. OUT OF COURT

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Ga. 12-4-43

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—(AP)—Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, of Athens, Ga., national president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said Monday the organization would not violate the "prevailing customs" of separating white and Negro persons in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Talmadge made the statement in a letter to Federal District Court Judge Phillip Forman, who following the DAR's recent refusal to permit Hazel Scott, Negro singer, to appear in Constitution Hall, Washington, asked local chapter members to stop participating in his naturalization proceedings.

Judge Forman stated he felt it would be "embarrassing" for new citizens to be welcomed by members of an organization which restricted the use of its property to white persons.

Mrs. Talmadge said the senate, which confirmed Judge Forman's appointment to the federal bench, did not permit Negro newspapermen in its press gallery.

"We do not suggest, however, that you are 'embarrassed,'" she wrote. 12-4-43

Judge Forman could not be reached for comment.

White Student Paper Warns Racists Must Revise Out-Dated Attitudes

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON D. C.—(ANP)—The individual white American has the responsibility to revise his racial attitudes, if open conflict and a diminution in American influence in world affairs are to be avoided, according to the "American Eagle," student publication at American University.

The newspaper editorially set forth a set of facts regarding the present status of Negroes in the South and North, and comes to these conclusions:

7-14-45

CONCLUSIONS

"1. A 'minority' of 13 million people, many of whom will be war veterans, cannot be restricted, discriminated against, and scorned indefinitely. Continued policies of oppression can lead only to more and more bitter feeling and open conflict. This prospect alone should make the racists revise their out-dated attitudes.

"2. The majorit of people in the world are not white. Attacks and discrimination against our colored citizens are viewed with alarm and concern by colored peoples all over the world who lose respect for our blatant advertising of freedom when they compare it to our actual policy. As in the domestic scene, continued race hostility will lead to international complications. Is that what we want?"

7-14-45

Washington color problem--where will one be 'served?

Tribune - Los Angeles, Calif.

8-20-45

WASHINGTON—The color problem in this capital city of a democratic nation resolves itself into the difficulty of eating in restaurants and going to movies and theatres, if one is a Negro, according to an interview a PM reporter had here with Congressman William L. Dawson, one of the two Negroes in Congress.

In prefacing talks with the Illinois representative's secretary, Mrs. Christine Ray Hughes, the reporter learned that the only non-Negro place a Negro may eat after the few government cafeterias which serve them are closed in the evening, is the Union Station.

Negro government employees can eat in some of the government restaurants, Mrs. Hughes said, but they have to think which ones will admit them before deciding on a place for lunch.

As for Congressman Dawson, he told the PM reporter that he lives with his wife's family in Washington and doesn't go into the metropolitan restaurants.

The congressman said he doesn't ride Washington's jim crow buses, but drives his own car; he does, however, go to the capital's jim crow theatres.

Hit Denial of DAR Hall to Hazel Scott

The Daily Worker New York, New York

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (ALP-N.Y.) today sent a telegram to President Truman asking him to intervene in the discrimination being practiced against his wife, Hazel Scott, by Constitution Hall.

"Request immedate action on your part," read the telegram, "in the situation of my wife, Hazel Scott, concert pianist, being barred from Constitution Hall because she is a Negro."

Miss Scott's agent, Charles P. McClane, announced in Philadelphia Sunday that he had been assured by Fred Hand, manager of the hall run by the Daughters of the American Revolution, that Oct. 20 was an open date and that he'd forward a contract for Miss Scott's appearance there.

Instead of sending the contract, however, said McClane, Hand telephoned him the next day, inquired if Miss Scott was a Negro, and, on being told she was, said he would be unable to rent her the hall.

It was after the DAR management of the hall refused to permit the appearance there of Marian Anderson, contralto, that Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes invited her to sing in an open air concert at Lincoln Memorial. The concert was held on Easter morning, 1939, and some 50,000 persons turned out to hear her. Secretary Ickes is abroad now.

A mural showing the throng gathered to hear Miss Anderson still hangs in the Interior Building. The mural was painted by Mitchell Jamieson, and was presented by a committee headed by Charles Houston, Negro lawyer.

Attorney Houston, reached by the Daily Worker, said regarding Miss Scott's case:

10-2-45

"Apparently the Daughters of the American Revolution are still the Daughters of American Reaction. They evidently don't realize that the atomic bomb has really made this globe just one world. If they would look forward instead of backward they would give up their foolish prejudices. I hope they're proud of themselves. No one else is."

10-2-45



HAZEL SCOTT
Jimcrowed by DAR

The D.A.R. Auditorium

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

In barring the use of their Constitution Hall to the pianist, Hazel Scott, for a recital because she is colored, the Daughters of the American Revolution again demonstrated that they have learned nothing from the Revolution nor from the storm of adverse criticism which descended upon their haughty heads when they barred Marian Anderson for the same reason several years ago.

Their contention is that Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. is a private institution whose owners have the right to choose to whom it shall be rented and that the custom in Washington is to bar Negroes from "white" places.

10-20-45

Their action would be indefensible even if Constitution Hall were a private auditorium, but it is a quasi-public institution which exists under a Congressional act of incorporation for the purpose of "securing for all mankind the blessings of liberty," and is in many ways connected with the Federal Government which is supported by the taxes of Americans of all colors, creeds and classes.

Thus President Truman's censure of the Daughters in his letter to Congressman Adam C. Powell, Miss Scott's husband, is more than warranted, and he is entirely correct in saying that "One of the marks of a democracy is its willingness to respect and reward talent without regard to race or religion."

If the Daughters of the American Revolution have not learned this, then so far as they are concerned the war just closed was fought in vain.

Constitution Hall should be opened freely to all who wish to engage it or it should be closed to the public.

So far we heartily agree with Congressman Powell in his demands.

But we part company with him in his gratuitous insult to the wife of the President of the United States because she would not cancel an engagement to a tea sponsored by the D. A. R.

We do not see that anything is gained, but on the contrary, moral ground is lost by Mr. Powell's reference to her as "the last lady of the land."

We do not have so many powerful friends in this country that we can afford to go out of our way to personally insult the President's wife because we do not approve of her associates.

Clare Luce Protests Action Barring Negro

The Birmingham News Birmingham, Alabama

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 17—(AP)—Rep. Clare Boothe Luce's call for a resolution protesting action of the Washington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in denying use of Constitution Hall to Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, is to be submitted to the membership of Putnam Hill Chapter, at a closed meeting here Nov. 1.

Mrs. Henry M. Brooks, of Greenwich, acting regent of the chapter, said today she had wired Mrs. Luce assurance that the issue would be considered.

10-17-45

Acting as a member of the chapter, Mrs. Luce had notified Mrs. Brooks that "if no such resolution can be drafted by our chapter, I shall, of course, be forced to resign from the D. A. R."

67-1945

A Word About the DAR

Baltimore, Maryland

Action of the executive committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) last week in denying the use of Constitution Hall in Washington to Hazel Scott, pianist, adds to the confusion already in the minds of many Americans as they read daily of America's insistence upon democracy abroad.

It is only natural that they should ponder the question When are we going to have democracy at home?

Most of us remember the furor created when the DAR denied the use of Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson some years ago and the present realization that lightning has struck twice in the same place has occasioned some heated and caustic comment in many quarters.

Two important items stand out in the present unpleasantness which, no less a personage than President Truman himself, has compared to the racial discrimination as practiced by the Nazis. Afro-American

First, although the DAR may be considered private enterprise, Constitution Hall, nevertheless, is a public institution, inasmuch as it is tax-exempt. It does pay a small tax on its rentals but none on the building or land;

A tax-exempt institution cannot escape its responsibility to serve the entire public and when any segment of the population is denied its facilities, such an institution should be denied any further exemption. If the DAR desires to indulge its prejudices, then let the organization pay the price for such indulgence. It should not be permitted to eat its cake and have it, too; 10-20-45

Secondly, how do these ancestor-worshipers have the gall to draw the veil of exclusivity around themselves by excluding colored citizens whose ancestors also shed their blood in the cause of the American Revolution?

We are quick to think of Crispus Attucks when mention is made of the Revolutionary War but there were many others. Colored soldiers served in white organizations throughout that war. In June, 1781, Maryland provided 750 colored troops which were incorporated with other troops and in March of that year, New York passed legislation providing for the raising of two colored regiments.

Historians report that it was a difficult task to get the whites to enlist in the South. Up to 1779, Massachusetts had raised and put into the field 67,907 men. All of the States south of Pennsylvania had enrolled but 50,493 men at that time.

When the Revolution was on, the South didn't say it with white men. Now, 179 years afterwards, the South appears in control of an organization of supposed patriots representing descendants of the Revolution.

In the days of sacrifice and conviction, Dixie was the little man who wasn't there. The real people who fought and won the battles of the American Revolution made the mistake of not having large families. They left procreation to the 1776 4F-ers and jodies.

So how does the DAR get that way? Is it possible that the Daughters of the Confederacy are taking it over, lock, stock and barrel?

We can point with pride to as many bona fide Revolutionary War descendants as they. Now, if they insist upon barring us from tax-exempt Constitution Hall it looks as if some of our best legal brains have a job already cut out for them.

DC

White Artists Only

Congressional Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Washington OF D. C.

HON. SOL BLOOM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 15, 1945

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the New York Times of Sunday, October 14, 1945, entitled "White Artists Only":

WHITE ARTISTS ONLY

In his letter to Representative POWELL, made public yesterday, President Truman deplored the racial discrimination which barred Hazel Scott from the D. A. R.'s Constitution Hall in Washington, but said he couldn't interfere with "a private enterprise." He probably couldn't, but the D. A. R. is not altogether private. It exists under a congressional act of incorporation, for the purpose, among others cited, of "securing for all mankind the blessings of liberty." It has the right to deposit its collections, if it can't find room for them elsewhere, in the Smithsonian and National Museums. It is privileged to make an annual report to the Smithsonian's secretary, who transmits it to Congress, which customarily causes it to be printed in the Government Printing Office. The D. A. R. certainly has some responsibility toward the citizenry at large, including those of races not represented in its membership.

The D. A. R. can't be an exclusive social club and also a public institution. It can't shut out large numbers of good Americans and expect to be venerated by those and other good Americans. It can't stand for the American patriotic tradition and close its doors to the descendants of Crispus Attucks, first American to fall in the Boston massacre, and Peter Salem, said to have fired the shot that killed Major Pitcairn, the British officer who started the Revolutionary War. It can't point to an unbreakable segregation rule, for in January, 1943, under pressure of public opinion, it broke that unbreakable rule and permitted Marian Anderson to sing in Constitution Hall. It can't consistently, with a membership descended from revolutionists, hang its case for segregation, as the executive committee tries to do, on "prevailing custom."

The ladies of the D. A. R. are responsible for many good works, as any reader of their annual reports (see S. Doc. No. 251, Government Printing Office, 1945) must realize. But their good works will not help them much in popular esteem if they cater to an unworthy and unpatriotic prejudice.

Tea for Fifty Ladies

Newsweek 10-15-45

Never in the ten-month Capitol Hill career of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of New York, one of the two Negroes in Congress, was an issue tailored more to his liking. Seeking the rental of Constitution Hall for a Washington concert, his bride, the night-club pianist Hazel Scott, had been turned down by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the hall's owners, under their "white artists only" policy. Powell promptly wired Mrs. Harry S. Truman, with a copy to her husband, urging that the First Lady—if she believed in "100 per cent Americanism . . . publicly refrain" from attending a DAR tea in her honor scheduled for Oct. 12.

Powell pointedly offered the White House a precedent. In 1939, he recalled, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had resigned over a similar issue—the DAR's refusal to rent the hall to another Negro artist, the singer Marian Anderson. Intrigued by the reticent Mrs. Truman's first embroilment in a public dispute, Washington eagerly awaited the reaction to Powell's proposal.

"Why Not?" The answer was not long in coming. From the President, Powell received a letter indirectly comparing Nazi and DAR policies. "We have just brought to a successful conclusion a war against totalitarian countries which made racial discrimination their state policy," the President wrote. "One of the first steps taken by the Nazis . . . was to forbid the public appearance of artists and musicians whose religion or origin was unsatisfactory to the 'master race'" But it would be impossible for him to interfere "in the management or policy of a private enterprise." 10-22-45

Mrs. Truman expressed similar sentiments. She wired Powell: "I deplore any action which denies artistic talent an opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin." But, the First Lady pointed out, she had received and accepted the invitation before the "unfortunate controversy" and saw no relation between her acceptance of DAR hospitality and the merits of the issue.

On schedule, Mrs. Truman arrived at the tea, held at the swank Sulgrave Club. Outside she affably shook hands with reporters, barred from the occasion. Asked if she would accept further DAR invitations, she hesitated, then replied, "Why not?" and walked inside. She left within an hour, taking home a box of party cakes. Reporters were asked to describe the event simply as a "little tea party of 50 ladies."

Brass and Cymbals: By now more bitter than ever, Powell assailed the First Lady as the "last lady" and the DAR as the "Daughters of Asinine Reaction." He announced formation of a People's DAR (for Drive Against Reaction) and named the New York "chapter" for Crispus Attucks, first victim of the Boston massacre of 1770 and variously reported to have been Indian or Negro. 10-22-45

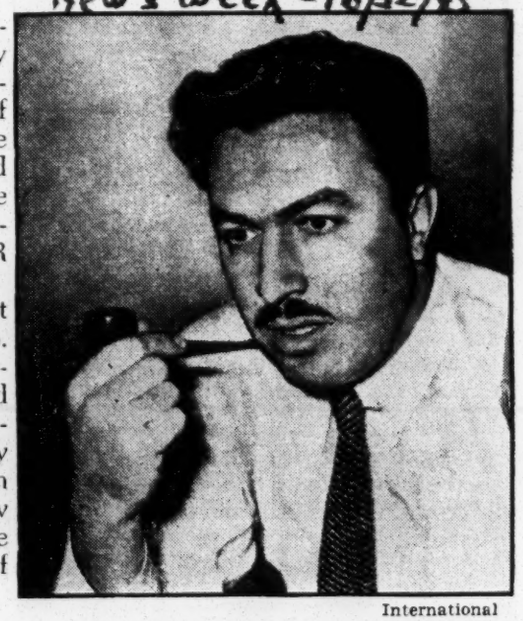
Powell had even more specific plans. He promised to press for legislation stripping Constitution Hall of its tax-free standing as a nonprofit institution. How the measure would be received was left in no doubt by Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate District of Columbia committee, which would have to consider such a tax penalty. Bilbo tagged Powell's proposition "as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal—in other words, he's just making a damn big fuss for nothing."



Associated Press

Hazel Scott's tiff with the DAR . . .

Newsweek-10/22/45



International

. . . vexes her congressman-husband . . .

The Hazel Scott Case

Dear Editor: P.M.

Mr. Truman's comment re the DAR declining to let Constitution Hall to the Negro pianist is weak.

He seemed to stress that culture draws no racial line, yet the point at issue has no bearing on music or art or culture. The point is that a Negro wants to use the Hall, and the DAR refuses—not a pianist—but a Negro. Even PM seems to miss the boat on the issue. 10-19-45

Boston A. J. MURPHY.



Newsweek Associated Press

. . . into naming Mrs. Truman "last lady"

taxers in Congress hold out the bugaboo of a Negro mayor or at least of elected Negro office-holders. 10-28-45

Without an elected government, the District of Columbia is supervised by Congress. And the most potent factor in this Congressional supervision is the District Committee of the Senate. N.Y.

Seven out of eight Democrats on the Senate District Committee are from southern or border states.

'MAYOR' BILBO'S PALS

Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D-Miss), himself, the notorious racist, who glories in the unofficial title of "Mayor" of Washington, is chairman of the committee. With him are Carter Glass (D-Va); W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel (D-Tex), a pro-fascist and Olin D. Johnston (D-SC), three other polltaxers. We also find the reactionary Millard E. Tydings (D-Md), Clyde R. Hoey (D-NC), Frank P. Briggs (D-Mo) and the west desert man Pat McCarran (D-Nev).

Turning to the House District Committee we find six out of 12 democratic members from states where money is charged for a vote. A total of eight of the 12 come from southern or border states.

The fight for Negro rights in the capital is also tied in with the fight against the polltax and the fight to save the Fair Employment Practices Committee, which the Bilbos and Johnstons are seeking to kill.

FEPC TEST

A test battle for the right of Negroes to drive buses and street cars for the Capitol Transit Co. is now awaiting decision by the crippled FEPC.

sion of the Jimcrow in Washington since the early 1830's.

The Negro death rate in Washington is two and a half times that of whites; city statistics admit. Seventy-five percent of the tuberculosis deaths, for instance, come from the Negroes, though Negroes are only one-third of the city's people.

The reason: Jimcrow in Washington hospitals, and shunting of the Negro people to the poorer paid jobs. 10-27-45

JIMCROW HOSPITALS

Five of the nine general voluntary hospitals bar Negroes as bed patients, though they are admitted to segregated clinics. Negro physicians are barred from the three municipal hospitals, which come under the jurisdiction of Bilbo's committee. 10-27-45

The following figures from Gallagher's Hospital, a municipal institution, 70 percent of whose patients are Negroes, are revealing:

Of 41 physicians, nine are Negroes.

Of 136 graduate nurses, seven are Negroes.

As for Negroes' housing, Bilbo himself admitted during hearings on the Aubrey Williams case last March, that Washington slums were worse than those in Mississippi.

Negro CIO members have won the right to meet with their white brothers and sisters in the House and Senate caucus rooms during the mass labor lobby visitations.

But eating together is something else Capitol police keep Negroes out of the building's eating places, and the Capitol Hill cafeteria near-by bars them too. The U. S. Supreme Court restaurant, however, opens its doors. N.Y., N.Y.

BEN DAVIS WINS ROOM

Restaurants in the city are generally Jimcrow.

Hotels are also, though here the Jimcrow is showing a little crack. Ben Davis, New York's Negro Communist Councilman, got a room at the Roger Smith Hotel during the Un-American Committee witch-hunt. And Bill Herron, a Negro steel worker from Minnesota, who came with a CIO delegation, was put up at the Ambassador this month after an original turndown. The manager reconsidered when the AFL workers in the hotel said they were backing up Herron.

Meanwhile the biggest showdown against the Jimcrow king is coming in the Capitol a quarter of a mile away from the vets' picket line. Fifty senators have promised to vote the polltax out. They will do it WHEN the bill comes to the floor and Bilbo's filibuster is crushed with a cloture rule, limiting debate.

Jimcrow Is King, Bilbo His Viceroy, in Washington

The Worker 10-28-45

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON.—The banning of Hazel Scott, noted Negro singer, from the tax-exempt hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution focused public attention on a national scandal. But it was not an isolated or unusual incident. Race discrimination is a daily occurrence in Washington. The capital of the United States is a Jimcrow capital. The Negro people here are continually Jimcrowed in restaurants, theatres, housing and jobs.

The entire population of Washington, swollen by a wartime influx of government workers, is disfranchised because Southern poll-

Negroes are highly impatient at the delay caused by the Administration's failure to define FEPC's peacetime jurisdiction.

Washington's Jimcrow got worse this summer when the city's Recreation Commission ruled that Negroes must not mix in recreation park centers.

This ruling was the first extension of the Jimcrow in Washington since the early 1830's.

Hats Off!



N.Y. P.M. 11-4-45

PM disagrees with Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) on almost every issue we can think of, but we take our hat off to her today for resigning from the Greenwich chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which upheld the national DAR's refusal of Constitution Hall to Hazel Scott for a piano recital. Mrs. Luce declared her intention of joining a chapeer which, "by its forthright protest, has identified itself with the best traditions of the United States and the DAR." She said: "The basic democratic issue of freedom and equality for all, regardless of race, creed or color, is as worth fighting for today as it was in 1776. "That is well stated, and for saying it: Hats off! P.M 11-4-45

CLARE LUCE TO SHIFT MEMBERSHIP IN D.A.R.

N. York Times 11-3-45

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Representative Clare Booth Luce said today she probably would transfer her membership in the Putnam Hill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to a chapter that has protested the denial of the use of Constitution Hall to Hazel Scott, Negro pianist.

"The Putnam Hill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution had declined to support my request that the chapter protest the undemocratic action of the Washington chapter," she said.

"This repudiation of not only basic American principles, but the very principles upon which the D. A. R. was founded, leaves me no recourse but to seek to transfer my membership to a chapter which, by its forthright protest against discrimination, has identified itself with the best traditions of the United States and of the D. A. R. The Middletown (Conn.) chapter is such a chapter, but the Stamford (Conn.) chapter has not yet met to register its protest. I am informed it wil lmeet and protest on Nov. 20, and if this report is correct, I shall seek a transfer to that chapter. New York

"The D. A. R., I believe, can and will reinstate itself in the public regard by immediate change of its policy. I shall do my utmost to urge my organization to take action to align itself once again with its patriotic traditions."

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 2—The board of management of the Stamford Chapter, D. A. R., will meet next Tuesday, when it may consider the transfer of Representative Luce fro mthe Putnam Hill Chapter in Greenwich.

Negro Pianist Refuses Bid To Truman Dinner

Birmingham News 11-12-45

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Negro Pianist Hazel Scott has cancelled an appearance at a dinner of the National Press Club is giving Tuesday in honor of President Truman. Birmingham, Alabama

She gave these reasons in a telegram to the club:

"1. The fact that the National Press Club excludes Negro journalists even though they are members of the American Newspaper Guild, whose membership consists of both white and Negro correspondents.

"2. As you know, the Negro journalists have been excluded from press galleries of the House and Senate."

She expressed a hope the day would come soon "when qualified journalists of my race will be accepted without distinction."

The pianist, wife of Rep. Powell (D., N. Y.) was the center of a controversy over the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to let her play here in Constitution Hall.

Samuel W. Bell, chairman of the standing committee on the congressional press galleries, said there is no rule against Negro membership. He explained that the committee, made up of correspondents, administers the rules prescribed by the presiding officer of House and Senate. 11-12-45

Any person who can qualify under the rules may be admitted to the galleries, Bell said.

67-1945

D.C.

Walter White

People, Politics And Places

Chicago Defender Ill.

Two Little Words

MRS. TRUMAN'S "why not?" in response to a question from newspaper men as to whether or not she would accept future invitations from the Daughters of the American Revolution may turn out to be two of the costliest words politically uttered in a long time. Even Hazel Scott and Adam Powell might have understood and, though reluctantly, forgiven Mrs. Truman's attendance at the DAR tea, the invitation for which she had accepted before Miss Scott was denied the use of Constitution hall. But the President's wife's flippant and even heartless "why not?" reveals an attitude so diametrically opposite to that of Mrs. Roosevelt's position in the Marian Anderson episode that the two positions stand as a lasting yardstick of the convictions of the two First Ladies.



10-22-45

When the DAR refused the great Marian Anderson permission to sing in Constitution hall, Mrs. Roosevelt refused to attend the annual DAR dinner, resigned from the DAR, and played a leading role in making arrangements for the now historic Lincoln Memorial concert on Easter Sunday, 1939, when 100,000 Americans saw Miss Anderson sing and millions heard her on a coast-to-coast broadcast. Her action in making these decisions was swift, and unfettered by political considerations. She was then visiting her daughter and son-in-law in Seattle. Reached by telephone, she promptly offered to return to Washington and to do anything she could to focus attention on the meanness and pettiness of the DAR's action. The late Congresswoman-at-large from New York, Mrs. Caroline O'Day, for many years a member of the Board of the NAACP, served as chairman of the distinguished committee of Americans who sponsored the Lincoln Memorial concert. Supreme Court Justices, Senators, Congressmen, artists and public figures in every walk of life, eagerly accepted Mrs. O'Day's invitations to serve on the sponsoring committee.

Chicago, Illinois

DAR Defenseless

(Parenthetically, Oscar Chapman incurred thereby the hostility of the Bilbos and Rankins for daring in this and in every other instance to stand unequivocally against bigotry. There are rumors in Washington that this hatred of Mr. Chapman's decency may culminate in Southern opposition to his succeeding Harold L. Ickes as Secretary of the Interior if, as is rumored, Mr. Ickes resigns in December. This will bear watching.)

As in the historic case of Marian Anderson, there are signs that the DAR has done itself more harm than "the ladies in creaking corsets," as one Washington columnist described the women of the DAR have dreamed of. The Washington Post has been flooded with letters, many of which it has published, denouncing the DAR. Only a very few have been written by individuals stupid enough to say that "when the Negro conquers poverty" he will be accepted socially. Most significant of all is the fact that no person to date has had the gall to defend the DAR except the notorious Bilbo and Rankin.

The President's Statement 10-27-45"

NOR DOES President Truman come off too well. Denouncing the barring of artists as being Nazi in principle and practice, the President claimed inability to interfere because the DAR is a "private enterprise." But the conservative New York Times, never famed for its courage in facing the Negro issue, promptly labeled the President's excuse as spurious in that the "DAR is not altogether private. It exists under a Congressional act of incorporation, for the purpose, among others cited, of 'securing for all mankind the blessings of liberty.' It has the right to deposit its collections, if it can't find room for them elsewhere, in the Smithsonian and National Museums. It is privileged to make an annual report to the Smithsonian's secretary, who transmits it to Congress, which customarily causes it to be printed in the Government Printing office. The DAR certainly has some responsibility toward the citizenry at large, including those of races not represented in its membership....It (the DAR) can't stand for the American patriotic tradition and close its doors to the descendants of Crispus Attucks, first American to fall in the Boston Massacre, and Peter Salem, said to have fired the shot that killed Major Pitcairn — the British officer who started the Revolutionary war."

The whole episode reeks of unreality—posed as it is against the background of Congressional hearings on the atomic bomb which scientists have told the Congress and the world can wipe out in a split second even the senile ladies of the DAR.

President Truman Raps DAR Ban On Hazel Scott

Chicago Defender 10-20-45

Chicago, Ill.

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — President Truman last week condemned the Daughters of the American Revolution for their "lily-white" policy in refusing the use of Constitution Hall to Negro artists.

Comparing this policy with that of the Nazis who banned public appearance of artists and musicians "whose religion or origin was unsatisfactory to the 'master race'" the President reminded the descendents of those founding fathers who first set forth the principle of "all men are created equal" that, "one of the marks of democracy is its willingness to respect and reward talent without regard to race or origin."

The Chief Executive said, however, there was nothing he could do about the matter since he could not interfere in the "management policy of a private enterprise such as the one in question."

The whole festering situation was started when the DAR denied Marian Anderson use of the hall in 1939. This action precipitated the resignation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who was then first lady of the land. It was recently inflamed when Hazel Scott, pianist and wife of Rep. Adam C. Powell (D. N. Y.), was refused use of the hall for an October 20 concert.

Rep. Powell, joined by two New York Democratic Senators, Robert Wagner and James Mead, protested to President Truman. In reply to a wire received from Rep. Powell, the President said:

"I have your telegram in which you inform me that your wife, Hazel Scott, has been refused the use of Constitution Hall for a concert on October 20.

"Artistic talent is not the exclusive property of any one race or group. One of the marks of a democracy is its willingness to respect and reward talent without regard to race or origin.

"We have just brought to a successful conclusion a war against totalitarian countries which made racial discrimination their state policy. One of the first steps taken by the Nazis when they came into power was to forbid the public appearance of artists and musicians whose religion or origin was unsatisfactory to the 'Master Race.'

"I am sure that you will realize, however, the impossibility of any interference by me in the management or policy of a private enterprise such as the one in question."

10-22-45

Mrs. Truman Denounces Action

While Mrs. Truman "deplored" the action of the DAR, in her letter to Powell, she rejected his suggestion that she not attend a tea given by the organization, stating that it would be improper to cancel it.

Upon receipt of the President's letter, Rep. Powell sent him the following note in acknowledgment:

"Thank you for your very fine letter. I agree with the spirit in which it was written. However, I would like to point out that although the DAR is a private enterprise, Constitution Hall is a public institution inasmuch as it is tax exempt. Can we as a nation exempt from taxation the property of people who claim to be charitable, religious, or philanthropic and they use that property against the best interest of the people?"

Mrs. Truman had written Powell a letter in which she said: "In acknowledging your telegram of October 11, may I call your attention to the fact that the invitation to which you refer was extended and accepted prior to the unfortunate controversy which has arisen.

"Personally I regret that a conflict has arisen for which I am in no way responsible.

"In my opinion my acceptance of the hospitality is not related to the merits of the issue which has since arisen.

"I deplore any action which denies artistic talent an opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin."

Congressional Action Asked

Meanwhile, Rep. Powell said he would ask New York Congressmen to sponsor a resolution to end tax exemption for the hall. 10-20-45

The DAR announcement that it intended to maintain its "white artists only" rule adopted in 1932 came at the end of a three-day meeting of the executive committee here with the organization's national board of management. This policy was reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the executive body.

Declaring that their anti-Negro rule was laid down in conformity with the "'prevailing custom" of the District, the DAR said it "recognized the right of any citizen to request use of Constitution Hall; and it also reserves its individual right to grant or deny a request for its use."

Indignant protests from leaders throughout the country flayed the un-American stand for discrimination taken by the DAR.

DAR Succeeds Axis

Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, declared: 10-20-45

"The Japanese and Axis propaganda addressed to the smaller nations tried to discredit the United States on the grounds that its democracy was not sincere. The DAR by its official action now picks up where the Japanese and the Axis left off."

The Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, of which Miss Scott is a member, denounced the DAR's action in a wire signed by Jo Davidson, chairman of the committee:

"This indignity to one of America's outstanding artists is an insult not only to Miss Scott and the Negro people, but to all Americans of every race, creed and color who believe in the principles of freedom and equality for which your forebears fought."

RECENTLY another application on behalf of a colored woman performer and generally respectable element of half of a colored woman named Mrs. Roosevelt held in that is a political opportunist, with some of for a date at the DAR's Constitution Hall Negroes in his district would be resented in Washington was denied for the same by many colored citizens, who share reason that prevailed in the Anderson neither his politics nor his standards of case. The subject was Hazel Scott, a conduct, and do not feel that the current night club pianist of debatable artistic incident honors them or their cause. status, who recently married a New York The situation now is such that any Negro Congressman named Powell soon Negro jug-band or musical saw virtuoso

10-30-45

Fair Enough

Richmond Times Dispatch

NEW YORK—The Daughters of the American Revolution is a private organization of restricted membership, devoted to patriotic and educational works. It has never been accused of allegiance or subservience to any foreign political or national interest, but twice in recent years it has been the victim of savage propaganda, promoted by New Deal ideologists, because the rules for the management of its privately owned concert hall in Washington, D. C., provide that it may be leased for performances by "white artists, only." Va.

On the first of these occasions, Marian Anderson, the Negro singer, came under the ban, and Harold Ickes, in the Department of the Interior, took a leading part in agitation which made Miss Anderson famous, whereas, up to that time, she had been comparatively obscure to the public in the United States, although celebrated among artists. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, by way of personal protest and personal political promotion, resigned her honorary membership in the DAR. By contrast with the course of conduct which she urged on American members of the American Newspaper Guild, who resigned or thought of resigning in revolt

from any catfish joint or any troup expressing the degenerate and altogether discreditable jitter and jive themes, given a nimble press-agent and the co-operation of any Congressman, may make publicity at the expense of the DAR and its honorable reputation as a patriotic group of American women. The press, generally, has lent itself to these exploits, failing, almost without exception, to note that the DAR did not originate this separation of the races in Washington or elsewhere, but merely followed legal custom in Washington. In this connection, the DAR has cited a decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which takes "judicial notice of the fact that these accepted practices are not intended to imply the inferiority of either race to the other." The court observed their existence in public housing and public schools in Washington, and that "separate churches are universal and are approved by both races."

IN this propaganda, however, the fine patriotic principles of the Daughters are ignored or jeered by persons and groups whose own policies and associations have been responsible for riots, the teaching of dirty doctrines in the schools, in print and on the air and the penetration of unmistakable Communists into positions of dangerous power in the government. And many among the most active exploiters of these incidents are hypocrites, whose personal devotion to the cause of opportunity for the dignified, loyal and ambitious Negro has never been able to induce them to hire Negroes for any but the most menial jobs.

The impression cannot be escaped, therefore, that among those who have attacked the DAR for its enforcement of a familiar Washington custom, the motive of some is not so much to protest against discrimination or "liberate" art as to discredit an institution which is more purely American than most others of our time, because it is purely and serenely American and unashamed of its patriotism. There are other halls to be had, and the fact naturally comes to mind that if artistic freedom were the issue in these disputes those who thirst for such music and abhor discrimination could solve the problem in some edifice owned by any of the many offshoots of the Communist party. 10-30-45

On the record the DAR is incomparably more worthy of popular respect and support than most of those who have attacked it. And Americans who are not descended from Revolutionary soldiers, but patriots nevertheless, could encourage a fine organization by inquiring into their work in their home cities and towns and helping them in aims which call for no apology to the Political Action Committee, Mrs. Roosevelt, Henry Wallace or the Communist party.

The DAR and Hate

PM New York, N.Y.

Not all Southerners are victims of racial prejudice. Here in part is an editorial on the Hazel Scott-DAR case that appeared in the Durham (N. C.) Morning Herald this week:

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION: BREEDERS OF HATE.

The *Herald* views with considerable contempt the continuing practice of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their creation of racial ill-will and prejudice. We have always thought the organization to be one great patriotic emphasis, concerned with the preservation of the ideals upon which the Nation was founded, and by which it has been preserved. 10-30-45

The great Constitution of the United States, the subsequent Bill of Rights, the growing appreciation of the elements of individual worth and personal democracy, have been parts of the American theme that have been most impressive. They came out of the struggle that was called the Revolution. That war was fought by the forefathers of those who now proudly call themselves Daughters of the American Revolution.

But their consistent misconduct has won the name—a name we wish we had thought of first—of the Daughters of Asinine Reaction. That is as apt a piece of repartee as has appeared in print in a long time. The *Herald* doubts temperament of the present leaders of the organization will enable them to make any change in their policy, but wishes that such a change could be forced upon them . . .

Aptheker's New Book Has Message for DARs

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

10-17-45

by Samuel Sillen

THE "white artists only" sign hangs over the DAR's Constitution Hall, but George Washington's army carried no "white soldiers only" banners.

From his headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., on Dec. 30, 1775, Washington issued this message: **"As the General is informed, that Numbers of Free Negroes are desirous of inlisting, he gives leave to the recruiting Officers to entertain them and promises to lay the matter before the Congress, who he doubts not will approve it."**



Somebody ought to remind the bigoted tea-drinkers how many of their patriot ancestors were saved by the sweat and blood of Negro troops. If the white-supremacy Daughters ever dared to look at the record they would have to bust up their own organization. If it's really descent from American revolutionaries we are talking about, the color line is awfully blurred.

A good part of the story has been told by Herbert Aptheker in **The Negro in the American Revolution.** This excellent historical study has now been incorporated into a volume of **Essays in the History of the American Negro** (International Publishers, $2.00), which includes Aptheker's valuable pioneer writings on Negro slave revolts and the Negro in the Abolitionist movement and the Civil War.

* * *

AND here are some of the facts:

Crispus Attucks, an escaped slave, was the first to die challenging British rule. He was killed in Boston, five years before the Battle of Lexington. In him, "fittingly enough," as Aptheker says, flowed white and Indian as well as Negro blood.

Among those who fired the shots heard around the world at Lexington and Concord were Caesar Ferrit and his son John of Natick, Samuel Craft of Newton, Peter Salem of Framingham, Lemuel Haynes of West Hartford, Conn.—all Negroes.

At Bunker Hill, Peter Salem killed Major Pitcairn, the first Englishman to mount the American breastworks.

Primas Black and Epheram Blackman were native Vermont Negro members of the Green Mountain Boys.

William Prescott ("Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes") commended Salem Poor who had under fire "behaved like an experienced officer, as well as an excellent soldier. To set forth particulars of his conduct would be tedious . . . in the person of this said Negro centers a brave and gallant soldier."

Ticonderoga, Brandywine, Eutaw, Yorktown, White Plains, Long Island, Saratoga, Trenton, etc., etc.—Negro soldiers fought in all these battles.

And the DAR ought to have its face slapped good and hard with the fact that a Negro woman, Deborah Gannett, served for 17 months as a regular soldier with the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army. Deborah Gannett fought under the name of Robert Shurtliff. The State of Massachusetts granted her a reward of 34 pounds, declared "the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism."

Prince Whipple and Oliver Cromwell were among the troops handpicked by Washington to cross the Delaware for the surprise raid on the Hessians at Trenton. Whipple was in Washington's own boat.

10-17-45

THE Revolutionary Army contained several companies formed exclusively of Negroes.

They served with Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox." They came from every state. Even from Georgia, home of the DAR president responsible for the Hazel Scott ban. From Georgia came Daniel Cresswell, John Maffett, Hugh Hall, Austin Dabney, and another Negro simply named Wood.

And there were Dorie Millers in the American Navy. They sailed with the galley Trumbull in '76, with Captain David Porter's famous privateer Aurora, aboard the Massachusetts brigs Hazard, Deane, and Prospect. Aboard the Morning Star, Alliance, Roebuck, Confederacy, Racehorse, Adventure.

The Negro people, one-fifth of the American population during the Revolution, played a significant role in the winning of independence. They served as pilots, soldiers, spies. They fought to achieve equality and liberty for themselves as well as freedom for the American people as a whole.

That fight is still going on. And this time we not only have to win but to win in such a way that the victory stays fixed. The DAR and its fellow tea-drinkers have to be taught what real democracy is all about.

N. Y. Times Says DAR Not Private

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK, — (N N P A) — The New York Times commenting editorially last Saturday on President Truman's statement to Representative Powell that he could not interfere with "a private enterprise, noted that "the D. A. R. is not altogether private." The editorial said:

"The D. A. R. can't be an exclusive social club and also a public institution. It can't shut out large numbers of good Americans and expect to be venerated by those and other good Americans. It can't stand for the American patriotic tradition and close its doors to the descendants of Crispus Attucks, first American to fall in the Boston Massacre, and Peter Salem, said to have fired the shot that killed Major Pitcairn—the British officer who started the Revolutionary War.

"It can't point to an unbreakable segregation rule, for in January under pressure of public opinion it broke that unbreakable and permitted Marian Anderson to sing in Constitution Hall. It can't consistently, with a member

bership descending from revolutionists, hang its case for segregation, as the executive committee tries to do, on 'prevaling custom.'

"The ladies of the D. A. R. are responsible for many good works, as any reader of their annual report (see Senate Document No. 251, Government Printing Office, 1945) must realize. But their good works will not help them much in popular esteem if they cater to an unworthy and unpatriotic prejudice." 11-3-45

67-1945

D.C.

Eric Johnston Says Race Hate Aimed at Colored People Can Destroy U.S.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

1-20-45

Cites Case of Germany, Which Aimed Only to Eliminate 600,000 Jews and Is Likely to Lose Its Entire Country

[Excerpts from address delivered by Eric A. Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, before the Writers' War Board in New York Thursday.]

Your subject tonight is "The Myth that Threatens America." Surely, the business man and the artist share responsibility in eradicating the myth of group or class superiority. Those who pretend that it does not exist are kidding themselves. Of all the social problems that face our great country in this era of crisis, that of national unity seems to me the most challenging



Mr. Johnston

Division Fatal

Most other problems will not be solved if the American people are divided into mutually hostile and suspicious groups, sections and classes.

1-20-45

More than that: even if solutions were possible under such conditions, they would hardly be worth achieving.

They would be empty victories, utterly meaningless, if the character of our American civilization were changed in the process.

America Means Liberty

And the core of that civilization, it seems to me, is in the sacred dignity of the human being, regardless of race or class or place of birth.

Individual freedom — liberty within a framework of law — are essential to the America we know and love.

We are all of us, in our several ways, seeking to preserve America. Millions of our sons are doing it on battlefields with bombs and bayonets.

But what all of us have in mind is not simply the physical preservation of those human values which are implicit in the word America — the freedom, the opportunities, the equalities, the dmocratic ideals celebrated in our national songs and poetry and books and holiday speeches.

No Place for Intolerance

Race hatreds and group intolerance simply do not jibe with any of the formulas of freedom so dear to the American heart. To the extent they are allowed to flourish, they threaten to change the American Dream into another European nightmare.

Let's not underestimate the threat. There is a tendency to soft-pedal the spread of alien doctrines of intolerance.

The theory, I suppose, is that the best way to treat a disease is to pretend that it doesn't exist. That is a cowardly theory and worse, a futile one.

Honest Diagnosis Needed

It seems to me that honest diagnosis is the first and indispensable measure in meeting the challenge of propagandas and whispering campaigns directed against foreigners, against Jews, against Catholics, against colored people.

Equally dangerous, but not so dramatic, and therfore not so well understood, are the campaigns of intolerance and vilification that are directed against economic groups such as business, labor and agriculture — sometimes by one another, and sometimes by the enemies of one or all.

Race Tensions Increasing

I have been privileged to travel widely in our country, and I do not hesitate to offer my personal testimony that race and group tensions are increasing to an alarming degree.

Men and women who should know better — who do know better — allow themselves to mouth the catch phrases of anti-Semitism and anti-foreignism, of anti-business, or anti-labor, anti-farm.

Most of them are not themselves aware that they have been infected by the virus of intolerance which already has the whole world writhing in the fever of war.

Riots Not Local

When there's a riot in Detroit or Harlem, when racial antagonisms break into the open in Boston or Brooklyn, it's more comfortable to shrug them off as local incidents. But the truth must be faced.

These episodes of violence are symptoms of pressures and emotions and maladjustments which are nation-wide.

The first thing we must do, it seems to me, is to confront the reality. Obviously the most violent and deep-seated of our antipathies are racial and religious.

Re-education Possible

Wide-spread though these expressions of group hatred are, it is a hopeful fact that they still afflict only a small minority of the American population. That minority can be curbed and re-educated if conscious and organized efforts are undertaken.

At the very worst, that minority can be frightened into desisting. Not by legal or physical threats — you can't legislate love of one's neighbor.

Nation Endangered

I mean that Americans can be made sharply aware that intolerance endangers not merely the small groups against whom it is directed but the country as a whole.

The obstreperous hate-mongers and their stupid or frivolous fellow-travelers can be made to understand that it simply isn't smart to rock the American boat in which they, too, are passengers.

If they achieve the calamity of race persecutions, they will drag our beloved America down to the barbarian level of Nazi Germany and we will pay for it in death and suffering and national degeneration, precisely as the Germans are doing today.

The thing that needs emphasizing, day in and day out, is that the spread of intolerance is not primarily a threat to the intended victims but to the whole country. Once the poison enters a nation's bloodstream, the entire population is doomed.

Backfired in Germany

Only 600,000 German Jews suffered through the triumph of Nazi barbarism — but the non-Jews who suffered from it include the more than 60 million Germans!

If the day ever comes in this country when tolerance gives way to internal enmities and persecutions and discriminations, it will be the end of American civilization.

Remember this: The dictates of intolerance cannot be enforced finally without the connivance of government. Should intolerance triumph, it will mean, as a matter of course, that free government is stamped out.

Racial persecutions — whether in the old Russia or the present-day Germany — have always been conducted under the protection of a tyrannical governmental regime

Hate an Economic Evil

Viewed from the narrowest vantage point of the nation's well-being, quite aside from human and moral considerations, the growth of doctrines of race and group hatreds represents a major economic threat.

America has prospered because it has provided avenues of economic expression to all men who had the urge and the capacity to advance themselves.

Wherever we erect barriers on the grounds of race or religion, or of occupational or professional status, we hamper the fullest expansions of our economic society.

Discrimination Destructive

Intolerance is poor economy Prejudice doesn't pay. Discrimination is destructive.

Freedom of the individual is the most vital condition for creative life in economy as in every other department of human existence.

Such freedom is impossible where men are restricted by reason of race or origin, on the one hand, or on the other, paralyzed by fear and hatreds of their neighbors.

The withholding of jobs and business opportunities from some people does not make more jobs and business opportunities for others. Such a policy merely tends to drag down the whole economic level.

Poverty Contagious

Perpetuating poverty for some merely guarantees stagnation for all. True economic progress demands that the whole nation move forward at the same time. It demands that all artificial barriers erected by ignorance and intolerance be removed.

To put it in the simplest terms, we are all in business together. Intolerance is a species of boycott and any business or job boycott is a cancer in the economic body of the nation.

Writers Challenged

These are things that should be made manifest to the American people if we are to counteract pestiferous labors of race and group hate-mongers.

The job lies to a large extent in the hands of you writers, in your colleagues in the movies, the theatre, radio, the press. You are the people with direct access to the mind — and what is more important, to the heart and emotions — of the American people.

You must somehow take words like freedom and democracy and unity and lift them to the level of religious fervor. We require more than a broad acceptance of these American concepts. We need an eager enthusiasm.

Beauty in Mixed America

If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, the writer and the artist generally have a prime duty in keeping the vigil.

It is for them to dramatize the strength and beauty that reside in America's multiplicity of races, religious, national origins and social backgrounds.

I know a little bit about the metllurgial industry. It's never the purest metal that is the toughest. In order to make it tough, you have to combine it with other metals, and I think that is the truth with human beings.

We in America are an alloy of all the peoples in the world. Our enemies have learned that an amalgram of many ingredients can be stronger and more flexible than any one of these ingredients alone.

No Apologies

Let's not apologize for the amazing variety of our human material here in America. Let us rather glory in it as the source of our robust spirit and opulent achievements.

Let's not deny that there are differences in race and that our country has all the fifty-seven varieties of God's humanity.

Let us merely make clear that these differences cannot be measured on any scale of good, better and best. They are all equally valid and all must continue to contribute to the magnificent mosaic of American life.

Minorities Contribute

Subtract from the grand total of America the contributions of our racial and religious and economic minorities — and what remains?

Subtract foreign-born Andrew Carnegie from our metallurgical industry; or David Sarnoff from American radio; or George Gershwin and the colored composers from our native music; or the Norwegian-born Knute Rockne from our football; or Dutch-born Edward William Bok from publishing; or Danish-born William S. Knudsen from the automotive industry; or Russian born Major de Seversky from American aviation; or Belgian-born Leo H. Baekeland from American chemical achievements; or slave-born Dr. George Washington Carver from biological developments.

The temptation is to list hundreds and thousands who have thrown their particular genius into the American melting pot.

Impatience Discouraged

But it seems to me that all of us who fight against intolerance can hurt our own cause by expecting too much too soon.

The simple human fact is that prejudice is latent in all of us. The average Protestant, Catholic, Jew is normally prejudiced in favor of his own kind and against the others. The underprivileged are prejudiced against the well-to-do. The strong are prejudiced against the weak and vice versa. Men are prejudiced against women and women, also are even more prejudiced against men. The saintly soul who goes through life devoid of all prejudices is rare indeed.

Can't Be Wished Away

These attitudes cannot be

wished away or talked away or smothered with fine phrases. They are the products of centuries of history which must be taken into count in functioning society.

Those who would eliminate such things overnight may deserve good marks for their intentions, but they do not rate high in common sense.

Let me say frankly that the bigotry and impatience of the right-minded can do as much harm as good. There is always the danger that their unrestrained zeal may sharpen animosities and stimulate unrealistic demands.

Sees Hopeful Signs

I for one would caution such people that in clamoring for what is impossible they are sacrificing what is possible. A counter propaganda that is divorced from living usually creates more tensions than it cures.

On the whole, America, through the generations, has shown itself capable of preventing natural prejudices from spilling over into unnatural intolerance.

On the whole the trend has been towards greater equality. Even the worst manifestations of prejudice have been gradually tempered.

Propaganda Deliberate

The danger today comes because the normal prejudices are being stimulated by deliberate propaganda. Watered by hate, they flourish in more and more places as outright intolerance and discrimination.

What is a mild and natural disaffection is being turned into a malignant disease. It is that which we are called upon to combat with all the skills and energies that we have.

Tolerance Constructive

The inevitable cycle of organized intolerance is that it destroys the individual, the family, the community, then the State.

In contrast, tolerance is constructive. It creates, builds, unifies. It gives strength and nobility to the individual, to the family, the community, the State.

The fight against intolerance is not merely our duty as decent human beings. It is the indispensable condition of our survival as free individuals and as a prosperous nation.

The ideal human relationship is that of co-operation rather than conflict. In the name of Heaven, and for the earthy value of security and national progress, let us not begin destroying one another in this America, "the last best hope of earth."

National unity and most other problems will not be solved if America is divided into hostile groups.

We can't meet whispering campaigns against Catholics, Jews and colored people by ignoring them.

Intolerance endangers not merely the small groups, but the country as a whole.

Intolerance is poor economy. Prejudice doesn't pay. Discrimination is destructive.

Subtract from the grand total of America the contributions of . . . colored composers to American music . . . slave-born Dr. George Washington Carver to biological developments . . . and what remains?

Let's not apologize for the variety of human material in America. Let's not deny there are differences in race. Let us rather glory in it.

An alloy of all the peeople in the world can be stronger than any one of these ingredients alone.

Powell Joins Wife's Fight



Hazel Scott

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr (D., N. Y.) has protested to President Truman against the refusal of the management of Washington's Constitution Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to allow his wife, Hazel Scott, the pianist, to appear there because she is a Negro.

Powell telegraphed Truman and Sens. Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead:

"My wife, Mrs. Hazel Scott Powell, concert pianist, has been denied the use of Constitution Hall. I request that you do something about it."

Miss Scott's agent, Charles P. McClane, said he tried to book Miss Scott in the Hall for Oct. 20, an open date, and was told by the manager, Fred Hand, that she could not have the hall because she was a Negro.

Neither Hand nor DAR officials were available for comment. Leaving by plane for a Canadian tour, Miss Scott said:

"I'm very, very angry and really ashamed such a thing can happen here."

Fails to End DAR Tax Exemption

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP).—Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller, (D-Wis), failed today in an attempt to get House consideration of legislation to end the property tax exemption now enjoyed by the Daughters of American Revolution.

The DAR recently denied Hazel Scott, Negro pianist and wife of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D-NY), the use of its Constitution Hall here for a concert.

Biemiller sought to amend a resolution, providing for continuance of the tax-exempt status of certain American Red Cross properties in the District of Columbia, to deprive the DAR of further tax exemption.

Speaker Sam Rayburn ruled that Biemiller's amendment was not germane. The Red Cross tax exemption measure was passed and sent to the Senate.

BYRNES—Secretary of State

Below is reproduced a part of the legislative record of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, ardent advocate of white supremacy, who will help to determine America's future relationships with the hundreds of millions of colored peoples in the world and may someday (God forbid!) become President of the United States.

James F. Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, served as a Representative in Congress from the second Congressional district of South Carolina from the Sixty-second to the Sixty-eighth Congress, inclusive. He retired from Congress in 1925. Was elected to the United States Senate on November 4, 1930, and re-elected on November 3, 1936.

Feb. 23, 1915: Voted "nay" on appropriating $101,000 for Howard University.

Jan. 26, 1922: Voted "nay" on passage of Dyer anti-lynching bill.

May 10, 1922: Voted "nay" on authorizing loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia.

Jan. 29, 1924: Made points of order against items for Howard University.

Mar. 13, 1924: Voted "nay" on motion to recede and concur in Senate Amendment appropriating funds for Howard University.

Feb. 28, 1925: Voted "nay" on increasing appropriation for Howard University.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Apr. 13, 1932: Voted "nay" on motion to increase the item of salaries in the appropriation for Howard University.

Apr. 13, 1932: Voted "nay" on amendment appropriating $460,000 for construction at Howard University.

July 26, 1937: Voted "yea" on motion to table motion offering Wagner-Van Nuys-Gavagan anti-lynching bill as an amendment.

Nov. 16, 1937: Sought to block consideration of anti-lynching bill.

Jan. 27, 1938: Voted "nay" on motion to close debate on anti-lynching bill.

Feb. 16, 1938: Voted "nay" on motion to close debate on anti-lynching bill.

DAR Thinks of Changing Times

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Daughters of the American Rovlution will decide next week whether to allow Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, to give a recital in DAR's Constitution Hall here.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general, said the organization's executive committee will be asked to decide whether to change a DAR regulation barring Negro artists from the hall. The committee will meet between Oct. 8 and 11.

Miss Scott's husband, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), one of two Negro House members, said the management of the hall first told her an Oct. 20 date was open but later refused her the use of the hall when it learned she was a Negro.

Mrs. Talmadge said that rules permitting appearances only by white artists have been in effect since 1932. She said they conform "to the customs prevailing in the District of Columbia."

The DAR and Hazel Scott

THE Daughters of the American Revolution seems to have learned nothing since it barred Marian Anderson from Constitution Hall, in Washington, six years ago. It has again told a famous Negro concert artist to keep out of its auditorium.

The fact that its act enabled Miss Anderson on Easter Sunday, 1936, to sing to millions from the Lincoln Memorial left the DAR as stiff-necked as ever in its fascist attitude. Nor did Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's resigning in disgust help to unbend the Daughters. The fact that the latest object of the DAR insult is the wife of a member of the House of Representatives leaves these strange women unmoved.

The oppressed peoples of the world will surely not be much impressed by American democracy if such an act can take place in the capital of our nation. The fact that these ancient women are indifferent to this opinion is no reason, however, why the masses of our people should remain apparently indifferent. The trade union movement, especially the people's most advanced organizations, has a duty it cannot longer ignore. The people, through their trade unions, must strike at these recurring proofs of fascist roots in our soil. They must do so for their own ultimate protection.

If we had in Washington a genuine committee for investigating un-American activities, a probe into the DAR action would be already under way. But how can a Rankin be expected to be alarmed at the behavior of his political kinfolk of the DAR?

67-1945 D.C.

Howard Univ. President Predicts First Class Citizenship For Minorities In Next Twenty Years

New York Age 2-24-45 N.Y., N.Y.

DURHAM, N. C. — First class citizenship within the next twenty years was predicted for Negroes and lower class whites by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, here Sunday at north Carolina College.

Dr. Johnson expressed the belief that whereas the ten years after the war will be a difficult one in racial relations and spiritual affairs, the following ten years will see "the revival of the realistic and powerful Christianity more aggressive and fearless than any in the country's history." 2-24-45

In his address Sunday, which was followed by a concluding message at noon Monday, the distinguished educator and minister praised the Russians for evolving a type of democracy and Christianity which he said would vie in the post-war period with attitudes in the West for the affection of the world.

And while he praised the Russians, he castigated the Germans for propagating doctrines of racial superiority and inferiority. Such doctrines may have a few more innings, but "intellectually and spiritually" they are done for, he asserted. 2-24-45

Referring to Russia's rise after the war as "a supreme fact," Dr. Johnson said, "If America is to occupy a position of leadership in post-war spiritual affairs, this country must compete with Russia whose broad program embraces the whole gamut of human color and culture."

Improved race relations in America will be part of an international revival of democracy and Christianity, the educator opined. He predicted that within twenty years in the United States, "a new leadership imbued with ideas of democracy and Christianity" will rise in the South to extend basic human rights to men regardless of color or creed."

He spoke enthusastically of Russia's respect for the dignity of the human personality and cited that country's constitution punishing as a crime discrimination on account of race.

In his concluding message on Monday, Dr. Johnson stressed the individual Negro's responsibility in rising in a society in which the odds are three to one against him. 2-24-45

Historically, economic, social and political factors in the South have worked to the disadvantage of the Negro, thus depriving him of the opportunity to develop opportunities to compete in a complex modern society on a basis of equality, he stated.

In spite of these factors, he continued, Negroes must approach the problems of the modern world with a new and sustained seriousness coupled with a determination to rise to new levels of real accomplishment through unswerving devotion to intellectual and moral discipline.

Walter Winchell Flays DAR Racial Bigotry

Chicago Defender Chicago Sun

NEW YORK — Walter Winchell, noted columnist and radio commentator, in his Sunday night broadcast denounced the Daughters of the American Revolution for their ban of Hazel Scott. 10-28-45

He said that there is a play on Broadway with the same initials, D.A.R., as that organization. This play he said, was "Deep Are the Roots" which is an attack on the racial prejudice personified in the action of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

He urged his nation-wide audience not to miss the Broadway show.

Race Prejudice and the Ten-Year-Olds

New Republic 2-26-45

SIR: We have a little problem here that we would like to present to you. One Saturday afternoon a Negro boy in our class was going to visit a white boy in our class and upon arriving at the house where the white boy lived, was told that he could not ride in the elevator and must walk up the back stairs just because he was a Negro. The next day at school the white boy told the class what had happened and since we were studying the discrimination of race we decided to do something about it. We urge you to help push the Ives bill [the anti-discrimination bill now before the New York Legislature] through because it represents just the type of thing we are working for—democracy and the equality of the people.

SONIA DORWITT,
on behalf of the 10-year-olds,
Little Red Schoolhouse

New York City

Luce Demands Her D.A.R. Rap Ban On Negro Pianist

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 13 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce today threatened to resign from the Daughters of the American Revolution, unless the Greenwich chapter, of which she is a member, drafted a resolution opposing the action of the Washington, D. C., chapter in denying use of Constitution Hall to pianist Hazel Scott, Negro.

The Connecticut congresswoman sent a telegram to the acting regent, Mrs. Henry M. Brooks of the Putnam Hill chapter here, stating:

"Like all Daughters of the American Revolution, I am very proud to belong to an organization the purpose of which is to cherish the memory of our ancestors who fought in the War of Independence.

Remembers Why They Fought.

"But I hope I have not forgotten why our ancestors fought. They fought to be free from the humiliation and oppression of political inequality. And when they had won their liberty, they founded in liberty's name a nation dedicated to the cardinal principle that all men are equal in the eyes of our Government as they are in the eyes of God."

Representative Luce continued that the action of the Washington D.A.R. in closing Constitution Hall to "colored artists is therefore a betrayal of the principles of the men of the Revolution and a stab in the back to the men who drafted our Constitution."

10-14-45

Meeting Is Requested.

She requested that a meeting of all Putnam Hill chapter members be called as soon as possible "to draft a resolution so that every American will know where our members stand upon this question of racial discrimination as practiced by the Washington D.A.R."

Representative Luce concluded: "Will you notify me in Washington at once when you can arrange such a meeting, for if no such meeting can be arranged or no such resolution drafted by our chapter, I shall of course be forced to resign from the D.A.R."

Husband of Pianist Forms 'Peoples D.A.R.'

Courier-Journal Ky.

New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Negro congressman, from Harlem, announced today formation of a "Peoples D.A.R." as a protest against the action of the Daughters of the American Revolution in denying use of Constitution Hall, Washington, to Powell's wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

Powell, a Democrat, said the "Peoples D.A.R."—which he said meant "drive against reaction"—had telegraphed President Truman to ask his leadership in removing the hall from its tax-exempt status. 10-14-45

The new organization is composed of 16 persons affiliated with the People's Committee, a permanent group under Powell's leadership.

A meeting sponsored by the "Peoples D.A.R." will be held October 21 and the three principal candidates for Mayor—Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, City Council President Newbold Morris, and William O'Dwyer—have accepted invitations to speak, Powell said.

'White Artists Only'

New York Times

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution owns a block of three buildings in central Washington. Of the three, Constitution Hall is the most imposing and its 4,000-capacity auditorium is a center of the Capital's social life. There some of the nation's most important musicians have given concerts. Since 1932 the D.A.R. has leased its hall with the provision that "white artists only" shall appear.

Last week Constitution Hall's color ban was the center of a controversy that involved the Presidential family. The controversy arose two weeks ago, when the D.A.R. rejected an application of Hazel Scott, Negro concert pianist, to engage the hall. Subsequently Mrs. Harry S. Truman disclosed that she had accepted an invitation to attend a tea to be given by the D.A.R. on Oct. 12 and A. Clayton Powell, Negro Congressman and husband of Miss Scott, urged her to refrain publicly from attending the tea. Last Thursday the executive committee of the D.A.R. reaffirmed its "white artists only" ban and Mr. Powell wired protests to President Truman and again to Mrs. Truman.

In answer, both deplored the D.A.R.'s action. The President wired: "Artistic talent is not the exclusive property of any one race or group. * * * One of the first steps taken by the Nazis * * * was to forbid the public appearance of artists and musicians whose religion or origin was unsatisfactory to the 'Master Race.'" Mrs. Truman wired: "I deplore any action which denies artistic talent an opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin." But Mrs. Truman attended the tea, explaining "my acceptance of the hospitality is not related to the merits of the issue." Asked as she entered the D.A.R. building if she would attend future affairs there, Mrs. Truman responded, "Why not?" 10-14-45

The controversy closely paralleled one in 1939, when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt withdrew from the D.A.R. because of its refusal to permit the Negro singer Marian Anderson to sing in Constitution Hall. Then, as now, the action brought demands from Negro and progressive groups that Constitution Hall be deprived of the tax exemptions it now enjoys as a semi-official cultural institution.

Miss Luce Denounces DAR Action

Richmond Times Dispatch

Legislator Attacks Washington Chapter

Richmond, Va.

GREENWICH, CONN., Oct. 13 — (AP) — Representative Clare Boothe Luce, in a telegram to the acting regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, today urged, as a member, that ia draft a resolution opposing the action of the Washington chapter in denying use of Constitution Hall there to Pianist Hazel Scott.

The blonde Connecticut congresswoman wired the acting regent, Mrs. Henry M. Brooks, of the Putnam Hill Chapter here, that if "no such resolution can be drafted by our chapter, I shall of course be forced to resign from the DAR." 10-14-45

Stated Representative Luce: "Like all Daughters of the American Revolution, I am very proud to belong to an organization the purpose of which is to cherish the memory of our ancestors who fought in the war of independence.

"But I hope I have not forgotten why our ancestors fought. They fought to be free from the humiliation and oppression of political inequality. And when they had won their liberty, the found in liberty's name a nation dedicated to the cardinal principle that all men are equal in the eyes of our government as they are in the eyes of God.

Racial Prejudice Assailed

"This was the spirit of the men of the revolution and of the men who wrote our Constitution."

"This spirit," she declared, "must eternally be at war with racial prejudice and discrimination." 10-14-45

Representative Luce asserted the action of the Washington DAR in closing Constitution Hall to 'colored artists is therefore a betrayal of the principles of the men of the revolution and a stab in the back to the men who drafted our Constitution."

D.A.R. Ban

Washington Post (D.C.)

The D.A.R. ban on the hiring of Constitution Hall by Negro artists is misguided and unreasonable, in our opinion, but it is not an isolated instance of discrimination. It is rather a typical case of the sort of exclusionist policies to be found throughout this country, sometimes openly advertised, sometimes skillfully concealed. The fact that the D.A.R. is a patriotic organization with many outstanding public services to its credit, is merely an indication of how far the American people fall short of giving practical effect to the democratic ideals in which they profess belief. For of one thing we may be sure: when the force of public opinion is overwhelmingly mobilized against practices that discriminate against citizens on racial or religious grounds, local organizations as a rule bow to the community will. The D.A.R. did so when it permitted Marian Anderson to give a concert in Constitution Hall. 10-15-46

The suggestion that the D.A.R. should be boycotted by members who disapprove its policy, as does Mrs. Truman, seems to us ill-advised. For illiberal organizations simply become confirmed in their way of thinking by the withdrawal of liberal-minded members whose influence may help to bring about a change of heart. Reforms engineered from within are likely to be much more genuine and lasting than those forced from without.

The further suggestion that the D.A.R. should be penalized by withdrawal of the tax exemption privileges it now enjoys raises a question deserving of careful study. But it is a question presenting many complications and one that concerns countless other private organizations enjoying tax-exemption privileges. Many organizations set up to serve particular racial or religious groups by their very nature make distinctions based on racial and religious differences. Countless other organizations supposedly offering facilities for education, entertainment or recreation without regard to race, color or religion find means of evading their liberal professions. Hence, if the privilege of tax exemption for institutions performing public services were to be made contingent upon avoidance of any form of discrimination, some far-reaching changes in community tax systems would be necessary. Changes may be desirable but if so, they should be based upon some rational method of procedure, not introduced in the form of penalties in piecemeal fashion. 10-15-45

We conclude, therefore, that the President and Mrs. Truman have shown good judgment in taking a stand against this shabby D.A.R. policy without calling names and without proposing boycotts or penalties. The President's unequivocal repudiation of racial discrimination is couched in strong language. We heartily indorse it. This public rebuke to the misguided members of the D.A.R. who have been false to the ideals of their organization is a blow struck for the principles of democracy that will be much more effective than extremist measures.

Mrs. Truman At D. A. R. Tea, Undeterred By Negro's Protest

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(AP)—President and Mrs. Truman today deplored the exclusion of negro pianist Hazel Scott from the DAR's Constitution Hall, but the First Lady turned down a demand that she boycott a DAR tea party. 10-13-45

She told Representative Adam C. Powell, husband of the pianist, that her date to attend the tea this afternoon was made before the controversy arose and "is not related to the merits of the issue."

In messages to Representative Powell, negro Democrat from New York, the President and Mrs. Truman sharply criticized "race discrimination" and "prejudice."

Negro Refused Concert Hall

The controversy started when the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to permit use of the hall for a concert by Hazel Scott, former night club musician, on the night of Oct. 20. It explained later that its rule limiting the hall to white artists only was "in accordance with the prevailing custom of the District of Columbia regarding schools, auditoriums, theaters, hotels, restaurants, clubs, canteens, playgrounds, etc."

On Oct. 1, Representative Powell protested to Mr. Truman, asking for "action." He followed this up with a telegram, made public today, urging that the President's wife stay away from the DAR tea.

"I can assure you," he wired, "that no good will be accomplished by attending and much harm will be done. If you believe in 100 per cent Americanism you will publicly denounce the DAR's action."

President Replies to Protest

Today the President replied to Powell's original protest, saying in part:

"One of the marks of a democracy is its willingness to respect and reward talent without regard to race or origin.

"We have just brought to successful conclusion a war against totalitarian countries which made racial discrimination their State policy.

"I am sure that you will realize, however, the impossibility of any interference by me in the management or policy of a private enterprise such as the one in question."

The White House made public the President's letter, and also a telegram from Mrs. Truman to Powell, both dated today. Mrs. Truman told the congressman the invitation from the DAR was extended and accepted prior to "the unfortunate controversy."

"Personally," the President's wife added, "I regret that a conflict has arisen for which I am in no wise responsible. In my opinion my acceptance of the hospitality is not related to the merits of the issue which has since arisen.

"I deplore any action which denies artistic talent and opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin."

Powell Rejects Explanation

In New York, where he went for a Columbus Day parade, Powell said he couldn't accept the First Lady's explanation for attending the tea or "support her or her philosophy anywhere in the future in public life."

"From now on," he added, "Mrs. Truman is the last lady."

Mrs. Truman turned out for the tea in the same dress she wore at the inauguration of Mr. Truman as vice-president. She left a special matinee performance of a play, which the President also attended, in order to be on time for the affair. An honorary member of the DAR at her home town in Independence, Mo., she was the honor guest at the tea.

Willing to Attend Others

Asked by a reporter whether she would be willing to accept similar invitations from the DAR in the future, she replied:

"Why not?"

At Minneapolis, Hazel Scott said in an interview that Mrs. Truman's presence at the DAR tea "looks as if she gives sanction to the DAR's refusal to let me play in Constitution Hall in Washington."

The singer, who arrived in Minneapolis today for a concert, said, however, that she was "definitely pleased" with President Truman's statement decrying race discrimination in the artistic field.

"If I weren't allowed to use the hall because my music was unsuitable, it would be a different matter," she said. "But to refuse to let me play there because of race is both stupidly reactionary and vicious."

Mrs. Roosevelt's Example Cited

Powell had cited to her the example of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who publicly withdrew from the DAR when Singer Marian Anderson was refused use of the hall in 1939.

Powell had at least temporarily, the last public word.

Commenting on the President's letter, he said he agreed "with the spirit in which it was written," but added:

"However, I would like to point out that, although the DAR is a private enterprise, Constitution Hall is a public institution inasmuch as it is tax exempt.

"Can we, as a nation, exempt from taxation the property of people who claim to be charitable, religious or philanthropic, and yet use that property against the best interests of the American people?"

The District of Columbia tax assessor's office said a tax is levied against Constitution Hall on the basis of potential rent. This is done because the hall is leased or used for performances at which admission is charged The tax for the fiscal year of 1945 amounted to $7,387.61, the office reported.

The tea party this afternoon was closed to all but members and specially invited guests. Top officials of the DAR were not reachable immediately for comment.

Race Hatred Report Reveals Wilmington Bias

Daily World – Atlanta, Ga.
5-9-45

Misconception And False Information Cited As Causes

WILMINGTON, Del. — (ANP)— A recent survey on race hatred in the public school system here revealed that racial and religious bias exists both among teachers and pupils. The attitude on the part of both groups however may be due to a "great misconception" and "false information" about minority groups, members of the committee pointed out.

Headed by Margaret Burnell, supervisor of adult education, the committee was formed of every race and creed and was appointed by Dr. W. H. Lemmel, superintendent of Wilmington public schools.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

The committee pointed out that religious and racial intolerance on the part of pupils, teachers and principals exists in the public school system.

An unfriendly attitude toward minority groups and toward new pupils exists among the pupils.

Some pupils and some teachers have great misconception and false information on minority groups and believe these groups are biologically inferior.

5-9-45

There is a tendency on part of some teachers to designate certain unfavorable traits of character as typical of certain minority groups.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

The committee made the following general recommendations:

Study in the schools of various racial stocks and ethnic groups and their cultures in an effort to develop appreciation of these cultures through genuine understanding.

Study in schools of the contributions of all races, nationalities, and creeds to the development of the American civilization.

Bring children of the various groups together through class, school and community relations.

Teachers to study ways of coordinating the work of organizations interested in achieving better race relations.

5-10-45

ACCORD CIVIL RIGHTS

Elimination of the denial of Negroes of the community of civil rights accorded them in the constitution.

The committee made no recommendation in regard to the jim crow schools for white and colored. Because of this practice in the public school system, certain members of the committee have grown pessimistic regarding the results of the survey. Separate schools, they contend, prevent an intermingling among pupils and hamper their understanding of each other.

The effort on the part of Wilmington public schools to fight bias is said to be the first fostered in southern schools.

67-1945

Florida

FLORIDA GOVERNOR DECLINES TO ACT IN MOTIVE FOR CROSS BURNINGS

The Miami Whip
Miami Florida

Governor Millard F. Caldwell, in response to a wire sent by the Miami Whip last week, declared he was powerless to act in the matter concerning the intimidation as a result of burning crosses left blazing by whites, near the door steps of 11 Negro families living in Brown's Subdivision, near Miami. 11-24-45

The Miami Whip requested Governor Caldwell to take immediate action to preserve and protect the lives and liberties of Negro families living in this section against mob violence, stressing the fact that the motive for this cowardly act was to drive Negro residents out of a newly developed subdivision in an area originally occupied by Negroes.

A new Negro families had sought relief from the densely populated metropolitan area of Miami, and had moved into their new homes at Brown's Subdivision. This action infuriated whites living nearby, and several mass meetings had been held by whites in that section. As the last meeting ended, three truck loads of armed whites drove into the Negro subdivision, placed five crosses near the doorsteps of Negro residents and set them afire.

Seeking relief and protection for these citizens of the United States, the Miami Whip intervened by asking Governor Caldwell for protection for them from which we received the following wire: 11-24-45

THE MIAMI WHIP—

REURTEL I AM ADVISED THAT DIFFICULT REFERRED TO IS STRICTLY A LOCAL MATTER OF RESIDENTIAL ZONING OVER WHICH THE DADE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HAVE FULL AND COMPLETE AUTHORITY UNDER THE LAW. THIS COMMISSION CAN DEFINITELY ESTABLISH ZONE BOUNDARIES AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THOSE INTERESTED CALL THE MATTER TO THE BOARD'S ATTENTION. MY OFFICE HAS NO LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ACT ON STRICTLY LOCAL ZONING. INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARE INFORMED OF SITUATION AND ALL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PREVENT VIOLENCE ARE BEING TAKEN. 11-24-45

MILLARD F. CALDWELL,
GOVERNOR

The Dade county zoning board does not and cannot designate areas to be occupied by different races of people. The Federal Constitution prohibits this procedure in any locality within the bounds of the United States.

The Dade county commissioners are reported to have passed a resolution to set up separate residential zones for white and Negro citizens. This resolution is illegal, as is known by the commissioners, as it violates a Federal statute prohibiting same. This statute could be proven, should any interested Negro take the matter to the U. S. Supreme Court for settlement.

Governor Caldwell, is probably basing his reply on the existence of this local zoning law, which ignores the federal statute, prohibiting such procedure.

ANOTHER REPLY

Replying to the WHIP'S request for protection for these Negro families directed to the Department of Justice, Theron L. Caudie, assistant attorney general, has assured the Whip, an investigation would be made and if any evidence of violation of federal criminal statute was found, appropriate action would be taken immediately. 11-24-45

Thurgood Marshall of N Y C, NAACP Attorney, in response to a Whip request, has requested Federal and State action.

Disgusted over the failure of The University of Florida Football Team (white) to win any games, the Governor demanded that they win or quit playing while cross burnings and lynchings were prevalent and un unchecked in Florida.

67-1945

Florida

Cops Break Up Baptist Interracial Meeting

New York amsterdam News

New York

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—(Special)—Local police broke up an interracial service at the New Mount Oliver Baptist Church here recently on the "grounds" that it is "illegal and dangerous" for white people to be in the Negro section after dark. 11-17-45

Five policemen, driving up in two squad cars, ordered white Rev. Edward P. Downey to get his 32 young parishioners out of the church where Negro and white youth were holding a joint meeting on October 7, according to reports.

'Vicious Enforcement'

This "vicious and high-handed enforcement of Jim Crow" was exposed this week by the Workers Defense League (WDL), after Rev. Downey lodged a protest against the "flagrant violation of religious freedom, guaranteed under the Bill of Rights." 11-17-45

67-1945

Florida

Miami Burns More Crosses But City Leaders Don't Bite

The Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois
11-17-45

MIAMI, Fla.—(ANP)—The Dade county sheriff's office has reported that five fiery crosses were placed before Negro dwellings in the area of N. 29th avenue and 51st street.

The crosses were reputed to be six feet or more in height, and caused quite an uproar in Browns-Sub. Leaping blazes illuminated the paths of truck and carloads of armed whites as they drove through this property while the crosses burned near the doorsteps of 11 families.

Tension has been mounting in this section, originally homesteaded by Negroes for quite some months, as whites started fighting expansion of adjoining Negro sections. Two Negro couples, who were arrested and charged with violation of zoning regulations, were later released on bond.

Many fair thinking white citizens have joined in the protest characterizing the act as a "disrespect for justice." Dr. Glen C. James, pastor of White Temple Methodist church, white, speaking over the radio Sunday morning, made the following statement: "Men who burn crosses, do so because they do not have the courage to carry them."

In a wire to President Truman, the department of justice, Gov. Caldwell and Sen. Claude Pepper, Sam B. Solomon, editor-publisher of the Miami Whip, asked for immediate action to avert the threat of race conflict.

COPS BREAK UP BAPTIST INTERRACIAL MEETING

Plaindealer 11-23-45
Kansas City, Ka.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla. (Special) —Local police broke up an interracial service at the New Mount Oliver Baptist church here recently on the "grounds" that it is "illegal and dangerous" for white people to be in the Negro section after dark.

Five policemen, driving up in two squad cars, ordered white Rev. Edward P. Downey to get his 32 young parishioners out of the church where Negro and white youth were holding a joint meeti on October 7, according to the r Municipal Judge in Cleveland, O ports. 11-23-45

'Vicious Enforcement'

This "vicious and high-handed enforcement of Jim Crow" was exposed this week by the Workers Defense League (WDL) after the Rev. Downey lodged a protest against the "flagrant violation of religious freedom, guaranteed under the Bill of Rights."



Protest Anti-Negro Slur on NBC 'Round-Table' Program

The Daily Worker New York

The insulting use of the phrase "n——— in the woodpile" by a participant on the Chicago Round Table of the Air Sunday night, brought immediate and sharp censure from Dorothy K. Funn, legislative secretary of the National Negro Congress. 12-18-45

Miss Funn, in a telegram to the National Broadcasting Co., stated that "we could expect the use of this phrase from Rankin and Bilbo, but not from a supposedly intelligent American discussing democracy. . . ."

The Negro Labor Congress leader's wire read:

"In the name of 13,000,000 Negro Americans, the National Negro Congress protests the use of the derogatory phrase, 'N----- in the woodpile' by one of the three participants in the Chicago Round Table discussion over your station, Dec. 16, 1945. Negro Americans have contributed their best, yea, their lives, to the ideals on which our nation was founded.

"Our record is unblemished and we can proudly disclaim any Benedict Arnolds among our group. We would expect the use of this phrase from Rankin and Bilbo but not from a supposedly intelligent American discussing democracy for the Chinese people over your nationwide network. 12-18-45

"We strongly urge and demand that you inaugurate a policy whereby all radio participants be cautioned against the use of any statement over your network that holds up to ridicule any section of the American population or tends to pit one group of Americans against another."

Injustice to Negroes

Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

If it were not tragic it would be laughable to hear all the ranting of the liberty-loving, tyranny-hating Americans over the situations in foreign countries when such a festering core of injustice exists right in our midst. I refer to the Negro and his problems. I know of no group in any civilized country which has less representation, is more discriminated against, or is treated more unfairly.

Several years ago, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the world-known Negro educator, was a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Despite her world prominence and the fight she has put up to lift her people by education, the only room available to her was a small, narrow one ordinarily used as a post-operative. And the nurse in charge, one of the variety commonly termed "a Southern gentlewoman of good breeding," refused to call her either Mrs. or doctor but addressed her as Mary. In this tiny room, Dr. Bethune received messages and flowers from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the King of England, outstanding members of her own race and a few really great white friends.

Richmond, Va.

This Southern gentlewoman is typical. We deny to the colored people the simple, decent civilities of life; we are indignant if they voice any resentment.

Not long ago on a rainy day I was traveling through Virginia. It was the hour when children were going to school. All along the roads I saw Negro children, some only 6 or 7, trudging in the cold, wet rain, while the white children went by in buses, some of the buses only half filled. I did not see a bus for the Negro children. I hope Virginia has some, but I have not seen one. 12-6-45

In Newport News the population is 39 per cent colored, but they have no voice in the management of the city.

Recently on the same court docket there were two cases: a white man had raped an 8-year-old child; a colored man had stolen less than $6. The guilt of each was proved. The white man received only a two-year sentence, the colored man eight. It takes no stretch of the imagination to know what would have happened had the situation been reversed.

We pat ourselves on the back because we have a kindly, condescending tolerance for a few old family servants, but most of my friends and acquaintances are looking forward with pleasure to the time when the colored people will be out of work and hungry enough to work for them for a few dollars a week.

These things make me wonder how the pot has the nerve to call the kettle black. 12-6-45

MRS. LANDON CARTER.

Newport News.

A Voice That Needs To Be Heard

Norfolk, Va.

(Editor's Note: We give a part of our editorial page space this week to a very remarkable letter written to the Richmond Times-Dispatch by a white citizen of Newport News. That the writer is a woman is not particularly significant, since white women of the South have for sometime been in the forefront of those advocating justice for the nation's minority groups. The writer calls attention to injustices meted out to American citizens, while Americans concern themselves with the internal affairs of outside nations, overlooking, apparently, the problem at home.)

INJUSTICES TO NEGROES

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

If it were not tragic it would be laughable to hear all the ranting of the liberty-loving, tyranny-hating Americans over the situation in foreign countries when such a festering sore of injustice exists right in our midst. I refer to the Negro and his problems. I know of no group in any civilized country which has less representation, is more discriminated against, or is treated more unfairly.

Several years ago, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the world-known Negro educator, was a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Despite her world prominence and the fight she put up to lift her people by education, the only room available to her was a small, narrow one ordinarily used as a post-operative. And the nurse in charge, one of the variety commonly termed "a southern gentlewoman of good breeding," refused to call her either Mrs. or doctor but addressed her as Mary. In this tiny room, Dr. Bethune received messages and flowers from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the King of England, outstanding members of her own race and a few really great white friends. 12-15-45

This southern gentlewoman is typical. We deny to the colored people the simple, decent civilities of life; we are indignant if they voice any resentment.

Not long ago on a rainy day I was traveling through Virginia. It was the hour when children were going to school. All along the roads I saw Negro children, some only 6 or 7, trudging in the cold, wet rain, while the white children went by in buses, some of the buses only half filled. I did not see a bus for the Negro children. I hope Virginia has some, but I have not seen one.

In Newport News the population is 39 per cent colored, but they have no voice in the management of the city.

Recently on the same court docket there were two cases: a white man had raped an 8-year-old child; a colored man had stolen less than $6. The guilt of each was proved. The white man received only a two-year sentence, the colored man eight. It takes no stretch of the imagination to know what would have happened had the situation been reversed. 12-15-45

We pat ourselves on the back because we have a kindly, condescending tolerance for a few old family servants, but most of my friends and acquaintances are looking forward with pleasure to the time when the colored people will be out of work and hungry enough to work for them for a few dollars a week.

These things make me wonder how the pot has the nerve to call the kettle black.

—MRS. LANDON CARTER

Newport News, Va.

67-1945

General

From the Editor

PM—N.Y., N.Y.

The Press and Minorities

Some excerpts from a talk on "The Responsibility of the Daily Press to the Minorities" which I made at St. James Presbyterian Church in Harlem last night:

The press has a responsibility in the area of minorities and racism not because there is anything special about Negroes or about Jews or about any other minority. The newspapers have a responsibility because these things are not just minority problems—they are American problems.

Every abridgment of freedom against any man or against any group is an abridgment of the freedom of all Americans. When 13,000,000 Americans are given a second-class citizenship on the basis of color, the general level of citizenship of every other American is lowered. 11-19-45

To the degree that any citizen is denied education and kept in ignorance, the general level of learning is watered down and democracy is made that much less able to meet its problems. To the extent that any of our people are hungry or unable to afford decent living accommodations, the rights of all men to these essentials are impaired. To the extent that the health of any group is permitted to waste away, the health of all is threatened. To the extent that a Jew or a Negro is made to suffer humiliation or economic oppression, the rights of all other to social equality and to economic justice are in jeopardy.

There lies the heart of the responsibility of the press—and the heart of the failure. When the press fails to understand or to make these things clear, it is failing—not in a responsibility to the minorities—but in its fundamental responsibility as a guardian of freedom—of democracy—for all. 11-19-45

A newspaper cannot meet these responsibilities by being right on one or two issues of the broad conflict—and wrong on the others. A newspaper cannot meet its responsibilities by giving lip service to the fight against Jim Crow or against anti-Semitism if its other policies add up on the side of reaction. —JOHN P. LEWIS

Sinatra Fans Fall Off As Tolerance Fight Continues

Atlanta Daily World Ga.

By DOLORES CALVIN

NEW YORK CITY—(Calvin's News Service)—It is a shame to have to report in this new Atomic Age that some Americans just aren't democratic. We know Frank Sinatra as being the biggest drawing card the Paramount Theatre (Times Square) ever had. And we know Frankie himself as being not only a great idol of the bobby soxers but as being a pretty fine guy and a wonderful performer.

But, since Frankie has chosen to be outspoken in his thoughts on racial equalty, since he has gone way out of his way to put some sense into the heads of the children of America, whose minds are now forming as to what they like and dislike, his box office is slightly suffering. The first week, business was good with Sinatra hauling in $102,000 to a packed house. However, many incidents came up during his stay which weren't too pleasant. 12-6-45

This week, his last at the Paramount, Sinatra suffered a sore throat for which he had to postpone his opening at the Wedgewood Room of the Waldorf Astoria. He also couldn't make his daily appearances at the Paramount. As before in the case of the Andrews Sisters catching a cold, Bob Weitman of the Paramount, sent out an SOS to Louis Jordan and his Tympani Five (playing then the Zanzibar niteclub) to come for Wednesday all day, Thanksgiving Eve.

And Louie reports, to our surprise that in the orchestra, nothing but the center aisles were filled. Both sides were entirely empty, even for the nine o'clcok show.

Other reports have come in that white people, passing the Paramount, turn up their nose and make remarks like "He was all right until he started preaching about the niggers" and "He thinks he's great enough now to say what he pleases so he can just stay in there and say it."

UNION, FARM AND NEGRO GROUPS OPPOSE RANKIN

The Worker N.Y. N.Y.
12-9-45

WASHINGTON.—A nationwide campaign to abolish the Rankin Un-American Activities Committee has been announced by the CIO, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the National Lawyers Guild, the National Farmers Union, the National Negro Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and several other organizations.

The drive opened at a meeting in the office of Rep. Ellis E. Patterson (D-Cal), and the group's first objective is the completion of congressional signature drives, for Patterson's petition to abolish the committee.

About 40 Congressmen have signed Patterson's petition, which will in turn, force the reactionary rules committee to permit the House to vote on Rep. Frank Hook's (D-Mich) resolution to end the committee. 12-9-45

The Hook resolution is stymied in the Rules Committee and cannot be voted upon until 218 Congressmen—a majority of the House—have signed Patterson's petition to force a vote.

Denouncing the witch - hunting committee as un - American, the group of organizations in a statement today, went on to say that—"The so-called Un-American Activities Committee has proved by its smear attacks on the motion picture industry, and on some of the nation's leading radio commentators, as well as by its introduction of a measure restricting free speech on the air, that it is one of the leading anti-democratic forces in the country today.

Protesting organizations include also the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, the National Council of Negro Women, the League of Women Shoppers, and the Alpha Kappa Alpha, Non-Partisan Council.

Member Quits DAR in Race-Bias Protest

The PM. New York N.Y.
12-13-45

By Shirley Katzander

The Matinecock Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Flushing will meet today to consider the resignation of Mrs. Harold Raynor, 213-35 38th Ave., Bayside, who wants no part of the DAR's race-discrimination policy.

At the same time, Mrs. Raynor is protesting DAR circulation of a reprint of an Oct. 29 column by Westbrook Pegler upholding the DAR's refusal in October to permit Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, and wife of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, to play a concert in Constitution Hall, Washington. 12-14-45

'Undemocratic Procedures'

Mrs. Raynor, director of Home Nursing of the North Shore Chapter of the American Red Cross, said the undemocratic procedures of the DAR made it impossible to fight national policy within the chapters and that the only way to protest was to get out now. Because of caucuses held by chapter officers, Mrs. Raynor says there is no time for free floor discussion of issues.

In her letter of resignation to the Chapter's regent, Mrs. Frederick Roe, 33-23 169th St., Flushing, Mrs. Raynor said:

"Such intolerance and discrimination is abhorrent to me and I cannot be a party to it . . . It was also shameful at that meeting that



Mrs. Harold Raynor

we were expected to listen to the reading of an article written by one of the most reactionary members of the press, in the most unseemly language I've ever heard, which purported to prove what was wrong was right."

Pegler Reprint

12-14-45

Mrs. Roe told PM she had received a printed copy of the Pegler column, which lauded the "fine, patriotic principles" of the DAR, from the state regent for dissemination in the chapter.

Mrs. Raynor, a native of Boston, has three children. Her husband works for the Pullman Co. She served during World War I in the Near East relief project and in 1920 was a public health nurse working in Constantinople. She joined the DAR in 1923, but was inactive until about two years ago when she joined the Flushing chapter. 12-14-45

Since news of her resignation, Mrs. Raynor has received many letters of congratulations that usually read like this one from the Queens Legislative Council:

"Thank you for a breath of fresh air in our boro and Nation."

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
Cir. D. 77,505—S. 79,630

SEP 7 - 1945

Letters to the Editor

A street car poster leads a Negro reader to reflect over the acknowledgement due the colored race for its role in the building of America.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

There is on display in the advertising space of our public conveyances a placard picturing three soldiers as Americans at war. Above them are the words "Protestant, Catholic and Jew, fighting side by side that every one may be able to worship God in his own way." The thought came to me as a colored citizen that the intent of the expression could have been much broader.

Unfortunately, the word American, as applied today, is generally accepted in a restricted sense—"white" America.

With the cessation of hostilities and declaration of peace, all races of mankind should be acclaimed and made to feel that they are at least a spoke in the hub of this great wheel of common existence and not an after-thought, a thing apart, a concession or a toleration.

This grand old country has been enriched and maintained by the labors of black men's hands. Black men's sweat and blood has fertilized its sacred soil. It is the black man's hope and shall so continue to be. Shall America wait until some other country has recognized the Negro as a worth-while asset before conferring upon him his full and complete due as a true American citizen?

D. GATEWOOD THOMAS.
725 Brewer Street,
Norfolk, September 3.

The Army and the Negro

P.M. New York, N.Y.

Then, in the Group Theater, he had come to believe for the first time that the theater could be a part of and could capture the real currents and emotions of the day—that "what you think doesn't need to be divorced from what goes on in the theater. 9-30-45

"It was the Group," he said, "that first related the theater with things that are going on all around us. That was very new in 1932."

He suddenly sat upright and crossed his legs under him on the table, tailor-fashion.

"I expect that there will be a terrific opening up in the theater within the next few years toward subjects that would not have been thought theater material in previous times. Take this play, for instance. It's about the returning Negro soldier. The way I figure it, it's the most important, the most inflammatory, the most incendiary problem there is today. The Negro was taken and trained by the Army to be an independent, self-reliant fighter, and treated as if he knew what he was fighting for." [*An excerpt from the play appears on page 20 of today's Picture News.*]

He leapt lightly from the table and began walking around it, still talking, and emphasizing his words by nervous, energetic movements of his hands.

"Of course, I'm not saying that the Army treated the Negro with entire fairness. I know that most of them were given service jobs, driving trucks for 12 hours a day. But the Army has taken Negroes from the South and has given them a sense of self-importance, and they can't assume the same position in the South, as no one knows better than the South itself." 9-30-45

Somewhere in the shadows behind the table he found a walking stick, a prop in the play, and began swinging it like a golf club as he spoke. The locale of the play—he raised the cane high over his shoulder—was the Deep South. The Negro in it was a fine man, well educated and full of charm, definitely not a *Lumpen*—and *wham* Kazan socked an imaginary golf ball.

A Social Fallacy

The Star Of Zion

When John Temples Graves says, as he did in a recent statement, that "right or wrong, the South will never give up segregation," he is doing precisely what W. E. B. Du Bois says, viz., ". . . the majority of men do not usually act in accord with reason, but follow social pressures, inherited customs and long-established, often sub-conscious, patterns of action. Consequently, race prejudice in America will linger long and may even increase. It is the duty of the black race to maintain its cultural advance, not for itself alone, but for the emancipation of mankind, the realization of democracy and the progress of civilization." 9-12-45

And that is the bald fact of the matter. If Mr. Graves is so blind and impervious to reason, as Dr. Bowen, editor of the Central Christian Advocate, says, that he refuses to try to discover the right and justice of segregation, preferring to follow "inherited customs," regardless of what Christian principles and conscience dictate, then he and his kind are hopeless. Fortunately, however, although Mr Graves is one of the vast majority of Southerners, who are wedded to their long - established, often sub-conscious patterns of action," there is an ever-growing minority of Christian- and liberal-minded white people in the South, who are definitely convinced that segregation is wrong, both in principle and in fact. 9-12-45

It remains, therefore, for the intelligent Christian leadership of the South, and of the whole nation for that matter, to constantly strive toward the goal of "What the Negro Wants." As Leslie Pinckney Hill pertinently puts it: "The Negro will get the things he legitimately wants and strives for only if during the world crisis, and after it, he will follow leaders who have a known, articulate and unifying philosophy of life adequate to the exactions both of the crisis and to the still more difficult peace-time of reconstruction and rehabilitation." Continuing he adds: "But the mark of the authentic leader is his ability to look beyond all variables to the constant in the evaluation of social status which is found always in a people's general condition.' Hence we need not be disturbed by the Graveses, for his is not only false philosophy, but he is not an authentic leader.

Words in War and Peace

Dear Editor: PM New York, N.Y.

I am dismayed to see PM following the lead of many less thoughtful newspapers in the publication of the photograph showing an American officer refusing the proffered handshake of a defeated Japanese. This picture seems to me to symbolize the attitude which the conqueror should NOT adopt as we start on the arduous and taxing task of building the peace. 9-10-45

Surely every American wishes to see the Japanese war lords punished with stern justice and removed from power, either by execution or by such isolation from the people of their country that they can never again foment an imperialistic and aggressive war . . .

I have watched with increasing distress your use of the word *Jap* in all your headlines and its almost universal use in the text of your articles. Is it not strange that you who crusade so valiantly against those who employ *nigger* or *kike* or any other derogatory term to any racial group, should fail to see that *Jap* and *Nip* are just as derogatory and inflammatory to the Japanese? Do you ever refer to the Chinese as *Chinks* and have you not been among the first to attack Sen. Bilbo on his famous "Dago" letters? Words are weapons to be used for war or bricks with which to build the foundations of peace. The Japanese people have as much right to be referred to without sneering as the German, the Austrian, the Polish, or any other people . . .

It seems to me that PM has confused the responsibility of the Japanese war lords and the Japanese Army for criminal, aggressive warfare with the right of the people of Japan to be spoken of with the same respect as any of the people of the world. . . . Your approving use of the picture and the use of the words *Jap* and *Nip* are all of a piece. They are cheap and beneath the dignity of a fine newspaper and a great American people. They are more than that, however. They are symptomatic of a type of thinking which will lead to another war . . .

SOPHIA YARNELL JACOBS
Chairman of the United Nations Council of Philadelphia
Haverford, Pa.

¶ *If Lt. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, whose mechanized units overrode the richest part of North China in 1937, isn't a Japanese war lord, who is? Should we clasp the hands of war criminals?*

¶ *PM does not use* Nips. *As do most newspapers, PM does use* Japs *as an abbreviation for Japanese for headline purposes, where necessary. It seems to us that, unlike the derogatory terms that have been applied to other races,* Jap *is not in itself a term of contempt, but an abbreviation resulting from the pressure of newspaper headline count. However, we are open-minded and would like to hear from readers.*—ED.

Groundwork For Elimination Of Bias Essential

The Memphis World
Memphis, Tennessee

Says Segregation Stops Teamwork In Racial Amity

9-25-45

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— A war department publication says that "the ultimate in teamwork cannot accrue where lines (of segregation) are drawn" and proceeds to say although segregation in some communities must be recognized as a fact and its adoption represents "wiser long-run policy," certainly "through the educational process," groundwork for its eventual elimi-

In the pamphlet titled "Civilian Personnel Officer's Employee Relations Manual," the army service forces has attempted to convey to its representatives in industrial installations operating under army jurisdiction sound principles of personnel management.

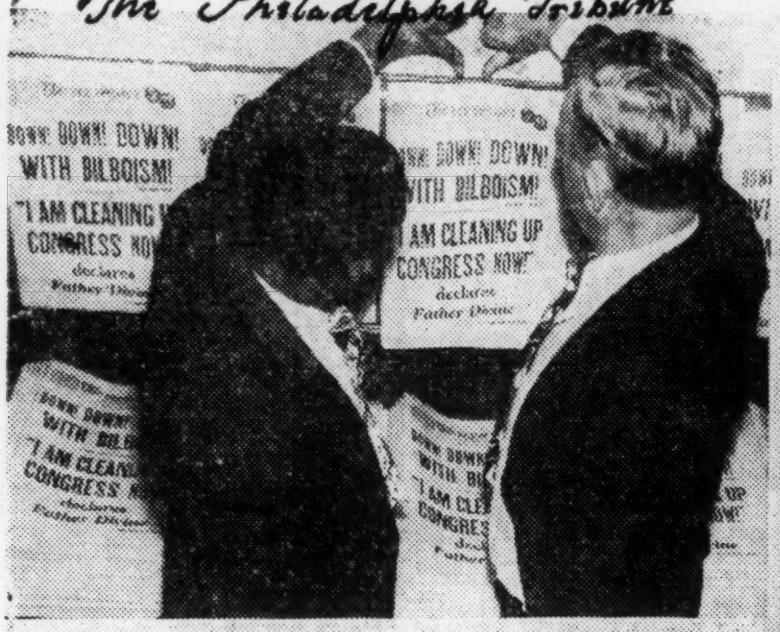
In June, 1944, there were some 118,527 Negroes, or 13.5 percent of the total force, employed by the war department, the largest employer in the country.

The ASF publication discusses courteous and equitable treatment of employes, calls attention to the opportunities from the community, and says, "it should never be withheld from them."

The unusual tact of endorsing by any form of discrimination in opportunity, working conditions, facilities, pay or the work of a private organization is taken in the booklet where it points out the readiness of representatives of the National Urban League to assist in coping with problems placed on individuals in the minority group, be any greater or less than those placed on other employes, nor should promotional

How Will Bilbo and Rankin Like This?

The Philadelphia Tribune — Philadelphia, Pennsylvania — 7-15-45













Local followers of Father Divine have gone all-out in attacking United States Senator Bilbo, of Mississippi, for his race-baiting of racial and religious minorities. Above are six of a series of 18 pictures taken by Peace photographer, Prodigal Son, which are being forwarded to Senators Bilbo and Eastland and to Representative Rankin. The white man in the photos is a Southerner, who knows Bilbo well. He is shown eating and sleeping with and drinking "pop" from the same bottle as his colored "brother."

Dayton, Ohio
Senior Scholastic
Teachers Edition
September 17, 1945

67-1945

WHAT'S THIS ABOUT RACES?

• "The Voice" says something solid



By FRANK SINATRA

A LOT of what I want to say to you might perhaps be better said to us parents – and I don't have any trouble qualifying as a parent. But, after all, you are the parents of tomorrow. You'll be around here longest. So it's most important to you that some things which aren't quite the way they should be now get going right – and stay right.

Of course, there's another reason why I'd rather talk to you than to your parents. I guess maybe I can talk to you better, because I haven't forgotten anything that happened to me in school and on the way to school – and *after* school. I've noticed kids are smarter than they used to be. Anyway, they're smarter than *I* used to be. And that's a pretty big admission, hey! When I was going to school I didn't think anybody could be any smarter than me. Don't we all!

But what a lot I *didn't* know about. Things were going on I never even suspected. But I know now. Yes, sir, now I know why, when I was going to school over in Jersey, a bunch of guys threw rocks at me and called me a little Dago. I know a lot of things now. I know now why they used to call the Jewish kids in the neighborhood "Kikes" and "Sheenies" and the colored kids "Niggers."

Let's take it right from the top. Ever hear that corny old saying, "Sticks and stones will break my bones, but names will never hurt me?" That's not only corny – it's wrong. Names *can* hurt you. Show you what I mean.

Once there was a little guy named Dick who was ten years old . . and lived all ten of his years in a neighborhood where there weren't any Negroes.

Then one evening his dad came home tired, hot, upset and kind of irritated and told his mother about how he had some trouble downtown with a "dirty Nigger." Now, Dick's dad sounded kind of sore, so naturally Dick gets the impression a "dirty Nigger" is something to get sore about.

Of course, Dick loves his dad, and anything his dad's against, *he's* against! – whether it's right or wrong! So, quick like a flash, he's against colored people. He's got a new phrase and a new dislike for a whole race of people he's never even seen.

But it may not always be "dirty Nigger." *Sometimes* a kid hears his father running down a "big, dumb Mick," or a "greasy Wop," or a "stingy Jew."

Let's take the Nazis. They were brought up to hate everybody – they even hate one another. They have killed millions of people in cold cruelty. First, they picked on the Jews – the Jews who are a cultured and wonderful people, peace-loving, home-loving and industrious. But the Nazis just don't want that kind of people around. So they picked on the Jews, took away their property and blamed them for everything that was wrong in Germany – *even after they killed them off!*

And while they were brazenly blaming the Jews, they were secretly blaming the same things on the Catholics, setting neighbor against neighbor. That's how the Nazis used racial *and* religious prejudice to weaken the people they wanted to defeat and enslave.

To excuse these atrocities in their own minds, the Nazis called themselves the master race and wanted to rule the world. The trouble is, though, that the German people aren't a race. All their talk about a pure Aryan race is just pure Aryan applesauce.

The word "Aryan" is the name of one of the more obscure languages spoken in India. There is no Aryan race. No scientist in the world can examine blood and tell from which race of man it came. Take a brain from any man's head and no one can tell you positively from what race that brain came. Because every race produces men with big brains and men with small brains. Men with big, strong muscles, and men like me. Every race produces geniuses, smart men, and fools. The lungs, the liver, the intestines and other parts of all human beings are exactly alike. The only difference between a Chinese and an Englishman is the color of his skin.

It would be a fine thing if people chose their associates by the color of their skin! Brothers wouldn't be talking to brothers, and in some families the father and mother wouldn't even talk to each other. Imagine a guy with dark hair like me not talking to blondes.

The more you think about all this, the more you realize how important Abraham Lincoln was talking when he said: "Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Get that – all men are *created* equal.

Look! The next time you hear anyone say there's no room in this country for foreigners, tell him *everybody* in the United States is a foreigner.

Now this is our job. . . . Your job and my job and the job of the generations growing up . . . to stamp out prejudices that are separating one group of United States citizens from another.

It's up to all of us to lay aside our *unfounded* prejudices and make the most of this wonderful country – this country that's been built by many people, many creeds, nationalities and races in such a way that it can never be divided, but will always remain the United States – one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

General

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES
Cir. D. 82,213

SEP 11 1945

Brameld Sees Vicious Circle Of Discrimination Breaking

The vicious circle of discrimination and segregation in intercultural relations in the American community is being broken.

This opinion was expressed by Dr. Theodore Brameld, associate professor of educational philosophy at the University of Minnesota at a citywide meeting of principals and teachers at Hartford Public High School last evening.

We, the American people, he pointed out, "have been fighting an enemy which parades race superiority while at the same time holding to that same spurious theory in much of our everyday conduct, in our attitude toward minority groups."

Mr. Brameld, the author of "Design for America," completed during the past year a study of intercultural relations in public schools in seven representative cities. From these he culled some of the features to presnt a composite picture of "American City," a mythical metropolis.

He described this "American City" as one with 500,000 population; its major industries have been war-connected; the labor movement which has been growing does not have the political power commensurate with its organization; about 40 per cent of its population is Catholic; there has been a 50 per cent increase in the Negro population.

"The most-oppressed minority group in our American City," Dr. Brameld said, "is not the Negro. It is the Mexican-American. He has a terrific inferiority complex. His housing is worse. The Japanese-Amercans are well-treated but are not assimilated. The Jewish group, rather soundly organized, is often criticized for the fact that it does not assimilate itself into the population."

The lot of the Negro, who comprises ten percent of the poppulation, Dr. Brameld continued, has improved tremendously during the war. However, "the uncertainty of the future is his worst fear."

The way to combat discrimination, Dr. Brameld pointed out, is not by focusing attention upon it, but by building understanding through good intercultural relations.

Note on Race Relations

A LITTLE OVER 75 years ago, the *Stewart-Webster Journal* recounts in a news story on its front page, a small, slim, shy colored boy stood outside the window of the newspaper office in Lumpkin, fascinated by the rumbling presses and the smell of printer's ink. The editor of the paper, Captain "Tip" Harrison, called the boy in, gave him a nickel and put him to sweeping the floor.

Thus the paper acquired a new "printer's devil." Ambitiously, the little refugee from the plowshares learned to read and write, mastered the mechanics of the presses, became adept at setting type and soon became able to "put an edition to bed," which is professional lingo for preparing the type forms for the presses.

Seventy-five years later, the man who had been that little boy was still on the job in the same office. The Linotype machine was too much for him, but at times he did nearly all of the rest of the work in the printing shop.

Last week Christopher Asbury Jordan died, in his eighty-eighth year. "Everyone who knew him was saddened," says the *Journal*. "The editors feel an especially keen loss. He had known them since their birth and was influential in moulding their ideas and characters. He was good, kind, genteel and loyal. The editors of the *Stewart-Webster Journal* would be ungrateful to fail to recognize his efforts and long years of service. 'Uncle Chris'' memory will live long in this office and in the hearts of 'his boys.'"

Between good white people and good colored people there is no race problem that cannot be resolved by mutual understanding. There are to be found in the South many parallels—most of them of lesser degree, however—to the relationship over three-quarters of a century between "Uncle Chris" and the three successive ownerships of the little southeast Georgia newspaper.

TOLEDO, O.
BLADE
Cir. D. 167,963
SEP 8 - 1945

Straight Thinking Priest

THERE IS a fine type of perceptive writing in the Rev. Edward Dowling's contention that the people of the northern states should stop criticism of Theodore G. Bilbo until they abolish their own prejudices against the Negro.

Senator Bilbo is, perhaps, the leading exponent of the un-American ideology of race discrimination. The firebrand Mississippi Senator has been at the forefront of filibusters against proposed anti-lynch legislation, and bills to repeal the poll tax—the tax which disfranchises hundreds of thousands of southern Negroes. He proposed sending one million Negroes to Liberia at government expense. He predicted that if Congress proceeds with "monkey business" aimed at equality of the Negro, "hell will break loose in Georgia."

Father Dowling, learned Jesuit priest and editor, neither justifies nor condones the manner or content of the pronouncements of Senator Bilbo. On the contrary, his denunciation of them is the more effective for the reason that it is couched in temperate language.

But—and "but" is the most devastating word in the English language—Father Dowling takes his stand in an impregnable position on high ground when he says that as long as we maintain our prejudicial practices, anything we say about the South smacks of shocking hypocrisy.

Jim Crowism is not written into the laws of the northern states, but it is ingrained in the practices of hotels, restaurants, neighborhoods, offices, factories, labor unions and churches. The consistent, honest critic of Bilbo must raise his voice and exert his influence to break down these effective barriers to an equality of opportunity which is guaranteed by the Constitution —for future delivery.

Anti-Riot Plan Sent To Truman

The Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Urban League Gives Seven Point Program

9-15-45

NEW YORK—Seven formal recommendations for guarding against race conflict and violence in the reconversion period were made to President Harry S. Truman this week by the National Urban League.

Pointing out the danger zone of racial friction, a letter accompanying the document states: "The status of Negro citizens is the most sensitive barometer of American democracy.

"The prestige and honor of our country depend upon the degree to which every citizen within our democracy is granted full participation in our national and community life, and equal protection for his social and economic welfare."

The league's statement calls for a Senate committee to work with the Department of Justice in exposing and eliminating "present and future hate-breeding movements."

Rankin Committee 'Unfit'

The House Committee on Un-American Activities is declared unfit for this job, in view of the activities and attitudes of its vice chairman, Senator Rankin.

The employment section of the statement pointed out that the "majority of Negroes now employed in essential industries will be forced to look for work in new fields.

9-15-45

"A return to pre-war discriminatory hiring practices will lessen the re-employment chances of displaced Negro workers." The statement urges full hearing and early action by Congress on the Full Employment Act and the Dawson-Scanlon bill for fair employment practice.

The major recommendations of the 52 page document are directed toward the following objectives:

Legislative safeguards protecting the constitutional rights of every citizen.

The appointment of qualified Negroes at all levels in Federal departments dealing with general welfare.

The extension and the protection of the right of franchise to Negroes and all other citizens.

Full employment, with adequate unemployment compensation and social security benefits to all citizens.

Legislative action guaranteeing fair employment practices in all areas of employment.

Provide Housing

The provision of standard housing for middle and low income groups, the inclusion of non-discrimination clauses in all housing legislation, and the elimination of all racial restrictive covenants and agreements.

The equalizing of educational opportunities for all persons throughout the nation, without regard to race.

An adequate program of medical care, with necessary hospital facilities; the extension of a public health program, particularly in rural areas; the stimulation of educational facilities for physicians and others interested in health, and a fair distribution of surplus medical material.

9-15-45

The integration of Negro personnel throughout the Veterans Administration, and the avoidance of all segregation of facilities for Negro veterans.

The abolishing of segregation by race in all branches of the armed forces.

Organized national leadership directed against the forces of hatred, and the giving of serious attention to stabilizing healthy relationships between the races.

Copies of the statement are being prepared for distribution among key individuals and organizations, and members of the President's cabinet, heads of federal agencies and members of important House and Senate committees.

67-1945

General

THEODORE G. BILBO, MISS., CHAIRMAN
CARTER GLASS, VA. — ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD. — STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
PAT MC CARRAN, NEV. — HAROLD H. BURTON, OHIO
W. LEE O'DANIEL, TEX. — C. DOUGLASS BUCK, DEL.
CLYDE R. HOEY, N. C. — H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
OLIN D. JOHNSTON, S. C. — LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
FRANK P. BRIGGS, MO. — MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.

J. G. DAY, COUNSEL
EDWARD P. TERRY, CLERK
MARY H. BEATY, ASST. CLERK

P. M.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

7-26-45

July 15, 1945

N. Y.

Mr. Leonard E. Golditch, Executive Secretary
National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism
100 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Golditch:-

I notice that you are the secretary of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. Now, let me tell you that if you would quit lining up with these communists and negroes in New York City, who are trying to put through the American Congress such fool, crack-brain, legislative monstrosities as FEPC and so forth, you would not need a committee to combat anti-Semitism. You are doing your race a great injustice by the company you are keeping. To be frank with you, you are riding for a fall.

We cut the appropriation for the temporary FEPC from $599,000 down to $250,00, thus "gutting" it and now we will proceed to kill the permanent bill for FEPC and so I suggest that you call your gang and organization off of the fight.

There are 5 Million Jews in the United States and the majority of them are very fine American citizens, but if Jews of your type don't quit sponsoring and fraternizing with the negro race you are going to arouse so much opposition to all of you that they will get a very strong invitation to pack up and resettle in Palestine, the homeland of the Jews just as we propose to provide for the voluntary resettlement of the American Negro in West Africa, their fatherland.

Now do not pop-off and say that I am in favor of sending the Jews to Palestine. What I am trying to say to you is that there are just a few of you New York Jew ("kikes") that are fraternizing and socializing with the negroes for selfish and political reasons and if you keep it up you will arouse the opposition of the better class of your own race.

You had better stop and think.

Yours truly,

U. S. S.

GB:mf

Southern Paper Exposes Eastland

Daily Worker

Macon, Ga.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the **Macon News** of July 9, there appeared an interesting editorial attacking the infamous tirade of Senator Eastland regarding Negro soldiers. Stating flatly that there is no truth to what he said, they go on to cite instances of Negro heroism, which conclusively expose the Senator.

The last two paragraphs express sentiments which I belive we can all heartily echo: "We conceive it to be the duty of every Southerner to repudiate every appeal to racial prejudice. The white people of the South cannot live on terms of enmity and hostility with a racial minority constituting one-third of the population. Persons who fan the flames of racial hatred are enemies of the people and their free institutions.

"This speech of Senator Eastland's is one of the basest appeals to such prejudice and hatred we have ever read. We hope that the entire South will repudiate it and that the Senator's own state at the first opportunity will return him to the obscurity from which he same." 7-23-45

From a Southern, liberal paper that's really saying a good deal.

KATHERINE C.

New Day Looms in South

Philadelphia Tribune

THERE is some evidence to show that the people of the South are awaking from their long sleep. It is heartening to see the white people of that great section of America think about something other than how to "Keep the Negro in his place."

Phila. Pa.

Apparently, they are becoming tired of the Bilbos, Rankins, Coxes, and Eastlands, who hold high political office by restricting the right to vote to a select few.

Some of the South's most influential newspapers are cracking down hard on their Congressmen and Senators. After the tirade of Eastland of Mississippi against Negro soldiers, several editors spoke out in this fashion:

8-4-45

"It is humiliating to the South for two Mississippi demagogues to misrepresent the Southern people with their unfair diatribes!" (Richmond, Va., Times Despatch).

"We conceive it to be the duty of every Southerner to repudiate every appeal to racial prejudice.

This speech of Senator Eastland's is one of the basest appeals to such prejudice and hatred we have ever read. We hope that the entire South will repudiate it, and that the Senator's own State, at the first opportunity, will return him to the obscurity from which he came." (Macon, Ga. News).

Yes, it is encouraging when The Item, a New Orleans, La., newspaper, writes: "Truly there is no worse influence in high life than Senator Bilbo. He is a disgrace to Juniper Grove, where he was born; to Mississippi which he represents; and to the nation, of which, unfortunately, he is a citizen." It then advises Senator Eastland that he can not afford to gain Bilbo's reputation, which he will if he continues his policy of appealing to racial prejudices.

"One would think that the fair name of Dixie, with her Bilbos, Eastlands, Coxes, and Rankins in the United States Congress, already has more than enough of shame and reproach to bear without having another Southern Congressman join their company. . . . Maybe we in the South are unduly sensitive on this point, . . . but no other section of the country is represented in Congress by so imposing a galaxy of intellectually bankrupt demagogues and tub-thumpers." (Montogmery Advertiser.)

It certainly looks like a new day is coming "Down South."

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

Chicago Defender ed., Ill.

Friendliness A'la South

(Reprinted from the Savannah Tribune, July 26, 1945)

Evidences of the friendly (?) feeling which the South has for its Negro citizens are recurring with a frequency and poignancy, that is far from comforting. We are being told almost daily that the South is serious about its belief that "a majority of the citizens of this section of the country know better and have always known better how to handle the race problem than the crackbrained radicals in the North." Crackbrained radicals in the North or anywhere else do not know how to handle any problem but we do not agree that proponents of the FEPC, the NAACP and other liberals "on race matters" are cracked brained radicals. The South's attitude on race matters derives partly from two factors: one, it is unwilling to admit that it is wrong about most aspects or issues of the problem; and another, it is determined to be paternalistic, to do for Negroes rather than to do with them things that need to be done. As long as it refuses to admit the injustice of its general position, it fails to see the propriety of conferring with Negroes about matters of concern to the race.

A train pulled into Louisville several days ago from which alighted 50 soldiers. They rushed over to the lunch room for they were hungry. When they reached the door of the lunch room the three Negro soldiers were stopped and informed they couldn't eat there, but could go around to the kitchen. The conversation attracted a crowd that heard the Negro soldiers deliver this choice bit of satire: "The United States government has been able to train us in the ways of war, it has sent us onto beaches at Casa Blanca, at Normandy, at Sicily and Italy, and even through the Siegfried Wall and across the Rhine, but it is unable to get us into that dining room to get something to eat." These men got on the train and went off without eating. 8-4-45

Automobile drivers must renew their licenses before June 30 in each year. A validating machine is taken around the state to facilitate issuing licenses. Negro applicants are made to take off their hats. In Atlanta a Negro man was told to take off his hat. Instead of taking his hat off, he got out of the line and started to leave. Before he could get out of the place, he was set upon and brutally beaten. One of the heroes, a state patrolman, with a billet, a pistol and a belt of bullets around his waist, said to a white lady, "mind your own business lady." These are just two of the types of many daily experiences that make life a real trial for Negroes. Such things, unpleasant though they are to relate, furnish the reason why we can not accept the protestations of affection of our friends (?) in the South.

O'DWYER ASKS END OF 'JIM CROWISM'

New York Times

Negroes in Services Praised by Mayoralty Candidate in Brooklyn Address

N.Y. Times

Praising the Negroes in the armed services, William O'Dwyer, Democratic, American Labor and American Veteran party candidate for Mayor, declared last night that, if American democratic institutions are to survive, injustice to Negroes must end and they must have equal opportunity with other Americans to earn a livelihood.

Addressing a Negro congregation at the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, 15 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Mr. O'Dwyer asserted that there must be an end of "Jim Crowism" and said he was wholeheartedly in favor of Fair Employment Practice acts in the national, State and municipal governments.

"It is our business and our duty to face the situation honestly and fearlessly," he said. "Any attitude that encourages a dual standard, one for the white and another for the colored citizen, is undemocratic, is morally wrong and can only breed injustice. We cannot achieve a righteous reform by expediency. Nothing is gained by sacrificing moral principles to expediency. 8-20-45

"Jim Crowism" Assailed

"We must all be alert against the inequalities that eat into the vitals of true democracy. We must not tolerate 'Jim Crowism' in whatever form or whatever place it may appear. We must not tolerate any public practices that single out the Negro or any other minority group from enjoying equal opportunity to earn his livelihood or to achieve a higher standard of living or to make his way in the political and economic fields of endeavor.

"I am wholeheartedly in favor of the Fair Employment Practice acts in our national, State and municipal governments. They should be permanent features of our public life. These laws should not be dead letters. Their basic purpose must become the accepted attitude and practice of our city. For instance, we know that there are great artists, scientists, craftsmen, athletes and artisans among the Negroes who rank with the best in their respective fields.

"I was thrilled to hear General [Dwight D.] Eisenhower say, when asked about the Negro soldier in the war, that he did not consider or think of them in terms of Negro soldiers but as American soldiers in the American Army. The closer we get to that kind of thinking, to that kind of attitude, the nearer will we be to a fair and satisfactory solution of our problem.

One Law for All Citizens

"We are striving for the basic principle that this is a government in which each of us and all of us must be treated as the equal of every one else. There is and there should be one law for all our citizens, enforced fairly as to each and all. 8-20-45

"We must be zealous in preventing the spread of such hateful doctrines as 'racism,' as the 'master race,' as 'ruling groups' and every other doctrine that rests on the inequality of human beings before the law. Such doctrines will destroy our democracy, our constitutional liberties and our civic rights. New York City has no room for such evil doctrines or the evilmongers who preach them, and I mean to do my utmost to deal with them as we do with disease-bearing germs."

Their Worst Enemies

Birmingham Alabama
The Birmingham Age-Herald 9-15-45

BY WICKES WAMBOLDT

The worst enemy of the Negroes are those persons who—wittingly or unwittingly—incite in them a spirit of antagonism toward the white people.

No two races can work together to the best advantage of either or both, if there is antagonism between them.

If the white and the colored people of the United States are to get along together constructively, there must be friendliness and cooperation between them. 9-15-45

The white people are overwhelmingly the dominant race in this nation. The indications are that they will continue to be so. The Negroes will not get what they want, and what their white friends want them to have, if they approach the question of their rights and privileges with chips on their shoulders. An attitude of that kind will turn away from them white people who otherwise would help them. Few persons are judicially-minded and generously inclined when antagonized.

The great majority of the white people in this nation wish the Negroes well and desire to see conditions improved for them. It will be through winning the cooperation of the white people, and not by antagonizing them, that the Negroes will obtain the assistance of the white people.

Conditions for Negroes could be improved, and need to be improved. Any thoughtful person would admit that fact. Also, any fair-minded person would admit the fact that the white people have done much to improve conditions for the Negroes since the War Between the States. There is much more which should be done for them, and which will be done, if the matter is approached in the right way. The right way is not to arouse the animosity of the white people, but to bring constantly and diplomatically to their attention the reasonable needs of the Negroes, and what the intelligent fulfillment of those needs would mean to both races.

A quiet, courteous, persistent seeking for improved conditions for the Negroes will eventually bring about those conditions. Race friction will not bring them. Those persons of both races who say and do things which cause friction between the white people and the Negroes are definitely harmful to the welfare of both races.

I am impelled to write this article because I am a friend of the Negroes. I was born and brought up in the Deep South. I have lived among Negroes all my life. I know them and like them, and they like me.

Editor Constitution: I was interested in Kimsey O. Huskey's thought-provoking letter asking if our writers today are as capable as those in past generations. As a pre-war reporter who has been "awakened," I can only say I hope the earlier writers were "better."

Atlanta Con.

With few exceptions today's writers have either been lulled to sleep or have prostituted themselves. Proof enough are their many contradictions, such as Pegler's protests against "dictators," then his justification of Franco, or Paul Mallon's justification of selective service, then his protests against high taxes to pay for war.

But if today's writers are not as good as yesterday's, it is because the majority of publishers will not print the work of writers who tell the whole truth. Truth often causes what most publishers and certain civic leaders call "trouble." 9-17-45

The subject of racial discrimination is a good example. To anyone who has read our nation's constitution and the Bible with truth, fairness, honesty and human feeling in mind, racial discrimination is un-American, anti-Christian and inhuman. And they recognize racial discrimination hurts our democracy. But how many writers protest against racial discrimination? Most writers "cause trouble" only to those in direct conflict with their publishers.

S/SGT. ORVILLE E. DANFORTH
Robins Field, Ga.

Says Negro Ruined By U. S. Education

9-15-45 New York Amsterdam News

White Man Irritated By Drive To Get Vote in South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — Irritated by the request that Secy. of State Byrnes declare in favor of voting rights for 20 million Southerners, a request made last week by John H. McCray, state chairman of the Progressive Democratic party, J. W. Jackson, route four, Knoxville, Tenn., concludes in a letter to the chairman: "When we white people educate a Negro in this country, we make a fool out of him." 9-15-45

Asserting that "the Negro is forever 'beefing' about something," Jackson declared, "You Negroes of the United States are now receiving 99 per cent more privileges than the white races in other countries, regardless of your 'beefing.' The best way for a Negro to realize his wishes is to move to some parts of Africa, Liberia or another similar state and set up the kind of government he chooses."

The letter also declared when this nation becomes older, "the Negro will be left out completely, especially if he doesn't keep in mind that he still is an inferior race to the white."

67-1945

A Modern Case of Slavery

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I was surprised to read that anyone considered "Uncle Tom's Cabin" a distortion of the truth.

It hasn't been 15 years ago when I was working in a community where a white family had an orphan Negro girl 15 years old. They cut her hair short and she wore dirty, greasy overalls and boots week days and on Sunday when she went with them to visit relatives she wore slacks and an apron.

She cut all the wood, looked after the pigs, milked the cows, fed the horses and cared for the bull, in addition to caring for the children and doing housework. She ran away, and the white family put an ad in the lost-and-found column: "A black kinky-head nigger girl dressed like a boy wearing a red shirt and blue overalls, believed to be hiding around in somebody's barn. A liberal reward to the finder of Bess." Bess was found and brought back to the dairy farm. She was beaten unmercifully.

I am speaking of the girl I put on a train with a tag around her neck and the address of a place of safety in Baltimore, Md. I am sure that if that happened in Virginia in 1934, there were many worse cases in previous days.

Then I wonder how many of you keep up with the lynching cases in the Negro papers.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not even exaggerated.

CAROLINE TURNER.

Petersburg.

Another View of Uncle Tom

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Conceding the kindly intent of your editorial, "What's Wrong With Uncle Tom," the immediate answer of every self-respecting, forward-looking Negro is "everything." The term is anathema to all thinking colored men and women. They apply it in the most derogatory manner to those of their group, fortunately few of whom are left, who are double-crossing, hat in hand sycophants; who are liars in their own hearts and minds, and who assume the attitude of "Uncle Tom" to betray their own people or to secure a crumb from the table of the white man. And I think that this pleases the vanity of the white man. There is little difference between a Quisling and an Uncle Tom.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," which I saw played many times at the old Avenue Theater, was written by a saintly inspired woman, and it served its purpose. So why should old animosities be revived?

The term, Uncle Tom, is a heritage of slavery and all that went with it: Ignorance, bastardy, concubinage and, finally the master selling his own flesh and blood down the river.

What other peoples or nations do you know of who praise and sing of the times when they were slaves or the customs and manners of those periods? And certainly many white men too have been slaves, serfs, or bond servants.

Caedmon, the serf English swineherd, the first Anglo-Saxon poet, gave us our first bit of English literature and he didn't sing of slavery or serfdom. He sang of creation. Negro slaves did not appreciate Uncle Tomism. They sang that militant song: "Before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave, and go home to my Lord and be free."

Your editorial is a clear example of what the colored man steadily maintains. Despite the Southern white man's assertions that "we know the Negro," the fact is that he knows little about him, has little knowledge of his hopes, aspirations, love of liberty, his home life or his resentment for the past incidents of slavery.

If within 300 years you have failed to understand the Negro who has lived with you in your homes, fed and nursed you, fought your battles, shared your griefs, how are you going to understand the minds of other colored peoples? Now you are busily engaged in dealing with colored people whose minds and attitudes are to us inscrutable: Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, South Americans and now the Annamites. Why not set your own house in order? Leave Asia to the Asiatics; South America to the South Americans, and the Annamites to Indo-China?

The people of the United States can't reform the world when they know little of the minds of the 13,000,000 people who have lived among them for over 300 years.

And, by the way, you don't seem to know it, but we care very little for "Old Black Joe," and those lines of My Old Kentucky Home, which refer to "bowing head" and "bending back," and "darky." We might accept "Brer" Remus without Joel Chandler Harris, which reminds us of Al Jolson trying to play blackface. ERNEST EVANS.

Louisville.

'Uncle Tom's Cabin'

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

A century ago, less seven years, there was published in Boston, following serial publication in Washington, a novel which from a literary standpoint was pretty thin gruel, if as a political pamphlet it was highly effective. It was entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Its peculiar appeal was that it fed an ignorant prejudice, and it is doubtful if any spoken or written word ever did more to bring about the war for Southern independence.

This outworn and perhaps little-read volume is now much in the news, through the fact that at Hartford, in the heart of New England, the Negroes, the CIO and the Pastors' Association have endeavored, at first successfully, but in the long run ineffectually, to prevent the showing of a moving picture based on the novel.

All this has provoked much ironic comment in papers North and South, notably in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, and in the Raleigh News and Observer. An editorial from the latter newspaper is quoted in your issue of September 30. The editorial in question remarks that "the South's original opposition to 'Uncle Tom' was that it was exaggerated, that it misrepresented the institution of slavery, and was a libel on Southern character." This is a fair statement, and with it may be read remarks of a good and wise man, the late Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, who points out in his delightful volume, "The Recent Past," that, paradoxical as it may seem, the book, if carefully analyzed, speaks volumes in favor of that which it was written to condemn. "And," adds the bishop, "it is essentially a specimen of feminine logic." Dr. Wilmer goes on to develop the argument that, pushed to its logical conclusion, the book proves that if you wanted to find the best examples of honesty and piety among servants, they would have to be sought among slaves. Again, the bishop continues, "the most attractive character in the book is Eva, one of the most lovely of her sex, gentle and refined. But she was a slaveholder; therefore, if you seek a specimen of a peculiarly gentle and refined young woman, she must be sought among slaveholders," etc.

Other material wise and pungent is to be found in the volume cited which I commend to all your readers. VIRGINIA HOUSE.

Richmond.

NEW YORK CITY. "THE NATION" SEPTEMBER 29, 1945

Black and White

ALTHOUGH SOME AMERICANS are growing up today in their attitudes toward the Negro problem, the vast majority continue to exhibit their immaturity not only in their attitudes but even in the matter of elementary knowledge about their darker fellow-citizens. It is for this latter group that Bucklin Moon has assembled in a single volume, "Primer for White Folks" (Doubleday, Doran, $3.50), a variety of documents, historical and sociological essays, sketches, and short stories dealing with Negro-white relations. Despite its title, however, this is no book for the simple-minded. Not only do the essays contain sound factual knowledge and the mature reflections of scholars and students of the problem, but the fiction represents sophisticated attitudes and subtle insights.

In Part I, Heritage, the selection by W. E. B. DuBois of material on African culture and the discussion of the Negro problem as a case history by Carey McWilliams are of outstanding value. Black and White Mores are presented in Part II in a number of selections from the works of well-known writers of American fiction. Wendell Willkie's article on Citizens of Negro Blood, which appeared in *Collier's*, opens the third part, Today and Tomorrow. The selections here cover practically every phase of the Negro problem from the integration of Negroes into American economic life to the Detroit riots and American discrimination against Negro soldiers in England. The editor, a Southerner, who is well known for his sincere desire to see the Negro integrated into American life, has rendered a real service in bringing together in readable form a collection containing fundamental information on so many facets of Negro-white relations. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER

Chicago, Harlem Witness New Outbreaks as Tension Mounts

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 10-6-45

GARY—Approximately 850 white students of Froebel High School still on strike. School board orders strikers over 16 expelled, and truancy charges brought against parents of those under 16.

CHICAGO—Racial tension on wane. Mayor Kelly declares law and order will prevail and that the city will stand pat against demands for segregation. Striking white students return to school.

NEW YORK—Hundreds of policemen on guard. Students and parents warned that legal action and sternest disciplinary measures will be taken if trouble continues.

YOUNGSTOWN—Racial strife checked. Mayor calls for strict enforcement of curfew law, earlier night football games, and an active community relations committee.

School strikes and racial strife, originating in Gary, Ind., three weeks ago, when white pupils followed the advice of adult hate groups and refused to attend classes with Negro students at Froebel School, swept through Chicago, Youngstown and New York last week, and this week threatened to spread to other Northern cities.

In Gary, the breach between white and colored students at Froebel High School widened after 400 parents of the strikers met last Friday night and formed an organization to back the demands of the striking pupils. Colored students, who at first appeared in a state of bewilderment, were gradually showing signs of bitterness toward the un-American attitude of their white classmates. About 850 white students are still on strike.

MAYOR KELLY TAKES STAND

In Chicago, more than 200 white students struck Thursday at Englewood High School on the South Side. They, too, were protesting against attending classes with Negroes. The walkout at Englewood was followed by attempted strikes at Morgan Park High and at Tilden Tech. However, school officials in the two latter schools persuaded the students to return to their classes. The situation appeared well in hand early this week. Mayor Edward J. Kelly made a statement Friday to the effect that law and order would prevail and that the city would stand pat against demands for segregation.

CURFEW LAW IN YOUNGSTOWN

In Youngstown, Ohio, Mayor Ralph W. O'Neill set up a three-point program to prevent future riots in the city. More than 300 persons were involved in a bloody battle at a football game. This was followed by fist fights and stabbings in city school areas. The Mayor called for strict enforcement of a curfew law, and active community relations committee, and earlier starting hours for football games.

RIOT IN NEW YORK

In New York City more than 2,000 white and Negro students at Benjamin Franklin High and Otis Junior High Schools staged riots in streets surrounding a large building housing the two schools.

Police officials sent extra buses to the schools to remove colored students to their homes following the street battle in which parents and children participated. About eighty policemen were caught in the turmoil when they arrived to check the fighting. The feud is believed to have been caused by parents' feeling that both schools should be limited to either white or colored students. This feeling was said to be strong among both races.

INTERACIAL RALLY

In Chicago Saturday more than 1,500 youths—a cross-section of school age Americans—launched a spirited counter-attack against anti-Negro sentiment. They staged a huge rally and interracial program in Orchestra Hall, featuring Danny Kaye of film fame; Hilda Simms, star of "Anna Lucasta;" Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, Studs Turkel, radio commentator; the Rev. Truman Morrison, the Rev. A. Leon Bailey, Thomas Wright of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, and Joseph Thompson, principal of Englewood High School, scene of last week's anti-Negro strike.

ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

Students attending the rally adopted resolutions urging elimination of discriminatory practices in public schools and inclusion of the contributions of all races in the school curriculum.

Kaye, who delayed his departure to Japan to attend the rally, lashed American people for their lax attitude in bringing about better race relations, and urged them to "do something now; write your Mayor, your Congressman and your President . . . do something."

KELLY ORDERS PROBE

Earlier, in Chicago, Mayor Kelly charged that striking white students were being "encouraged from the outside" and ordered an immediate investigation of the activities of "un-American hate groups." 10-6-45

At the same time, the Civil Liberties Committee reported that the students' strike in Gary definitely was organized by an adult hate group bent on fomenting racial strife. The committee demanded the dismissal of a Gary City Hall official, claiming that he heads the organization that actually mapped the strategy of the Froebel strikers.

MAY EXPEL STRIKERS

The Gary School Board has directed that legal action be taken against striking students. Principal Richard Nuzum of Froebel School was instructed to expel all the strikers over 16, and to bring truancy charges against parents of those under 16.

Gary strikers want the dismissal of the Froebel principal, all Negro students ousted, and the dismissal of two inter-cultural teachers who have been teaching tolerance. The Civil Liberties Committees condemned the Gary Police Department for "protecting, praising and encouraging leaders of the strike."

Knives and bricks were used during the near riot in New York. There were several arrests and a number of injuries reported.

LYNCHBURG, VA. NEWS
Cir. D. 9,602 — S. 11,222
SEP 30 1945

Misguided Negroes

Negroes are in the minority in this country. They have not suffered the fate of minorities in other countries, and those who compare their state to that of the minorities of Germany and other totalitarian countries are agitators pure and simple. Yet as a minority race they have suffered injustices, many of which have been removed and more of which will be removed as the world, and the human race, progresses.

Minorities, especially minorities which have their champions among the majority element, should be very careful not to adopt any of the devices of over-bearing majorities. They should be careful not to resort to methods of suppression to gain any of their ends.

This the Negroes of New England, aided and abetted by radical elements always jumping at chance to fish in troubled waters, are doing when they demand and secure the suppression of a motion picture to which they object, rightly or wrongly, or merely whimsically. Suppression is a weapon of totalitarians; when a minority, aggrieved or not, takes it up and attempt to use it that minority is handling a two-edged sword. Of all those who should not wish suppression of any freedom of any person or group, the chief are those who are least able to protect themselves from attacks on freedom. Those Negroes in New England who were responsible for the complaint which brought the order of suppression of the Uncle Tom's Cabin picture have been badly advised by the CIO and the Communists, who are using them for their own purposes, which are suppressive and oppressive.

Hats Off!

PM 11-4-45

PM takes off its hat today to the American Civil Liberties Union, which is marking its 25th anniversary of service to the American ideals of freedom. It is true that some of ACLU's battles, especially in the war years, have been controversial. The Union at times has gone out of its way to secure due process of law for those very elements which would deny the same if they could, but the Union's stand always has been based firmly on the ground that the Bill of Rights must be preserved at all costs—even for its own enemies. Seen in the long perspective, the ACLU has been in the thick of the fight for human rights through a chaotic quarter century and has fulfilled a unique function in the preservation and replenishing of democracy.

Hats Off! 11-26-45

TIME
(Chicago, Ill.)
Cir. W. 1,091,513

OCT 8 - 1945

EDUCATION

As the Twig Is Bent

It was in the air (*see* NATIONAL AFFAIRS). Even school kids were doing it. Like many of their elders, several thousand U.S. teen-agers were on strike.

¶ At Froebel High School, Gary, Ind., which Negroes have attended for 30 years, 500 white boys & girls struck for a Jim-Crow school. After ten days, their numbers had swelled to over 800. The Gary school board ordered "legal action" against parents of all strikers, dismissal of any striker 16 or over. Said the Gary Parent-Teachers Association: "We feel ashamed. . . . [The strike is] the work of some unknown organizers of racial hatred."

¶ At nearby Chicago's Englewood High School, where attendance is some 60% Negro, the race strike was taken up by 800 more. At Chicago's Morgan Park High, a Methodist preacher broke in on a strike rally at a vacant lot, told the students they would be striking against the U.S. Constitution. He talked most of them out of it. Chicago's Mayor Ed Kelly termed the strikes "prank" stuff. A handful of Chicago civic groups hurriedly put on a city-wide "Youth Rally," starring black & white entertainers (Danny Kaye, "Bojangles" Robinson), to get kids back to class.

¶ In New York City, several thousand school kids were out, and tangling frequently with cops, in a strike that had completely lost its point days before. They had originally cut classes in sympathy with the city's teacher-coaches, who had struck to get extra pay for their sport chores. Long after the coaches had gone back to work their pupils had not. The kids simply changed their slogan from "No sports—no school" to a call-to-arms with more appeal: "Shorter hours, more sports, less homework!"

A flying squadron of them turned up at A. Philip Randolph Junior High School for Homemaking, Brooklyn's High School for Boys, where they found some of the girls mad because the school's evening socials had been dropped. Out on strike went a gang of girls, with the war cry: "It's an old maid's institution."

67-1945

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
Circ. D. 37,926 - S. 46,237

OCT 3- 1945

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912

OCT 7- 1945

Negroes Ask Modest Share

The request of the state college for negroes in Orangeburg for $1,316,212 for plant enlargement and equipment is not immodest or out of proportion to requests of other institutions. (The total of requests for federal funds for post-war construction by state government agencies, cities and counties is $19,842,772.).

The Orangeburg school is the only state educational institution of the "higher learning" for the colored people, and, from what we have heard and know of it, it has been right well conducted. The white people of South Carolina would be wise to recognize that if they shall look to the federal government to build colleges for them they must expect that government to share in the operation and control of them.

The national political party to which South Carolina white "Democrats" are glued and by which they swear with loyal oaths is a party resolved to oppose all kinds of "discrimination" as to Southern negroes. (The South Carolina negroes, remember, have "gone Democratic".).

If we are to have universities and professional schools for white students separate from those for negroes, we would as well make up our minds that we shall have to support professional schools for negroes. This is necessarily implied by the state's seeking and accepting money from the national treasury for "education".

The News and Courier, as is known to its readers, regards the partnership of South Carolina with the federal government in the educational field as loaded with danger. Besides, The News and Courier is not of those who loll in the pleasant faith that the state's taxpayers can or will obtain fatter slices from the Washington treasury than they pay into it. It is not of opinion that the wealthy Northern states with their great cities have lost skill and agility in "getting theirs" or that they are repentant sinners who have concluded to sell any part of what they possess in order to give presents to the poor South, to make reparations to it.

Southern white people are to have a struggle to prevent the forced admixture of the races in schools and colleges, and obviously they play into the hands of the Northern Liberalites and Harlemites when they hold out their hands for federal gifts of money.

Without reference to the plans now afoot, The News and Courier is for just treatment of the negroes in the matter of schools. Moreover it suspects that in South Carolina are politicians, "leaders", who fancy that they can wheedle money from Washington use it to build stronger their white political machines and still get away with unfair treatment of the colored people. In the long run, they can't.

Why We Have Student Strikes

Dr. Kingdon Blames Curriculum, Board of Education for Walkouts

Dr. Frank Kingdon, writer of this article, began his career as a minister and is a well-known radio commentator and author. He was president of Dana College in New Jersey and later first president of the University of Newark. He served as educational director of the Citizenship Educational Service, a group "engaged in co-ordinating democratic education among social welfare, welfare and labor organizations."

By Frank Kingdon

Now that the first white-heat emotional reaction to the clash between white and Negro students at Benjamin Franklin High School on Sept. 28 has cooled down—but before the memory of it has faded—is the time for the citizens of New York, whose boys and girls attend our public high schools, to raise the serious question of *why this clash occurred*, and to ask that the school system, which our taxes support, take practical and immediate steps to prevent similar incidents in other schools.

For the issue is more than what happened at Benjamin Franklin High School.

The issue is more than the exaggeration by some sections of our press of what happened, though the attention of liberal leadership has focused almost exclusively on this point.

The Issue

The issue is that there could have been no racial incident at Benjamin Franklin High School on Sept. 28, if in the days and years preceding the Board of Education had maintained a curriculum policy based on the belief that its responsibility for teaching the Declaration of Independence did not end with teaching the words it contains; if the Board of Education rather had dedicated itself—through its social studies planning, sponsorship of extra-curricular activities and standards for selection of personnel—to giving students daily practice in the application of that of that immortal utterance: "All men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

I am familiar with some endeavors to do just this, in the junior high schools and elementary schools of New York. On the day before the Benjamin Franklin outbreak, I moderated a student forum for some 2000 junior high and elementary school students, packed into Town Hall. There were Negro students and white students; there were students of Catholic faith, of Jewish faith, of Protestant faith. There were students whose families had come from Italy and Puerto Rico, from many other countries of the world. There were about the same number of students as there are in the Benjamin Franklin building.

Common Problem

They combined the racial and national elements which make up the Benjamin Franklin picture, with still others besides. The Benjamin Franklin incident started with an argument between a white and Negro boy over basketball. At Town Hall, there was no such minor dispute to be so easily magnified into a major fracas. Although there was a problem involved in seating so many, although a line of young people formed four deep from Town Hall to Times Square, filling into the building, there was no pushing and shoving, no quarrelling over who was seated first.

Why? Because these young people were intent on a common problem. They had come to discuss what they could do to carry out the principles of the United Nations Charter in their own schools and neighborhoods. Their thinking was straight and clean. They spoke proudly of themselves as world citizens, and they saw their world citizenships, these children of many backgrounds, as a spur to make American democracy work better in their own communities.

They talked about projects ranging all the way from building and financing their own recreation centers—that these centers would be for *all* the children they indicated as a matter of course—to stopping gang fights, and getting gangs to work together rather than slug each other.

The educational soundness of this forum lay in the fact that the children did not just talk. They laid plans for how their talk could be carried into action, and then returned to their schools to get to work, with the help of their teachers.

These children were not a group of gifted junior experts. They were plain, every-day, average young citizens who knew that democracy works if the people work, and who were planning to make it work in their neighborhoods.

What can be done with 2000 children can be done with all the 900,000 odd students who make up our school system. The need is especially great among the 200,000, or so who make up our high school population. In the high schools I have observed that there is ample opportunity for student discussion, but little opportunity for concrete application of conclusions—especially where the conclusions involve so-called controversial relationships.

The student strikes which have sent high school youngsters marching through the streets of the city calling a variety of slogans which ranged from "we want sports" to "we want shorter hours" are an example of the high school student's strongly developed impulse to take action—and are also an example of the pressing need for guiding that impulse into constructive channels.

Strikes are sweeping the Nation. Students catch the contagion of the excitement. Enlightened school officials could take advantage of this situation to call in community leaders to work with students and show them more effective ways of channeling their energies to maintain America's standard of living than parading through the streets and neglecting their studies.

Challenge to Students

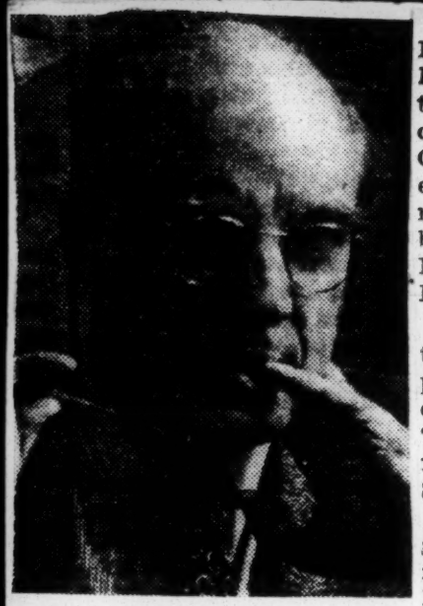
Enlightened school officials could also present students with a challenge in terms of the relationship between different racial and religious groups in the school. They could raise the question of why Negro students eat in a group by themselves in some high school cafeterias; of how school dances can be organized so that no racial group need either be excluded or made to stick together; and at the same time could save the community, especially parents, from being aroused by unnecessary fears about the results of a party in which all the children of the school join to have a good time.

Enlightened school officials could arrange a curriculum posing these questions to the student body, and providing ways in which students can seek the answers together, and act accordingingly. For these are questions which are already smouldering behind school walls. When they flame into the open by spontaneous combustion, there is violence. But when they are earnestly explored and democratically answered—there is progress.

Hush-Hush

Instead of attempting to gloss over, or hush up tensions which exist in our schools, as they exist in our world, enlightened officials could help students to relate the two, and acquire practice for the role of world citizens by working out grass-roots solutions at the neighborhood level.

Enlightened school officials could see that the classrooms of our city are staffed with adequately remunerated personnel whose skills and convictions are such that they are able to do this kind of realistic educational job with youngsters—youngsters who ten years from now will be part of the adult community, and who are today facing, with little or no guidance, a sector of the whole social struggle which is going on in our country and our world.



Frank Kingdon

Praises Communists For Negro Stand

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.
Daily Worker. N.Y.

I am a veteran of the first world war. I stayed overseas 18 months. Although I was lucky enough to come back to the U. S. A. I found no better place for me after going through so many hard struggles to make a better world for all people. I returned to find the same color line. 10-12-45

Then came another war. They got my only son. The same thing will happen again if the masses of people do not wake up and join hands to make a world for all people regardless of color. Democracy must not be only for a few. It must be made to work for all.

It must know no color line. It should not uphold the so-called white imperialism, the instrument of the capitalist system. And so, I joined the Party in the year of 1929 and I shall stay in the Party because I have nothing to lose and everything to gain. HENRY.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.
GAZETTE
Cir. D. 6,241
SEP 25 1945

Racial Forum Discusses Problems

"Even if Negroes did have equal opportunities with whites in Virginia, I tell you frankly we would not have very much."

Thus candidly spoke Dr. William H. Barnes, Negro principal of the Regional High School at Manassas, taking part in a forum held Sunday at the Meade Episcopal Church on the subject of "The Inequality of Opportunities for Economic Advancement" and attended by a gathering of both white and Negro citizens of Alexandria and Fairfax County.

Dr. Barnes went on to point out that Virginia rates about 43rd place in the United States in educational opportunities; but, he said, "if opportunities for Negroes were measured against those of other States, Virginia would be 48th."

Citing the report of the Virginia Education Commission, more familiarly known as the Denny Report, Dr. Barnes quoted, "Facilities are inadequate for both Negro and white. The Negro feels the pressure and this unfavorably colors the picture of the total education in the State.

"Negroes have equal opportunities to study for the teaching profession," Dr. Barnes said. "We receive our certificates after exactly the same training and the same tests as the white teachers, and we are permitted to teach nine months of the year. The inequalities apply to the children, not to the teachers.

Transportation Cited

"Transportation, for instance—31 per cent of white children receive transportation to schools, and only 12 per cent of the Negro children requiring transportation receive it. As for school population, 26 per cent of the total school population in the State is Negro, but 50 per cent of the one-room schools in the State are Negro. And in the secondary schools, only agriculture and home economics are offered the Negro student—he must leave the State to get professional training.

"As to teachers' salaries," Dr. Barnes continued, "they are getting better but are still not equal. As a mater of fact, counties in Virginia spend less money to support the Negro schools than is allocated to their support."

The high school principal said two factors were the cause of this state of affairs—one, that education in Virginia is controlled locally instead of by the State, and two, that the dual system is costly and unwieldy to operate.

"The present condition of our school system leads to crime, disease and confusion," the educator concluded. "We spend $298 to keep a man in the penitentiary for a year, and only $64 per year to keep a child in school."

Other Speakers

Others who spoke yesterday included Dr. E. B. Henderson of Falls Church, director of Physical Education in Negro public schools of Washington; Irving Diener, Alexandria lawyer; Mrs. Virginia Durr of Fairfax County, the Rev. Ernest F. Campbell, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Alexandria, and the Rev. James O. Powell, Negro religious instructor of Fairfax.

"I promise you that we are going to see that our children get some of the parks and recreational programs which are coming to Alexandria," said Dr. Henderson, who urged that Negroes read and educate themselves as much as possible so that "we will know as much about ourselves as the white people do."

He pointed to the wide divergence in the cost of operating Negro schools and white schools, saying that a small school in Fairfax for 110 Negro pupils had cost $400, and that $160,000 had recently been spent for a white school designed to hold 300 children.

"No Christian can truthfully believe in Christ and pay homage to discriminatory practices," Dr. Henderson said. "The unsound economic structure of the South has always been blamed on the abolishment of slavery, but the fact remains that out of five million people of the South, only 200,000 were slave owners. The South will remain poor as long as they try to keep the Negro down—because the white man stays down with him."

Voting Difficult

Mrs. Durr, a member of the Fairfax County Voters' League, took the theme that the Negro could not better himself or improve conditions in the South unless he voted. She said voting in Virginia had been made so difficult for both white and Negro that the voting population was extremely low.

"There's inequality for white as well as for Negroes in the South," Mrs. Durr declared. "We are so far behind the times, economically and politically, that we are merely provinces compared to the rest of the country. We must all work together to pull ourselves up.

"How can we change? We must pay our poll taxes, register, and insist on our right to vote. Senator Harry Byrd and Representative Howard W. Smith are working against our interests day after day. They can misrepresent us because in the South people do not vote."

The Rev. Powell spoke of the problems of reconversion and said that inequality hits especially in the job market. "During the war, Negroes found they had bettered themselves beyond their wildest dreams," he said, "and many Negroes now feel what is in store for them. When parents earn enough money to give their children adequate educations, the economic level rises.

"They say that we have slums," Mr. Powell declared, "and they say that we are dirty. We can't improve our conditions if we remain so poor that our children musth leave school at early ages to contirbute money to the support of the home."

"Democracy and human relations are gripping the consciousness of American people today," said Irving Diener. "The Negro has made a great contribution to democracy. Race discrimination is something repulsive to a thinking people."

The Rev. Campbell declared, "I am against discrimination on the basis of race, color or creed," and said that the Negro citizen should have every opportunity to better himself and to take his place in a civilized society.

The forum was conducted by Shellie T. Northcutt, educational supervisor in 14 Southern States. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. A. Myron Cochran, rector of the church, and Edmund Fleet of Arlington, accompanied by Mr. Cochran, sang two spirituals.

man of the Emergency Committee of the Human Relations Advisory Committee to Schools Superintendent Wade, saw in yesterday's session a vindication of the policies of interracial cooperation and inter-cultural education instituted and directed in both schools by Dr. Leonard Cavello, principal.

"Dr. Cavello has worked unceasingly, night and day, Saturdays and Sundays, for 13 years to make Benjamin Franklin a true community school for all the people of the area," he said "It would have been unfortunate if the work of this outstanding educator who enjoys the full confidence of all the Negro organizations had been permitted to suffer through incorrect reporting. Our Emergency Committee will meet in the Franklin auditorium tonight to accelerate his work and help deal with this situation."

Visit to Mothers

The Urban League has employed Miss Patsy Graves, New York School of Social Work graduate, as neighborhood secretary for East Harlem. Miss Graves visited

There Must Be No Color Line In New York, U.S.

The Daily Worker Atlanta, Georgia.
Editor, Daily Worker: 10-24-45

I am writing this letter to you as I remember what happened in the past and I fear what is going on now. I am a veteran of the First World War. I fought overseas 18 months and when I came back to the United States I found no better conditions for me after having gone through much hard struggle. I had hoped to find a better world for all peoples but found instead, the same color line. I still had to use the back door of the street cars and receive the same low pay. All kinds of oppression still existed.

Now we have gone through another World War. My only son was taken, and now I fear the same thing will happen again if the masses of people do not wake up, join hands and create a world for all people regardless of color. Our so-called democracy must be made to work for the many, not only for the few. There must be no color line. 10-24-45

HENRY STRANGE.

Is 'Tolerance' The Right Word?

Daily Worker Chicago, Ill.
Editor, Daily Worker: N.Y.

The Daily Worker deserves commendation on its factual report on the Frank Sinatra rally in Gary. However, we in the AYD violently disagree with your use of the word "tolerance." Certainly The Worker does not advocate "tolerance" in the fight for the rights of the Negro people.

The Illinois region of the American Youth for Democracy, which actively fought the strikes, both in Gary and in Chicago, resolved at their Regional Board meeting to strike from their vocabulary the word "tolerance." Tolerance carries with it the connotation of patronization and appeasement. Instead this must be a militant struggle for the basic rights of all minorities. 11-15-45

Frank Sinatra, himself, indicated that this was not a fight for tolerance but for basic rights. The only way to solve this problem is to sit down and discuss these things democratically.

Let us fight against the danger of adopting meaningless and essentially dangerous terms in the fight for unity and understanding. 11-15-45

EVELYN FARGO,
Acting Executive Secretary,
Illinois Region, A. Y. D.

67-1945

HAMMOND, IND.
TIMES
Cir. D. 25,134
OCT 3 - 1945

Case Of The Negro

Voice of the People: The Sunday Times, in its Voiceo f the People, carried an illuminating article on the race situation, under the caption, "Another Approach," by "Observer." The writer is to be commended for the frankness with which the subject was discussed.

However. I fear that the scribe has been misinformed as to the Negro's wants, or that he is a little nearsighted in his vision. One would gather from the tone of this letter that every Negro is just craving to associate with white people, and to rush in where he is not wanted.

I wish that "Observer" and many other well-meaning persons might read Booker Washington's address before the Cotton States exposition in Atlanta, September 18, 1895, in which he said: "In all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

This was the colored people's credo then, and it is the same now. They are not interested in mingling in the social life and activities of other races. But as law-abiding citizens, they do demand a fair and equal opportunity to make a living, support their families, educate their children and have the use of public accommodations, the same as other people. Does this seem unreasonable?

Observer is very optimistic in the belief that not many Negroes are rebuffed because of their race. I wish he might be sitting in the background and see some well-dressed colored person sit down at a lunch counter for a sandwich or cup of coffee, or see what would happen if a well-qualified person of color applied for a position above the janitorial rank in a business establishment. Or watch the commotion when he tries to buy or build a decent home on an improved street some distance from the railroad track. His opinion would right-about-face.

It may seem a little odd to the uninitiated that liberal minded whites as well as colored leaders should continually preach racial tolerance. But this virtue like the tenents of religion or even love, you have to keep repeating. or you will lose the faith. It is no small matter to swim up the stream of race prejudice, even with the good wishes and kindly assistance of many sympathizers.

The Sage of Tuskegee said on another occasion that "you cannot continually keep a man down in the ditch unless you stay down there with him." Even for mere self defense and self presrvation, it is a point of wisdom for heels to be taken from off the Negro's neck. If I understand the principles of the CIO labor group, they have the right view of the situation. They realize that if a large number of workers are down they will eventually pull the others down with them. So they organize and train Negro and white workers together, in order to lift the tone of the working man as a whole.

The Brotherhood movement, fostered by the Hammond Council of Churches, is another group that seems to me to have the right perspective. A world of good has been done along the lines of promulgating a better understanding between the races. They have a number of tangible evidences to show for their good work.

Gary has a number of organizations among both races, as well as inter-racial groups, who are working night and day to bring order out of chaos in which they find themselves. They are sure to win. When a racial crisis arises, there is one fact that always becomes crystal-clear, and that is the clear-thinking people of both races are too far apart and the muddy thinkers are too close together.

DR. DENNIS A. BETHEA.
Hammond.

STRIFE IN THE SCHOOLS

THE racial strife in high schools of New York City, Chicago, and Gary, Ind., are not the general public hopes, forerunners of general racial strife all over the country. And yet, events of the past few weeks in the schools of these three cities, could very easily be harbingers of more evil things to come.

There is something basically lacking in our educational system, when white students in such supposedly enlightened cities as New York and Chicago, either fight on racial lines or go on strike against Negro students attending the same schools and classes with them. What kind of education, is the natural question, are the youngsters of this day receiving, when they commit such overt acts of discrimination? What of the inter-cultural, inter-racial studies they are supposed to be giving in the schools of New York and Chicago?

General

"Outside influence" was responsible for the student disturbance at the Benjamin Franklin High School, Dr. Leonard Covello, principal of the school, reported on Friday as result of an investigation conducted by faculty of the school. Dr. Covello said that the investigation revealed no animosity among Negro and white students of the school, and no resentment or ill will towards the teachers or administration of school property on the part of the pupils.

The disturbance was the climax of an argument in the school gymnasium on September 27 between two boys, one Negro and one white, and after school was over, a group of white boys, some of whom were not connected with the school, attacked Negro students who were waiting for the school bus. The following day, the report said, a group of Negro boys, likewise not students of the school, marched toward the school, but were headed off by the principal.

We are glad to see the school's report on the incident, denying the existence of racial animosity among its students. While it may be true that within the school itself there is no animosity evidenced, the mere fact that two boys of different racial origin were the direct causes of racial strife is significant of the rising tension. A mere school disagreement was the spark that set off the latent dynamite which has been stored up, both in the immediate community of the school and the faculty of the school. Dr. Covello said that the investigation revealed no animosity among Negro and white students of the in the neighborhoods surrounding it.

There is no need for anyone to try to kid himself that the Benjamin Franklin High School incident can be passed off lightly. It can't if peace is to mark the relationship of one racial group to another in the future.

As the melting pot of the world, New York City must take the lead in a broad program, both is and out of the school, to see that there are no repetitions of the Benjamin Franklin High School incident.

The Mayor's Committee on Unity, a body which has been in existence long enough now to have done something tangible, must become what its name implies it is.

The Board of Education must examine its system of education, and improve its present inadequate courses of intercultural and inter-racial contributions.

And, finally, all citizens must be on the alert lest we will have won the war but lost the peace through bigotry, racial tolerance and misunderstanding.

Frank Sinatra

We do not usually associate people of the theartical and night club world with the struggle for human rights, for full equality and for human dignity, but Frank Sinatra, the singer, makes us change our minds.

He has had more than his share of ridicule for various reasons, but no fair person can withhold praise for him for his fine work in attempting to improve race relations.

When racial strife broke out in a high school in New York City, he was the first to offer his services to see what he could do to make the students understand the meaning of democracy by addressing them when the situation was tense.

Last week he repeated his efforts in Gary, Ind., where white high school students have been striking in an effort to have the colored students segregated.

Although the public sentiment in Gary seemed to be with the striking students who were egged on by vicious adults, Frank Sinatra did not hesitate to hurry to the Inidiana city to do what he could to better race relations.

He did not have to do this.

The Birmingham News

This Evening

Birmingham Ala.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The News-Age-Herald Oratorical Contest has as its current subject "Racial and Religious Tolerance as a Means to Lasting Peace." Artemus Calloway, who directs this enterprise and has made it one of the most helpful instruments for light and leading in this state, has written for the benefit of participants some advice which can be taken to heart by Alabamians other than the high school students to whom it is primarily addressed. I quote from his latest bulletin:

11-9-45

"If everyone participating in *The News-Age-Herald* Oratorical Contest will realize that there is only one fundamental cure for all wrongs suffered by human beings at the hands of other human beings, and that this cure is simple justice accorded by each individual to all other human beings with whom he, in any way, comes in contact, the orations delivered in this competition will do much toward bringing about better conditions throughout the world. . . . The sound, the sensible and constructive oration is one which will inspire individual members of audiences . . . to do their duty toward their fellow men, regardless of the racial or religious groups to which they belong."

It may be that Mr. Calloway has oversimplified the problem and the solution, but he is eternally right in striking the note of individual responsibility for intolerance, which, according to so expert an authority as Everett Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is virulent enough in American life to be attacked with the energy and vigor we spend for protection against more obvious epidemics. Dr. Clinchy believes that scientists should gather all possible knowledge about the causes of differences among groups. That is highly desirable, but the fact remains that unless every man and woman of good will becomes an active crusader against discrimination and prejudice, irreparable damage will be done to our American hope.

Experimental research in the field of intercultural relations would be infinitely valuable for the shaping of techniques to be used in organized efforts to combat the wrongs done to minority groups. But that does not absolve true Americans from showing an abiding sense of personal liability for racial and religious oppression. It is the ignorance or the gullibility of their followers which make fomenters of hatred dangerous. Men like Bilbo and Rankin would be inconsequential if their constituents were not sending them to Congress. Intolerance will diminish as high-minded Americans fight it in their daily walk and conduct. Unless they join in this good fight with all their hearts and souls, they may find themselves in the end the victims of the same malignant forces reaching out greedily for new worlds to conquer. 11-9-45

I know a Southern newspaper executive who will not suffer any anti-Semitic slur, or any similar indecency, to pass unrebuked. He received a letter from a friend in Washington which contained a reference to Jewish influence there, and he promptly took issue. The result was that the offender disclaimed any intention of meaning what his words conveyed. He had merely given utterance to a stereotype and must have been amazed to realize how much he was lending himself to a prejudice he thought he was free from. The example of this outspoken newspaper man should be followed by fellow non-Jews equally devoted to truth and fair play. That is what I mean by personal responsibility in the fight against intolerance.

The Big Shots Don't Count

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

By A. RITCHIE LOW

(The Rev. A. Ritchie Low is the father of a movement which every summer brings scores of Harlem kids to the house of his Vermont congregation to spend several weeks.)

Have you ever longed to do something really great and outstanding for your fellow men? Have you ever wished you could write like Richard Wright, sing like Marian Anderson, and influence people like Dr. DuBois? 11-17-45

I can't tell you how to get rich quick or how to tower over the rest of your fellow men but I can pass along a bit of old fashioned advice. If this advice is followed, it will not only enable you to have more friends but in addition help make it easier for every other member of the race. It can be summed up in a single sentence: be the best of whatever you are! Simple, isn't it?

I've done quite a little travelling in my time and I've met many people, leaders such as ex-President Hoover, Prof. Albert Einstein, governors, senators and others.

It has been my observation that the men and women who help keep this old world on an even keel are the plain folk who live obscure lives, the little people who never get into the headlines but without whose daily labor the world's work would remain undone.

Sometimes you and I long to be "big shots" and hanker for places of importance while all the time we know that what really matters is that we be faithful where life and circumstances have placed us.

Use It Correctly

We should seek not a large place so much as a maximum of usefulness in a small one. Take what you have, Prof. George Carver used to tell his students, and make something of it.

None of us is without influence. If we use it correctly, we'll be making our lives count.

Even little children can influence grown ups in a way we adults little dreamed of. 11-17-45

Mrs. Aura Richards, the owner of a little country store up in Vermont, recently told me how well she liked Ruby Long and how much she had done to introduce her to the colored people.

Ten-year-old Ruby is from Harlem, and was one of the children to come from New York during the past two summers.

Everybody who met this young girl from Harlem became attached to her. She is a nice kid, pleasant thoughtful, polite. There is a wholesome simplicity about her that gets you.

By being just her natural self this child won the hearts of Vermonters, young and old.

As she played with the white boys and girls, went swimming with them and sat around the camp fire at night roasting hot dogs she little dreamed, child that she is, how successful an ambassador to the whites she was.

Unlike Thousands

Or take Tommy Norton who also came with the group of youngsters from New York. Tommy, a lad of 15, also won friends and influenced people.

This past summer, after he'd gone back with the party to Harlem, he returned to Vermont on his own for another stay.

The Joneses, the white family with whom he'd lived, invited him.

Tommy Norton had neither money nor influence and is not unlike thousands of other colored lads in Philadelphia, Newark, Richmond, Baltimore or Washington. 11-17-45

He does, however, have a pleasing personality and is steady, reliable, quiet and trustworthy. The farm folk liked to have him around. He was the only colored boy for many miles and was treated like one of the family.

Mixed Freely

He mixed freely with the others in the house, worked with them, helped with the barn chores, ate with them, occupied one of the bedrooms upstairs.

My guess is that, unknown to him, he created for himself and his race more good will than a dozen ponderous books on race relations. Because Vermonters in Eden have met Tommy Norton, they'll always think kindly of colored people.

Would that there were more like him!

There is another side to consider. If we're going to make progress in human relations we'd better face it. 11-17-45

Willing to Rent

I heard just the other day, for example, something that happened recently in one of our large cities. A white couple went to look at an apartment which they had heard was empty.

Reaching the building they discovered that while it was located in a white neighborhood all the tenants in this particular apartment house were colored people.

However, being liberal, and houses being scarce, the white man and his wife said they were willing to rent it.

A colored man was in charge of the building. Yes, he said, when asked if there was an apartment empty, but there was none available for white people.

What Was Gained?

This building, he told them in belligerent terms, was reserved for colored only and no others need apply. This was quite all right with the couple but they wondered why he couldn't have been more polite.

Did he have to insult them because they had responed to an advertisement they had read in the evening paper? 11-17-45

What did this building superintendent gain by such an unfriendly attitude? Not a thing. Much harm was done.

The man and his wife went away angry, saying mean things about this colored man in particular and about the colored race in general. You can imagine the rest for yourself.

Little Justified

You may tell me some whites treat colored people this way. I grant you that this is so. You may also remind me that whites can be pretty darned nasty and assertive and domineering in their relations with colored.

True, but do two wrongs make a right? And did this justify his taking the attitude he did?

When a white person does another man an injury we blame him personally; whereas when a colored man is at fault, white people tend to indict the whole race.

This is wrong, I grant you, but one has to reckon with this attitude. You may not have money. You may not have a liberal education. You may lack many things.

None Lack Influence

But one thing you do have is influence. Some of us have more than others but none entirely lacks it. The big question is how are you using it? How are you investing it?

Did you ever throw a stone into a quiet lake? It creates ripples that widen until the reach the other shore. Influence is like that.

Ruby Long has left our small, peaceful community and yet villagers still talk about her—how helpful she was, how good natured. The same goes for Tommy Norton. 11-17-45

Contrast them with the building superintendent and his treatment of the white couple who came to rent one of his apartments.

Not Easy

It isn't easy for colored people to be even-tempered, to be considerate, to be thoughtful of white people. Some whites are fine Christians and treat those whom they meet like human beings.

But they are not all like that. When they are not, colored people need to ask for a special dispensasion of grace to deal with them. I say this because I am white myself and know how exasperating and unreasonable some of us can be.

I often think of an experience Booker T. Washington once had. He was walking through a small Southern town one day with a white friend when suddenly a white roughneck shoved him off the sidewalk.

A man has to have a level head to meet a situation like that; but the famous educator was equal to the occasion.

Practical Attitude

He quietly turned to his outraged white companion, shook the dust of his coat and said: "No man, black or white, North or South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

67-1945

General

The White Christian And His Conscience

Negro 'Problem' Belongs In Hearts Of White People, Says Lillian Smith

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

By LILLIAN SMITH, Author of "Strange Fruit"

EVER since the first white Christian enslaved the first black man, the conscience of America has been hurting. Had we as a people not been Christian, had we not believed in the teaching of love and brotherhood, it would have been easier. For a man who does not believe in the equality of human need, who does not claim a stake in the democratic ideal, has no problem with his conscience when he takes a stand for white supremacy. He can exploit others, feel superior to them, persecute them, discriminate against them and go to bed at night knowing he will sleep.



Miss Smith

Most of us have an idea that the Germans slept well during those years when they segregated the Jew, persecuted him, starved him in the name of Nordic superiority. For Hitler was shrewd enough to know that a conscience is a heavy thing to take with you on a journey back to savagery. Hence he tried to destroy utterly the concepts of Christian love and brotherhood, he tried to wipe out notions about the equality of human need, he tried to burn all books that gave insight into human relations; he did everything possible to keep the conscience of the German people clear so that they would be free to give their minds and hearts completely to the job of destroying the rights of others to live like human beings.

A speech given by the author at Ford Hall Forum in Boston, at the Institute of Race Relations in Louisville, Ky., and to several other groups, spring, 1945.

8-4-45

I think sometimes that perhaps we hate the Nazis even more bitterly than we otherwise would because we know that their conscience has hurt so little while ours has ached and pained us for 300 years! And nowhere has it hurt us more than in the Deep South where we have lynched, burned and segregated human beings simply because their skin was darker than ours. And nowhere is hatred of the German Nazi worse than in the Deep South . . .

Now today, as we look at these Nazis, stripped of love, naked in their hate, we see them as worse than savages — far worse— for a man who has once had a conscience and gives it up, befouls his spirit and becomes an unclean thing.

INCONSISTENCIES OF WHITE SOUTHERNER

And we? Let us look at ourselves in humility and honesty: The white man in America was willing neither to give up democracy, nor white supremacy. He was willing neither to give up his conscience nor his way of life. Today he is still unwilling — with the result that in many areas of his life, he has given up his sanity instead. We cannot understand America and race, without understanding the role that conscience has played in our national drama and our personal lives — and is still playing today.

What a profound conflict it has created! A conflict that tears the heart and mind of Americans, doing strange things to our culture, our personalities, our children, seeping through every level of our life like a slow-spreading poison.

Our conscience has never let us rest . . . But we have learned, as the years passed, to talk back to it. We were compelled to think up a lot of things to say and we have said them:

"PROBLEM" CREATED BY WHITE MAN

We began by giving a name to this trouble, for folks feel better when they can find a name for what is troubling them. We called it "the Negro problem" — projecting upon the Negro, the millstone that our conscience had hung around our own soul. Yes, and today we actually are still calling it the Negro problem, though we don't know why and never have known WHY the Negro is a "problem." We simply tell ourselves he is, for we cannot bear to take that millstone back and put it on our own hearts WHERE IT BELONGS.

For decades we have talked and talked and still no one has ever discovered what the problem is and no one has ever "solved" it. Even science cannot discover one thing about the Negro, as a Negro, that makes him a problem. No inferiority of mind or body as compared to the white man; no difference in the way his emotions function; no difference in ability to adapt successfully to any culture, however complex it may be. All that science has been able to discover about the Negro is that he can fight as well as the white man; he can learn as easily; he can build as quickly and tear down as ruthlessly; he can invent and dream; create and destroy what he has created—as can men with white skins; he can love and hate, sing and laugh, weep and rage and suffer; he can be stupid and terribly wise; strong and compassionate and weak and resentful. He, like you and me, is a human being in search of a world where he can feel at home. That is all science can tell us about the Negro.

WHAT ABOUT THE "WHITE PROBLEM"?

But we are not satisfied by science. So our Governors and our Mayors and our churches appoint committees to study the "Negro problem." (Sometimes for a change we call it the race problem.) But no Mayor, no Governor, no church, no President of the United States has ever appointed a committee to study the white man and his deep need to feel superior to other human beings and to have power over their lives.

It is a curious thing to me that when we talk about Germany and the Jews, about the Nazis and Hitler's racial theories, we don't speak of the "Jewish problem." We talk about the problem of the Nazis and their racial beliefs and acts of exploitation. We talk about anti-Semitism. We focus on the crux of the conflict and keep our eyes fixed there.

WHITES SEGREGATING THEMSELVES

8-4-45

But in America we do, as people who are tormented by their conflicts always try to do: we attempt to push the conflict outside ourselves, on to another. We study the Negro in order to keep from having to study the white man. We try in every possible way to shut ourselves away from the problem of the white man and his feelings about himself. To successfully segregate the Negro from as much of our life as possible, we were compelled to segregate our life from everything that would remind us of our conflict. We tried to shut ourselves away from books, and from science wherever it touched on human relationships.

We especially feared psychiatry and psychoanalysis for we knew in our hearts that the psychiatrists could tell us things about ourselves that we could not bear to hear. Jim crow has been used for many purposes: to win an election, to break the strength of a union, to keep jobs for the white man, but its main use today is to keep the white man from seeing what he is doing to other human beings.

FIRST LESSONS IN SEGREGATION

It is difficult to explain on rational levels the panic which so many white people feel when the removal of segregation barriers is talked about. Only by probing deep INTO OUR EMOTIONAL NEED FOR THESE BARRIERS can we realize their strength, and the effect they have had on all of our culture. Perhaps it will give us more insight if we remind ourselves of HOW we learned about segregation.

We learned about segregation when we were almost too little to know words. We, who are white, learned this lesson from the people we love most—our families. We learned about race at the same time we learned about God and sex. We knew from our mother's tone that we were learning important things. We hardly understood reasons, but we knew there was a way to think about God, a way to think about our bodies—and a way to think about Negroes. Segregation became for us a kind of taboo around which clustered fears and dread—just as certain aspects of sex became taboo. We feared to break these taboos. We fear them today. Good people, Christian people—especially in the South where we are trained so young—react in terror, almost in irrational panic when the breaking of segregation taboos is discussed.

SEGREGATION AND INCEST

Some good Christians, while believing in brotherhood, look upon segregation as they look upon the incest barrier. They actually would feel guilty if they broke down segregation. They would almost feel that they had sinned. I have known white Christians who felt physical illness the first time they ate with a Negro. Consciously, they were at ease, they wanted to break the taboo. But at unconscious levels, all was not well with them. Guilty feelings were stirred and these guilty feelings seeped up to the surface as sensations of physical illness.

This early training, mingled as it is with sex and God, with "right" and "wrong," has left otherwise good Christians profoundly confused, profoundly in conflict. If they believe in the teachings of Jesus they must give up the early teachings of their beloved families. For some people this is hard to do. It is like tearing part of your life out. We must have sympathy and patience for all such troubled souls, yet we must remember that new insight, warm desire, can change any human being, that perhaps this is today's moral equivalent of the old-time conversion our families believed in.

BANGOR, ME.
NEWS
Cir. D. 42,974—Sat. 52,570

AUG 29 1945

"Scapegoatism"

From "Race Riots Aren't Necessary")

Only the minor costs of race friction are to be seen in the dead, the wounded, the wasted manpower, and the damage to property in riots such as occurred in Detroit and Los Angeles. The greater part of the costs cannot be assessed in any statistical sense. They are to be found in heightened dread and insecurity and in the results of increasing fear and distrust between the various racial and cultural minorities.

The disease of "scapegoatism" gives us a kind of creeping moral paralysis. This makes it all the more difficult—even impossible—for whites to appreciate the humanity of Negroes, or for Negroes to appreciate that of whites. It cuts off the growth of mutual understanding among Americans of Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Slavic, Mexican, Japanese, or Negro origin. It undermines democracy as a symbol of hope and of human worth, and weakens democratic processes through the intensification of group hatreds.

Jimcrow—A Warning to Labor

Daily Worker—N.Y.—Pg. 8—22-45

THE Jimcrow pattern now being super-imposed on Army discharges and planless reconversion casts a warning shadow.

Negro troops denied combat service are held over-long in the Army because of that fact and chafe under the discrimination. Cutbacks since the war ended make mass unemployment a fact in Negro communities. The democratic gains made by the Negro people during the war are seriously threatened. And the Negro press correctly records a growing bitterness concerning this.

Bilbo and other reactionaries are already seeking to split the Negro people from labor on the basis of these developments.

The struggle against fascism during the past decade has seen the development of the Negro-labor coalition. The present election struggle in Detroit is an example of this fact and its importance both to labor and the Negro people. In the primaries, labor's candidate Richard Frankensteen beat the reactionary Mayor Jeffries 22,000 to 3,800 in the Negro community while he lost to Jeffries 61,000 to 65,200 in white neighborhoods.

New tasks confront labor in maintaining its coalition with the Negro people, tasks which if not fulfilled can bring hard days and more severe trials.

It is clear that the organized labor movement must act on the anti-democratic practices of the Army. This is a question of long duration and will be with us for some time to come. There must be a more vigorous fight for the passage of anti-discrimination legislation—and its enforcement—especially the FEPC bill.

On the question of cutbacks and Negro employment labor cannot dodge the task of Negroes retaining at least some of the jobs won during the war. We cannot let nature and seniority take its course. Nature, let us remember, has been strongly bent to capitalist desires.

Labor faces a test on the Negro question. Its immediate future hangs upon how the test is met.

DAYTON, OHIO
JOURNAL-HERALD
Cir. S. 57,765
AUG 12 1945

JOHN HAMIL[illegible] PRESCRIBES

John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican national chairman, suggests a way of salvation for his fellow-Republicans.

He would have the party frankly avow its conservatism, and have its spokesmen, its members of congress, and its presidential candidates hew to the conservative line.

He does a beautiful job of blasting Republican leadership in congress, a job which cannot but delight rank and file Republicans who have given serious thought to their party's situation.

Under Hamilton's showing, Republican leadership in congress has been stupid, inept, and futile—particularly futile. And Hamilton is a politician of parts, a man who made politics his profession for a number of years.

Out of an abundance of material, he picks two instances to drive home his point. He condemns Republican strategy on the court-packing bill and on the bill to continue the so-called Dies committee.

On the court-packing bill the Republicans stood aside and let the fight be carried by Democrats in revolt. The result, as he points out, was to confuse the public and lose for the party all the credit which should have come to it, when the bill was defeated.

As for the Dies committee bill, the Republicans let the southern Democrat Rankin introduce the measure, though they supplied the votes to put it across. Thus, Hamilton says, the Republicans have to bear the onus of following the leadership of the Jew-baiting, Negro-hating reactionary Rankin in a matter in which they themselves should have grasped the reins.

He pays similarly sour respects to the last three presidential candidates, including Landon whose campaign he managed. He classifies the three as "me-tooers."

When Landon finished his speech on farm problems, it was found that he had promised to give more government money to the farmers than the lavish Roosevelt was doing or was promising to do, declares Hamilton.

And Willkie, after winning the nomination on an anti-New Deal platform, went over to the New Deal in his subsequent campaign. This reversal, Hamilton is convinced, confused Republicans and left conservatives in both parties high and dry.

Dewey's Los Angeles speech, in which he went hog-wild on social security, is the principal ground on which the former national chairman indicts the New York governor.

Hamilton wants the Republican party to draw up a conservative policy now, and to stick to it through thick and thin, a positive policy to take the place of the negative strategy which the party has been pursuing during the last 12 years.

The Republican party is the party of conservatism, he points out, and it is a fact which cannot be disputed historically or any way.

The Hamilton thesis is based on the belief that the conservatives and liberals in this country are of about equal numbers. It is a reasonable belief. And, of course, Hamilton does not mean reactionary conservatism. What he has in mind is an enlightened conservatism which recognizes change and is quick to adapt itself to change.

John Hamilton may be right or wrong in the policy he urges his party to follow; but beyond all question he is right in his condemnation of the course—it can't be called policy—which his party has been pursuing since the coming of the New Deal.

BOSTON, MASS.
Christian Science Monitor
Cir. D. 119,791
AUG 2 2 1945

Easing the Race Problem

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to thank you for printing my letter in the July 13 issue. I deeply appreciate the many replies I received offering help and their blessings. I would like to inform the writers that I still have my job. My employer is understanding and kind.

I will try to answer the questions asked me by the few who did not comprehend the thought that I tried to put to the public. I mentioned in my previous letter that I was not one of the Negro leaders, but I feel that I can speak for many, due to the fact that I was an insurance agent among my people for a Negro company for three years. I also was in Detroit at the time of both riots.

No, we don't want the white race to feed and clothe us or charity in general. Nor do we want them to feel they have to tolerate anything that one of us may do wrong.

I believe fear and not a clear understanding of my people is the cause of the controversy in Washington over the Fair Employment Practice Committee. It is too bad that it is a necessity to have to have a committee of that sort to help some people see fairness in giving my people jobs. But since it is, I feel that those who are on the committee have done a fair job by all. I am glad that Congress has finally given this committee money enough to continue a while.

Speaking of fear brings to my mind an article I read in the July Coronet, titled, "Tolerance Is an Ugly Word." It was written by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. "If we do away with fear, we will begin to love," is the advice she states. Also one should do away with the word tolerance in one's vocabulary regarding neighbors. I feel her advice is very helpful for all Americans.

I want to explain that I did not mean any offence to the Jew or Chinese. I have acquaintances in both races and those I have met I have found to be lovely people. I mentioned their being served to bring out the point that I was not refused [illegible]se I am a member of one of the mino[illegible] races (knowing of cases of discrimination to all minority groups), but was refused service only because I am a Negress.

I have obliterated the fears I held in my heart for us Negroes during reconversion after receiving the letters I have. They have proved through the grace of God the majority do want to remove all race tensions. They are offering co-operation and help. Having removed this fear, my eyes have been open to see there are a few cities that have made steps toward securing fair employment for all and easing the racial problems in general.

LORA REYNOLDS

Leland, Mich.

He's Squirming

BILBO BLASTED FOR ATTACK ON JEWS, NEGROES

Pitts. Courier 8-4-45

NEW YORK—"The Man" Bilbo, the Senator from Mississippi, was squirming in his seat this week. He was being attacked by both Southerners and Northerners for referring to some priests as "rotten," to Italians as "dago," to Jews as "kikes" and to Negro citizens as undesirable citizens.

He was blasted for warning Jewish and Negro citizens that "every member of their group" would be liquidated if they do not end their active campaigning for passage of the Federal anti-discrimination laws, and for saying that, if certain Jews don't quit fighting for Negro rights, all the Jews might get an "invitation" to resettle in Palestine.

CALLED FANATICS

Bilbo's first threat was addressed to Miss Helen Feldman of 1539 S. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, and climaxed a bitter drive he has waged against the creation of a national FEPC. In his letter to Miss Feldman he characterizes the Jews and Negroes as "fanatics" and called the FEPC "damnable" and a "communistically inspired monstrosity."

The letter to Miss Feldman was a reply to a critical note she sent Senator Bilbo during his anti-FEPC filibuster. In the most outspoken attack yet made by a U. S. Senator on the Jewish and Negro minorities, Bilbo told Miss Feldman that "I am defending the 120 million white American citizens against the outrageous efforts of Jewish and Negro groups who "are trying to run roughshod over the rights and freedoms" of American whites.

HUMILIATES WOMAN

In another letter to Miss Josephine Piccolo of Brooklyn, the Senator addressed her as "Dear Dago" and later explained that it is an old Southern custom to use the word "dago" in referring to members of the darker skinned races from Southern Europe. Called on to make an apology, Bilbo declared the lady owed him an apology for the "nasty" letter she had written him. Miss Piccolo, who has three brothers in the U. S. Armed Forces, wrote: "I find it very hard to believe that you are an American citizen, and much, much harder to believe that you are allowed to enter the doors of the United States Senate . . . ."

THREATENS JEWS

Still another scorching letter from Bilbo was addressed to Leonard E. Golditch, executive secretary of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. In this letter, Bilbo referred to Jews as "kikes" and warned that "If Jews of your type don't quit sponsoring and fraternizing with the Negro race you are going to arouse so much opposition to all of you that they will get a very strong invitation to pack up and resettle in Palestine, the homeland of the Jews, just as we propose to provide voluntary resettlement of the American Negro in West Africa, their fatherland."

DEMANDS APOLOGY

First among those to attack the Mississippi Senator for his diatribes against American minorities was Representative Marcantonio of New York. He demanded that Bilbo apologize to Miss Piccolo. One of her three fighting brothers was killed in Germany.

In New York, District Attorney O'Dwyer said "We have the dread germ of the Ku Klux Klan in Bilbo's statements, but we are prepared to give to all people absolute protection of their civil rights, regardless of race, color or creed."

The Columbus Citizens Committee, an organization of 680,000 Italian-Americans, assailed Bilbo as "utterly devoid of common courtesy and ignorant of the principles of decency, democracy and Christianity."

8-4-45

ATTACKED BY SOLONS

Representative Dickstein (D., N. Y.) announced that he would return to Washington shortly to urge the White House to take action against Bilbo. Publicly assailing Bilbo's hate campaign was Representative Cellar (D., N. Y.).

The Macon (Ga.) News in an editorial, said: "Persons who fan the flames of racial hatred are enemies of the people and their free institutions."

Referring to Bilbo and Senator Eastland, also of Mississippi, the Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch declared: "It is humiliating to the South for two Mississippi demagogues to misrepresent the Southern people with their unfair diatribes."

The New Orleans (La.) Item asserted: "Truly there is no worse influence in high life than Senator Bilbo. He is a disgrace to Juniper Grove, where he was born; to Mississippi, which he represents, and to the Nation, of which, unfortunately, he is a citizen."

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times suggested that Bilbo shut up and sit down.

Prejudice Must Die

P.M. N.Y. 8-21-45

Dear Editor:

In the universal rejoicing over the end of the war and in our justifiable pride about our part in it, we must remember that compared with our chief allies, we have been extremely lucky, for their sacrifices to win the common victory have been greater than ours . . .

While we have conquered our foreign foes we have still to overcome the psychology of Nazism and Fascism among ourselves, and until that is done we have not fully won the war. The most effective psychological weapon used by the Nazis was the appeal to race prejudice. That race prejudice is still rampant among us. Prejudice against Negroes is written into law in some parts of our country and is the usual practice elsewhere. Anti-Jewish prejudice seems to be increasing. There is no sense spending lives and money to defeat the Nazis on the battlefield and still let Nazi ideas win the war inside our heads.

8-21-45

New York ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

Singers Sees Hope In Russia's Stand On Race Equality

Atlanta Daily World Georgia 8-16-45

NEW YORK—(ANP) Miss Ann Brown, noted operatic singer, views Russia's stand for equality of peoples as a ray of hope for Negroes

Commenting on race problems here and in other parts of the world last week, she expressed a desire to visit the Soviet Union.

"I think the greatest hope we have for Europe lie with Russia," she remarked. "I think that with the war's and Russian's going to have a great influence is most of the countries of Europe, and her stand on equality of all people is going to be a help to everyone, particularly to artists of minority groups."

8-16-45

"In addition, Russia's idea of developing the artist through subsidizing him will make for great cultural advancement. It makes for better art in a country when the government sees to it that its artists are developed properly."

THE AMERICAN SCENE

Miss Brown, who recently appears as guest artist at the sixth annual American Negro Festival in Chicago placed the Negro as a definite part of the American scene.

"Negroes are part of the rank and file of America," she declared. "They too are the man in the street. The American Negro is a real and important part of the American scene you can't figure it without him."

She has no ambition to sing in Aida but she will appreciate an opportunity to make a concert tour of Europe. She has appeared in Pergy and Bess and did Summertime in the film Rhopody in Blue. She appeared on Broadway in Mamba's Daughters.

NOT QUESTION OF 'SOCIAL EQUALITY'

Detroit, Mich.

"When we can decide that neither race in America possesses all the devils nor all the angels, we have made a long step toward reduction of a race friction which produces race riots and turns the wheels of civilization back toward barbarism, as it did in Detroit and New York."—

—From "Riots and Ruins" (Smith), by A. Clayton Powell, Sr., pastor emeritus of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church, and father of Congressman A. Clayton Powell, Jr. Dr. Powell spent a couple of weeks in Detroit in 1944 to study the aftermath of the 1943 riot. He found the Southern migrants, white and colored, flaming with hatred, though 60 per cent of Detroit's colored population "enjoy a race relation with the majority of white citizens that is second only to that of Chicago and New York."

Free Press

"In the working out of our misunderstanding, the patience of both races will be tried to the utmost. * * * 8-12-45

"We must be patient with those Negroes who hate all white men and with white men who despise all colored folks. * * *

" * * * * When the Negro asks for equality he is not asking for social equality. It cannot be repeated too often that social equality is not a race but an individual question. * * *"

Justice to Negroes

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

We hear speeches made by distinguished Americans in honor of returning heroes of the war (and they deserve it) about the injustice and cruelty they underwent by the Japanese.

The Negroes of America know something of injustice and cruelty, perhaps to a lesser degree, but horrible injustice. May the same fervor that is portrayed by speakers and listeners permeate the hearts of the majority group in defending and adhering to justice that so many Negroes fought and died for.

9-12-45

M. F. KENNEY.

Lexington.

KEEP QUIET ON NEGRO ISSUE, U.S. GIRLS IN GERMANY TOLD

Chicago Defender 9-15-45

FRANKFORT, Germany—A warning to keep their mouths shut on the Negro question in the United States was included in the preflight briefing of 23 U. S. Treasury Department girls who were flown here last week to work for the military government.

A spokesman for the group also confided to Edward P. Morgan of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service that they had also been solemnly warned that Europe was full of "Communistic spies."

Before boarding the trans-Atlantic plane, the anonymous Treasury secretary, their Army briefing officer at the Washington airport gave them an "orientation" course.

They were instructed to tell anybody who inquired that President Truman was making good in the White House but to keep their mouths shut about the Pearl Harbor disaster and the Negro question in the United States.

Whether or not the instructions were "official" is not known.

The Negro question was out of bounds, said the briefing officer, an elderly first lieutenant, because the expression of a lot of miscellaneous personal opinions would only hasten revolution in the South.

"I couldn't believe my ears," declared the Treasury Department secretary.

A White Southerner Speaks:—

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 8-25-45

End Jim Crow Laws Now!

The writer of the accompanying article, John Moseley Walker, is an 84-year-old white Baltimorean, a native of North Carolina, whose father was a captain in the Confederate Army.

Members of his immediate family were N.C. slave owners and rice planters. He is a graduate, class of 1851, of the University of N.C., taught school in Charlotte and was once city editor of the Charlotte Observer.

Until his retirement several years ago, he was a Federal tax lawyer, practicing in Baltimore and Washington. His first wife was his cousin, a descendant of Gen. John Eager Howard and he is a descendant of William Brewster, who came over on the Mayflower.

Gravest Internal Problem

He is a member of the Bachelor's Cotillion and he and his family are in the "Social Register," and reside in Guilford, an exclusive Baltimore residential area.

"I believe the race question is the gravest internal problem faced by this country since the Civil War," writes Mr. Walker, "and I believe its solution is a responsibility of Southern people of whom I am one."

8-25-45

By JOHN M. WALKER

The main obstacle to the solution of the race problem is the Southerner's inherited sub-consciousness of the master-slave relation between the two races.

Evidently having this in mind, Dr. Virginius Dabney, in an article sometime ago in the Atlantic Monthly, said that a solution of this problem "can come only through processes of evolutionary progress."

This is true, but this progress can be greatly accelerated by public discussions, bringing out into the open all aspects of the case.

A valiant beginning in this direction was made at the meeting of colored people at Durham, N.C., October 20, 1942; at the meeting of white people in Atlanta, April 8, 1943; and at the joint meeting of committees from both races at Richmond, June 16, 1943.

At Durham the colored people stated their grievances frankly, truthfully, and without passion. These grievances are in the following categories:— political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

Action Needed Now

It is idle to wait for "processes of evolutionary progress" to cure all the evils in these fields, for, as to some of them, common humanity cries aloud for their correction now. 8-25-45

The Durham group advocates equal accommodations for colored and white people in jim-crow States. This is perfectly right, but it is not enough. All jim-crow laws should be repealed.

When they were established, during the nasty Reconstruction days, they undoubtedly were necessary, but now the conditions are different. These laws now seem to serve no purpose except to humiliate colored people.

If all jim-crow laws were repealed and, if, in States without jim-crow laws certain jim-crow practices were abolished, colored people would have as free access to all public places as the whites.

Without let or hindrance they would sleep in Pullman cars, eat in dining cars without segregation, and be accepted by all hotels, restaurants, public places of amusement and recreation on the same footing as the whites. This is as it should be.

The Durham group advocates a Federal antilynching law. The Federal Government already has the authority to put an end to lynching. Amendment 5 of the Constitution provides that no citizen shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Can End Lynching

If there is no such statute already, all that is necessary is to pass a Federal statute, fixing the death penalty for the illegal taking of human life. Then, when a lynching occurred, the Federal Government could take jurisdiction and obviate the possibility of a farcical State trial and acquittal and thus prevent the murderers from taking refuge behind the Constitutional ban against having their life placed twice in jeopardy.

Industry and Labor

Colored people should be accepted on an equality with whites, their positions depending solely on their merits and not affected by their color. They should be encouraged to develop what skills they may have and they should be promoted accordingly.

The skills of colored people are just as valuable assets to the country as a whole as are the skills of the whites. Then, too, they should have the same opportunity for industrial training as have the whites.



JOHN M. WALKER

Service Occupations

The Durham group says that more thorough training should be given to colored workers who plan to enter domestic service. This is true, for comparatively few already in service show signs of any training at all. 8-25-45

The Durham group recommends unions for domestics. A labor union, properly conducted, is beneficial when the class of labor warrants a union, but except in the case of large institutions with trained personnel, unions of Southern domestics would probably result in hardship to large numbers of the workers.

Equal Education

Such progress has been made in the South that illiteracy among colored people has been tremendously reduced. The segregation of the races in the lower public schools has, no doubt, been wise, but the colored superintendents, teachers and pupils should have the same treatment, as to pay and equipment, as the whites.

As to higher education, the institutions in the South should feel proud to welcome worthy colored students on an equality with the whites — thus embracing the opportunity to practice what they preach about the liberty of a citizen of a free country.

Tenant Farming

It is a popular pastime to condemn tenant farming in the South. These critics should remember that this was the natural and inevitable result of freeing of the slaves.

There have been and still are many abuses of this system, particularly with colored tenants. The Durham group offers many good suggestions for agricultural improvement. 8-25-45

One of the most valuable is to encourage colored people to buy farms. The white neighbors who object to their purchase of land are merely standing in their own light; for it is an undisputed fact that, everything else being equal, a man who owns real estate is a better citizen than one who does not. 8-25-45

Military Service

Colored people should have the same opportunity for advancement in the armed forces as the whites. If a colored man is qualified to be an officer, he should receive that rank.

Church Jim Crow

The group of colored people in Durham does not seem to have touched on the treatment of their group by the white churches in the South. Yet the nature of this treatment is very significant in view of the effect it must have on the whole white population.

One of the cardinal principles of the Christian religion is brotherly love.

What can be expected of the whites in their secular dealings with colored people when the people who profess their belief in Christianity will not even sit in the same pews with them although they are supposed to be worshiping the same God?

Civic and Political Life

Why should not colored people have proper representation in the civic and political life of the South? They constitute about one-third of the population of that section.

The advantage of such representation would soon show itself. Not only would the political life be really democratic, as it should be, but the civic life would operate more smoothly; for these colored people would restrain their hot-headed partisans, if only their white brothers would set the example on their side of the color line. 8-25-45

Equal Rights

Before flying into a rage over the idea of equal rights let the Southerners realize that if colored people had equal rights in Pullman cars, dining cars, hotels, the Army and the Navy, and the higher institutions of learning, the white people would not be annoyed by rowdy dirty colored people any more than they are now by rowdy, dirty whites; for only the highest type of colored people would seek access to these places and institutions.

Color brings into immediate action prejudice based on the inherited sub-consciousness of the master-slave relation between the two races.

Warning to Southerners

The only hope is for the Southerners to cast aside their prejudices and consider their country first. If they did this, they would visualize what a glorious dawn would break in their beloved Southland, spreading its effulgence throughout the whole of America.

If they hesitate, let them ask themselves how they can stand before the world as warriors battling to the death for the liberty of man without regard to race, color or creed; how they can dare to take this exalted position, while they maintain at home what the immortal Lincoln would justly characterize as a country part slave and part free.

Pearl Buck, Noted Author, Talks for AFRO

AFRO-AMERICAN 4-14-45

Writer Says America Must Practice, Not Preach, Racial Equality

HOW TO COMBAT DISCRIMINATION: *"The best approach is through practical education—acquaintanceship of human beings. Motion pictures are also a good medium. Books are only supplementary."*

"Colored people in America want equality but they won't get it until the principle of human equality is established all over the world," Miss Buck says. "Colored people should say, we shall fight for our rights because we are human beings and we shall also help those whites who are in minority groups. . . . All the talk in the world to show people are equal won't do any good until we practice the principles."

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—"I'd rather have a good colored Vice-President than a poor white Vice-President. To me, it is never enters my mind."

These words were spoken by Pearl Buck, internationally known author and specialist on Far Eastern affairs, in an ecxlusive interview with the AFRO this week.



PEARL BUCK

"The colored people in America want equality but they won't get it until the principle of human equality is established all over the world," she continued. "Colored people should say, we shal' fight for our rights because we are human beings and we shall also help those whites who are in minority groups."

Miss Buck explained that we had better get that idea established now before we, in the Western World, are down and the peoples of Asia are on top.

"Any one who is on top is only on top temporarily," she cautioned.

Practical Education Needed

Miss Bucks feels that prejudice is against humanity, and believes that the best approach to the problem of discrmination is through practical education.

"In reality, the only practical education is through the acquaintanceship of human beings. Motion pictures are also a good medium. We learn things mostly from being with people. Books are only supplementary.

"One is educated through the emotions and one gets such education only through human experience. I learned about colored people from friends. That doesn't mean we don't need scientific research, but we need the experiences."

Miss Buck stated that it was quite impossible to teach the children of one race about another except through personal relationships.

Motion Pictures Important

She hopes people will discover the psychology of education through motion pictures which have to be a substitute for practical education for races which are not accessible to each other.

"Don't talk about race equality at all," she pointed out, "if you teach a child about it and then don't allow colored and white children to attend the same school. All the talk in the world, and we also have a tremendous amount of literature on the subject, to show people are equal won't do any good until we practice the principles."

She believes a tremendous effort has been made by all types of organizations and people toward the elimination of discrimination since the war, but not too much progress.

Preach Less, Practice More

"People do a lot of preaching but don't practice what they preach," she declared. "All the material we have on race relations between colored and whites can be had byy a white man by just living with colored people for one week."

Most of Miss Buck's life was spent in China where she was taken by her parents at the age of three months. Returning to her homeland ten years ago, she has waged an unceasing fight against prejudice and segregation and has been active on many fronts.

In 1938, she was awarded the Nobel Prize, At present, she is connected with the East and West Association in New York.

WORCESTER, MASS.
TELEGRAM
Circ. D. 44,827 - S. 83,316
JUL 2 - 1945

WE HUMANS

By ROBERT QUILLEN

World Won't Believe in Democracy If We Give It Bad Publicity

Since 1900 the Catholic Church in America has increased remarkably in numbers, wealth and prestige. Clergymen will have one explanation; business men with a passion for organization and efficiency will have another; but a newspaper man, who may be prejudiced by his calling, will give much of the credit to good publicity.

There are organizations of zealous Catholic laymen whose chief concern is to discourage bad publicity and encourage good publicity, and they are very effective.

The movies, the stage and magazines frequently ridicule and belittle Protestant preachers, but they are never disrespectful to Catholic priests. Time magazine recently quoted a Western bishop as saying that all papers in his district, with one exception, generously omitted any story that might hurt the reputation of a priest or the church.

If any Protestant denomination has any organization that concerns itself with public relations and publicity, I have not heard of it.

When a preacher of some minor sect peps up his service by using rattlesnakes to prove his faith and that of his disciples, the story is printed all over America. From the reporter's standpoint, it is a corking good "human interest story," but it doesn't benefit our civilization. Christians of all denominations feel a vicarious shame, for anything that robs religion of dignity hurts all of them. But apparently nobody thinks it his business to protest.

The Jews have one or more organizations to watch for and protest "defamation."

Negroes have an organization which labors for the advancement of their race, and it gets results, but it fails in its chief purpose for want of skilled publicity. Most Negro papers play up sensational crime stories and encourage race prejudice instead of reporting and trying to demonstrate the ability of Negroes to contribute something worth while to our civilization.

The most effective medium of publicity, for good or ill, is the motion picture. And for a generation we have permitted its abuse, in complete disregard of national welfare.

American movies are shown the world over, and the common people of other lands know America only as they see it in the movies. We could have built up enormous prestige merely by showing the truth; instead we have shown a false picture that shames all of us. To millions of people we are a land of Indians and cowboys, wasteful millionaires, gangsters, violence and jitterbug morons.

The power of good publicity is beyond measure, and in the coming competition between national interests and ideol ogies, we must use every propaganda medium shrewdly to protect and save our Democracy. If Hollywood can't or won't, somebody else must.

The South and Seniority

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Why aggravate an unjust manner of government by giving Southern Congressmen exclusive right to presidential succession? The sickness that is the South is, the large measure, one-party government, with its resultant misuse of seniority rights—rights that are ancient misconceptions clothed in the robes of justice; a hand-me-down ideal (?) that is of a piece with primogeniture nonsense. 7-15-45

Southern members, as it is, should be curbed in Congress. Without changes, no chance should be taken for one of their number to head the executive branch. In national legislation, the South already commands power out of all proportion to population. Its seniority rule is minority rule. This condition need not always prevail. A business that ignores ability and weds itself fully to this relic of cavemen deserves to lose.

It is likely a reduction of sectional inequalities would limit by as much sectional inferiorities breeders of prejudices. 7-15-45

A superficial view of minority rule by way of seniority misleads one to believe the apparent, that most of the better political brain is developed in a small area.

A closer look poses two questions: (1) Are these leaders aware of deficiencies when their political sagacity is compared with that of others? (2) Are they conscious they build prejudices as bulwarks against their ordinary qualities? However done, the prejudices do stand guard—passable shields, the mind being the trickster it is.

It may be, President Truman either did not have time for a thorough study concerning the memorandum or was ill-advised. People can make known the fact, if such it be, they consider it far more representative for the President to appoint his possible successor than for his recommendation ever to cause the Southern sickness to permeate to a greater degree the national fabric.

Some third method awaits initialing. Please, ours to strive for better balance in representation, not to worsen it.

H. C. KELLER.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Captain of Negro Unit Raps Bilbo's Fascism

Miss Henrietta Buckmaster, author of **Deep River** and chairman of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, yesterday made public a letter from a white captain commanding a Negro combat unit in Europe characterizing Senators Eastland's and Bilbo's anti-Negro statements as "typical of the kind of fascist thinking I have seen and fought against for two years."

He wrote, in part:

"All my commissioned service has been with this outfit. We have had many occasions to be scared, one and all. We have had casualties, and none of our casualties will see home again. I am writing to you in the name of these dead heroes whose records of service to their country are being besmirched by the white-supremacy stalwarts, the poll-tax filibusterers and the advocates of the inalienable right of mobs to lynch human beings."

He added that in a case like Mrs. Recy Taylor's, aducted and raped by six white youths at Abbeville, Ala., 10 months ago, and whose attackers have never been indicted, "you don't only compromise democracy, but you prostitute it."

"We have felt here that the fight for a greater democracy was being carried forward by such organizations as the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor—that such an organization, fighting for justice for a young woman who might have been married to one of these men who died for democracy," he wrote, "showed a growing and greater democracy for all."

He said he hoped that when the war ended "most soldiers will agree that the absolute equality existing on the battlefield can and must become a part of our national life."

Miss Buckmaster, in releasing the letter, said the committee had received similar expression from every theater of war and from every State in the Union. Most letters, she said, specifically demand indictment of Mrs. Taylor's rapists.

She said the immediate task of the committee is to raise funds for printing and for circulating throughout the South 200,000 pieces of literature on Mrs. Recy Taylor's case. Assemblyman Hulan Jack, 112 E. 19th St., is treasurer of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor.

Criticizes Minor's Characterization

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In your issue of Saturday, July 7, Robert Minor had an article which started off by saying that there are 96 Bilbos in the United States Senate. If Mr. Minor expects to have unity with progressive U. S. Senators like Guffey, Myers, Mead, Wagner, Hill, Pepper and others, he is certainly not attaining that objective by characterizing all Senators as Bilbos, particularly when the same issue of the newspaper carried a photostat of an insulting letter written by Senator Bilbo to a N. Y. girl. No doubt every liberal Senator would take offense at the characterization that the Senate is composed of 96 Bilbos. Such a loose analysis of the Senate behavior on the FEPC filibuster can only merit condemnation.

SYLVIA STRAUSS

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER
Circ. D. 218,415 - S. 405,226

JUL 8 - 1945

* * *

Results of a poll of experts conducted by Dr. Arthur Kornhauser of the Columbia University bureau of applied social research on the question, "Should Negroes Have Equal Rights?" are printed in August American Magazine, together with the experts' recommendations.

Here are some questions and the answers:

Is race prejudice inborn?—Yes, 4 per cent; No, 93 per cent; doubtful, 3 per cent.

Are Negroes inferior to whites in natural ability?—Yes, 0; No, 99; doubtful, 1 per cent.

Caste System Base Of Prejudice Says Sociologist

"Basic factor of the American race problem is our caste system which denies social mobility to the Negro group," said W. Lloyd Warner this week, professor of anthropology and sociology at the University of Chicago.

In the first of a series of lectures on "Education and Inter-Group Problems" being given at the university, Prof. Warner stated that the acceptance of inter-marriage is the yardstick by which one can measure increased movement by the Negro group on the inter-race social scale.

Racial antipathy, he said, as far as the Negro is concerned, "is a traditional social attitude which developed during slavery, and has persisted." These attitudes which create "social distance between Negroes and whites are best broken down in crises such as the present war."

Prof. Warner stated that Negro migration to northern industrial cities will increase, and will be accompanied by increased racial tensions.

The problem will no longer be able to be called exclusively "southern." It will be nation-wide, he said, and advances will be speeded up when the situation demands solution on a national basis.

The series of lectures is headed by Prof. Allison Davis, Negro sociologist and assistant professor in the graduate school of education at the university.

Equal Rights For Negroes

The American magazine for August, reporting the findings of a Poll of leading American experts, conducted by Arthur Kornhauser of the Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research, counsels that the American people must do some hard thinking about the status of 13,000,000 Negroes in the months ahead if we are to maintain our prestige and popularity with the darker races of the world. "Our statesmen are apprehensive, too," declares the editor. "They know that while we grapple with our race problem in America the eyes of the world will be upon us. Yellow-skinned Asiatics, brown-skinned Indians, Filipinos, Arabs, and Latin Americans, and dark-skinned Africans will be skeptical if we plead for democracy and equality abroad while race riots rage at home."

The Poll, representing a cross-section of leading experts in race relations, white and colored, discloses that the overwhelming majority believes that "the Negro should have a fair chance at any job he is qualified to fill; 99 per cent reject the false theory that Negroes are inferior to whites in natural ability, and that 93 per cent deny the assumption that race prejudice is inborn. Specifically the experts answers are classified as follows:

More than half predict that there will be still less discrimination and segregation than exists now for the Negro during the postwar years; two fifths take a dissenting view that when peace comes and Negro veterans go back to their old towns, there will be a rise in race hatred and the outbreaks of bloody riots, as there was after the last war, when the Ku Klux Klan sought to terrorize our dark-skinned citizens back into "their places," and that while the expert differ on what is in prospects, they are practically unanimous in agreeing on what would be best for the nation: "We must continue and increase our efforts to reduce discrimination and segregation," they state. And as a group, they are definitely opposed to holding the Negro to an inferior position—or even a separate, segregated one.

And seeking to place their fingers upon the sorest spots, the experts conclude by saying: "one of the greatest necessities is the removal of barriers to jobs. In many occupations Negroes are prevented from working at all, in others they are kept from rising to the extent of their natural abilities; they should have equal pay for equal work, they should have better housing; better chance for education; they must have the right to vote, for men and women deprived of this right to vote cannot protect their other rights."

Minorities

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I feel that "Hopeless," whose letter appeared in your issue of July 11, will be pleased to know that he does belong to a minority, a small group of individuals who are governed by a sort of puerile instinct rather than by thinking. They are adults physically, but they still want the largest piece of cake and the biggest, reddest apple just as they did when they were small children. They resent any change which may make conditions better for several million people who have lived in a so-called democratic country, and have never experienced democracy.

Other minorities do not ask "Hopeless" to "cater to or sacrifice" for them, nor do they ask that he surrender even one of his cherished rights and freedoms. They do ask that they be accorded the rights and privileges of democracy. They ask to be judged by their ability in employment rather than by their color. They ask for the same opportunities other Americans have.

A large number of real Americans are willing to get away from certain traditions, especially those that reflect unfavorably upon their democratic principles. It is the minority to which "Hopeless" apparently belongs that makes necessary much of the publicity that the race question is getting.

Richmond, Ky. HOPEFUL.

Letters should be brief (rarely above 300 words), preferably typewritten on one side of the paper. The writer's name and address must be signed, to be published only with his consent. The Courier-Journal reserves the right to condense.

Southern Criticism Of Eastland

Richmond, Va.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We think it a very fine thing to know that from out of the South—from this city of Richmond—has come a strong condemnation of Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi for arousing race prejudice in Congress. The regular meeting of the Citywide Industrial Council of the Industrial Department of the Richmond YWCA, endorsed a letter to Sen. Eastland, which began as follows: "We who are doing our utmost to share our responsibility for the war against Fascism are indignant that a Senator should champion the race-hatred theories of Fascism in the halls of Congress.

"Your unwarranted injection of race-hatred among our soldiers and those back home is injurious to the united and bitter struggle still to be waged against Fascists in the Pacific theatre."

The letter demanded that the Senator name the generals in order that they might be exposed to public opinion.

SOUTHERN.

LETTERS

From the Readers

Program for the South

Dear Editor:

Having been stationed at several Marine bases in the South, as a white citizen I have taken special note of the conditions and treatment of the Negroes in this section of the country in contrast to the North.

As a result I rave reached five definite conclusions:

¶ The economic development of the South must be speeded and stimulated by Federal action in order that there will be sufficient jobs to give full employment to both races. The national Government can aid in this venture by giving loans and benefits to businesses which show promise and a reasonable amount of security. Gov. Arnall of Georgia has suggested several new industries, some related to the soy bean, which can easily be developed in the South and would not be in direct competition with the North. The full-employment measure would be especially beneficial in this economic development of the South. The FEPC must also be passed to insure fair employment practices.

¶ Negroes and whites should be granted equal opportunities for education. This could be accomplished in the most part by the national Government appropriating funds for public schools to supplement the state's appropriations which are found to be inadequate.

¶ Every citizen, white or black, who can pass state registration laws must be allowed to vote. If a state refuses to grant this privilege, then, in accordance with the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, that state should be denied representation in the House of Representatives proportionate to the number of qualified voters it refuses to permit to vote either in the primaries or national elections. The poll tax must be abolished.

¶ The anti-lynching measure should be passed at the earliest date.

¶ Every church in the South, if it professes to be Christian, should make it a policy to allow all races to enter its portals. If it refuses, it is hypocritical.

Until we, as individual Americans, agree that "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," we cannot present our country to the world as an example of a true democracy, for a true democracy is one which has the courage to respect the God-given rights of all the peoples regardless of race, creed, or color.

T/Sgt. George C. Newcomb,
North Carolina USMC

Hats Off!

PM takes its hat off today to Elmo Roper for some clear thinking about the spread of race hatreds and what we can do about it (see Page 7). *Roper, who makes a profession of sampling and analyzing public opinion, has discovered that the voice of bigotry is growing shriller through the land. He is distressed that prejudice against racial and religious minorities is making a myth of our democracy. But he is not content to diagnose the national cancer and let it go at that. He prescribes—and his prescription is a veritable* home *remedy: each of us, in our homes and in our daily pursuits, must hack and slash away at bigotry wherever we encounter it. Our weapons? Facts.*

Paging Bilbo, Rankin & Co.

By United Press

CHICAGO, Dec. 1. — Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the editor and Publisher of the Washington *Post*, in a plea for racial equality, charged that Congress "frequently becomes a forum from which racial hostility is disseminated throughout the Nation."

Addressing a community demonstration in honor of Negro veterans of World War II, she said there are "reliable reports" indicating that open and underground hate movements, similar to the Ku Klux Klan, are being promoted.

"Let's face the fact frankly that Hitler has spread his poisonous doctrine all over the world and that, in spite of military defeat, we still have to win the ideological war against Nazi ideas," she said.

She said that the blocking of Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation in the House Rules Committee "is a bad sign," and that, on her recent travels through the country, she had found anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism "even more acute" than anti-Negro sentiment.

"All alike they are venomous and the one foments the other," she added

Mrs. Meyer said that among the underlying causes of race tension are the fear of impending change, sharper competition for jobs, and the general unrest and mental confusion which create insecurity and sharpens antipathies which were softened during days of peace and prosperity.

said "No comment."

Last week he said he didn't believe in publizing racial incidents "the less said about them the better" and that he felt the police had handled the Hay-Tech affair "in great style."

"I think the affair was handled poorly by the police," Dr. Sharps said. "Either you are not acquainted with all the facts or you are covering up in making such a statement."

During the clash police found a group of white boys chasing two Negro boys. They took the two Negro boys to the police station and locked them up in cells.

HUSH-HUSH POLICY ON INTER-RACIAL CLASHES IN CLEVELAND CALLED HOT BED FOR PREJUDICE

TWO NEGRO BOYS LOCKED UP

CLEVELAND. — (ANP) — Frank D. Celebrezze, safety director, and the Cleveland police department were criticized this week for their "hush-hush" policy regarding racial clashes in the city.

"Such a policy provides a fertile seedbed for the growth of the very thing we are attempting to kill," said Dr. D. R. Sharpe, executive vice president of the newly created relations board. This board was organized to arbitrate minority problems.

Dr. Sharpe's statement was motivated by a recent race clash between Negro and white students of John Hay High school and East Tech during a football game. About 500 white and Negro boys were involved.

The altercation resulted from a class room fight at John Hay school.

The fight flared again when the three original participants—two Negroes and a white boy—met on the football field.

In his letter to the safety director Dr. Sharp said:

"When these tensions and hatreds are exposed to the light and scrutiny of public opinion they find it difficult to thrive. These wicked and anti-social people love darkness because their deeds are evil.

"I repudiate the hush-hush policy and advocate a thorogh-going program of publicity. Let the white light of public opinion shine on these cancerous evils and much will be done to kill them."

After reading this letter, the second sent by Dr. Sharps in less than a week, director Celebrezze

M. ASHBY JONES

Text And Pretext

Utopia is always an ideal society, which we hope may be realized in the future. It registers what we believe ought to be, and by comparison with what is, reveals the weaknesses and limitations of our social conditions. This is also true in comparing our professions of faith—whether religious or poltical — with our practice. Yet without such an ideal, there can be no progress, since it is the ideal which makes us dissatisfied with what is, and spurs us to effort to change what is to what ought to be.

It is from this standpoint we must view the Declaration of our forefathers in Philadelphia in 1776: "All men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." That "all men" does not admit of any exceptions of national, racial or religious groups. Yet, at the very time this fundamental political creed was published to the world, human beings were being bought and sold without any legal restraints.

It is one of the pathetic paradoxes of history, that the first voices raised against the institution of slavery, were southern voices. When the representatives of all the states came together to form our constitution, most of the leading statesmen from the south, strove to fix its limits, and to put an end to the trade in human life. Among those who made this futile attempt, were George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, John Randolph, and John Tyler. It was George Mason, of Virginia, who called the system "infernal," and closed his excoriation of its baneful effects with the truly prophetic words: "As nations can not be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins by national calamities."

But even after we amended our constitution, legally freeing the slaves, giving them the status of enfranchised citizens, we were, and are still, very far from realizing our ideal of "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." The effects of the wrong of slavery to human values still shadow the nation. The deadly sin of slavery is to be found in the definition of inferiority which it gives to a human being. Even before a slave baby is born, the metes and bounds of its personality have been determined for him. Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. This is the meaning of the dead-ly phrase "keep the Negro in his place," which persists to this day. It tends to rob the Negro of his "inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

We have just finished the most terrible war in history, which began as a struggle between two opposing theories of human relationships. Incapable of a higher intellectual development, their education on the field of battle. For this education must be limited. Incapable of self-government, their political freedom must be limited. This is a denial of the fundamental faith of our democracy. For this reason we fought and triumphed over the false scientific theory that some races are superior to others. We have just finished the most terrible war in history, which began as a struggle between two opposing theories of human relationships. Incapable of a higher intellectual development, their education on the field of battle. For this reason must be limited. Incapable faith we have yet to conquer in the realm of peace

Roper Finds Democracy a Myth; Says Ignorance Breeds Bigotry

And Here's What You Can Do About It

"All of us who are so minded can fight for better education for more people; all of us can fight for more and better newspapers, radios and magazines; all of us can fight against poverty and economic inequality. But you and I have a special obligation. We can strive calmly and with obvious fairness to supply more information about the size and nature of all minorities. Where there are misconceptions about Catholics, Jews, Negroes and Southern Baptists, we can offer facts. And the facts are that no minority is dangerous because of its religion or race. The only minorities which are dangerous are those which would deprive other minorities of their rights as human beings."

—From a talk by Elmo Roper at the annual meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Opinion Sampler Says Race Hates Thrive Among the Uninformed

Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst, told the annual meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday that racial prejudice appeared to be noisier, if not more widespread, than six months ago and that every American should assume the responsibility of combating it in order to defend democracy.

"We know that very recently 35 per cent of a cross-section of Americans answered yes when asked, 'Are there any groups of people you think are trying to get ahead at the expense of people like you,'" Roper reported. "When pressed as to who it was, the largest group, 6.5 per cent, said, quite simply, 'The Jews.'

On Opportunities

"We know also that, just before V-J Day, in answer to the question, 'After the war, do you think Negroes should have more opportunities to advance in industry, or do you think they have enough now?' 49 per cent said they had enough now, 42 per cent said they should have more, and nine per cent were uncertain.

"We know, too, that the solid Democratic South well might still help to defeat a Catholic if he ran for the Presidency even on the Democratic ticket.

"We know, in short, that we in this country have not yet achieved what so many men for so many years have fought and died for. We have not achieved democracy."

But Roper said he believed his work in sampling public opinion had "turned up a clue as to how we might come closer to this goal." Bigotry, he has found, flourishes most viciously among the uninformed. Facts are therefore the deadliest weapon against prejudice.

Evil of Ignorance

As striking evidence of the treacherous evil inherent in an uninformed public, Roper remarked that it was among those who falsely believe Jews have a stranglehold on U. S. finances that there is most outspoken hostility to individual Jews as neighbors, even as it is among the deluded who "think Negro men are all eager to marry white women," that there is strongest unwillingness to "see the Negro attain economic equality." It is predominantly the ignorant, too, he noted, who suspected that Catholics owe "political and religious obeisance to the Pope," creating the so-called "Catholic Menace."

In the course of his abstractions on the necessity of an informed public opinion, Roper said:

"Our history is filled with instances of where almost all of our people did have opinions upon issues which were important to their national and personal lives. The War of Independence itself is an outstanding example. There were in America people on both sides of that issue, but . . . history . . . would indicate there were few people who had no opinion . . .

"It isn't enough, however, that people have opinions about wars or about issues that culminate in wars. It is important that people have opinions about the less dramatic things, the things that influence their daily lives."

Denying Racial Injustice

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Your issue of December 6 contains a spirited letter from Newport News regarding injustice to Negroes, which is so unfair it should be protested.

One thing which constantly works against good will between white and colored races is this very chip-on-shoulder attitude, and persistency in advertising it. To say that "a festering core of injustice (to the Negro) exists right in our midst" is to exaggerate sadly. And to add that "no group in any civilized country has less representation, is more discriminated against, or is treated more unfairly," sounds simply ridiculous to one who has traveled extensively and lived for years on four of the major continents, as I have.

Your correspondent harps on the incident of "several years ago" when "Dr. Mary Bethune, the world-known Negro educator, was a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and despite he rworld prominence, the only room available was a small, narrow one." Really? "And the nurse in charge was a Southern gentlewoman of good breeding," who would call her "Mary." Heavens! (and here for 12 years or more 130,000,000 have been calling a certain lady just "Eleanor!")

No, sir, it is a definite libel on us to say, "We deny to the colored people the simple decent liberties of life." We do not. Occasional individuals deny to all people the simple decent civilities of life, and the Negroes come in for their share. But here in Virginia we have thousands of honorable colored citizens who are respected by their white fellow citizens. I travel every county in Virginia and know somewhat whereof I speak.

Instead of quoting something from "several years ago" in Baltimore, let's take what happened a few weeks ago in Virginia so near by as Franklin, in Southampton County.

The Radford Hospital completed some enlarging and modernizing repairs, and when ready for service "invited" the local colored physicians to make full use of the facilities. Where's the "festering core of injustice" in that? If you knew the colored physicians of Franklin as I know them, you'd understand better, for they are professional men busy with the real ills of mankind, and with no time for poising chips on shoulders or imagining social slights—or advertising them.

There are a hundred towns in Virginia where no "festering core of injustice" exists until some kind person begins to exude gratuitous sympathy about supposed "injustice."

One way to be rid of the racial problem is to begin by personally eliminating it and treating each individual on his own merits. A bum is a bum—white or black. And decency and courtesy are no monopoly of any race or group.

Roanoke. W. S. MEAD

Roper Says:

FIGHT BIAS AND BIGOTRY WITH FACTS

NEW YORK — Declaring that race hate thrives among the uninformed, Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst, told the annual meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews here last week that racial prejudice appeared to be noisier, if not more widespread, than six months ago and that every American should assume the responsibility of combating it in order to defend democracy.

"We know, in short," he said, "that we in this country have not yet achieved what so many men for so many years have fought and died for. We have not achieved democracy."

FACTS DEADLY WEAPONS

He said he believed his work in sampling public opinion had "turned up a clue as to how we might come closer to this goal." He declared that bigotry flourishes most viciously among the uninformed and that facts are therefore the deadliest weapons against prejudice.

Declaring that all Americans have a special obligation, Mr. Roper said: "We can strive calmly and with obvious fairness to supply more information about the size and nature of minorities. Where there are misconceptions about Catholics, Jews, Negroes and Southern Baptists we can offer facts. And the facts are that no minority is dangerous because of its religion or race. The only minorities which are dangerous are those which would deprive other minorities of ther rights as human beings."

EVIL OF IGNORANCE

Pointing to the evil of ignorance Mr. Roper remarked that it was among those who falsely believe Jews have a stranglehold on U. S. finances that there is most outspoken hostility to individual Jews as neighbors, even as it is among the deluded who "think Negro men are all eager to marry white women," that there is strongest unwillingness to "see the Negro attain economic equality."

It is predominantly the ignorant, too, he noted who suspected that Catholics owe "political and religious obeisance to the Pope," creating the so-called "Catholic menace."

"It is important," he said, "that people have opinions about the less dramatic things, the things that influence their daily lives."

Tell It To Old Grandma

The Montgomery Advertiser

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

Montgomery, Ala.

THE DAR'S POSITION

Editor, The Advertiser

I have just finished the SECOND reading of the editorial in Thursday morning's Advertiser, titled: "Cashing In On Discrimination."

I have read many editorials in newspapers from a number of cities in these United States on this refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to rent Constitution Hall to a negro, Hazel Scott, but this one really has expressed feelings of most of the members of this Society. 11-25-45

I am sending this issue of The Advertiser to the President General, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens, Ga.,

I will forgive you for calling us "stuffy daughters" if you will print the enclosed statement by the executive board of the National Society D. A. R.

On February 25th and 26th, 1946, we will have the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Talmadge in your city when the Alabama Society D. A. R. have their State Conference. The public is invited to these meetings, but I want to extend to you a personal invitation to be present on the evening of February 25th, and not only hear Mrs. Talmadge tell about the D. A. R., but meet her.

I wish every paper in the U. S. A. would reprint this article, but we could not expect that to happen.

Very truly,
MARY T. TAYLOR
(Mrs. Val. Taylor)

Uniontown, Ala.

Statement by Executive Committee and National Board:

The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that the unit of value in America is individual liberty. They would not deprive any citizen of the United States his inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States of America.

Constitution Hall was built and entirely financed by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. It is owned, controlled and managed by that Society. It is not a city auditorium. It is not a district auditorium. It is a privately owned building, built primarily as a meeting place for the Congresses and other gatherings of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington recognized its many advantages as an auditorium for cultural activities and performances by artists of the world. 10-28-45

Rules of management for Constitution Hall were drawn up in accordance with the prevailing custom of the District of Columbia regarding schools, auditoriums theatres, hotels, restaurants, clubs, canteens, playgrounds, etc. One such ruling concerning Constitution Hall contains these words: "That the words 'white artists only' be added to the leases for the use of Constitution Hall." This amendment was adopted on March 23, 1932, and continues in force.

The executive committee voted unanimously and the National Board of Management has voted to abide by this rule and to reaffirm the policy of the ruling of the National Society D. A. R., as adopted March 23, 1932, governing the use of Constitution Hall. (This action was taken by the executive committee and the National Board of Management on October 11, 1945).

The Society recognizes the right of any citizen to request the use of Constitution Hall, and it also reserves its individual right to grant or deny a request for its use.

Washington Calling

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON — There are heartening signs that Americans in various parts of the country are waking up to the dangers of racial hatred and are taking positive steps to combat it. Montgomery, Ala.

On the Pacific coast, a small minority is trying to fan the flames of prejudice against Japanese-Americans returning to their homes from so-called relocation centers. In several instances, Japanese-American war veterans have been victims of hoodlumism directed at the Nisei. This is true in spite of the fact that there are almost daily accounts of the outstanding heroism and bravery of the Nisei in Italy and in the Far East.

Not long ago, Mr. and Mrs. Kay Sakamoto returned to their California home to find that their house had been burned to the ground two days before. One of the Sakamoto sons was killed in action and two have been decorated for bravery. Within a few days, Californians started to raise a fund to help rebuild the Sakamoto home. 10-26-45

The Spokane, Wash., Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars refused membership to Richard Naito because of his Japanese ancestry. But when veterans at Baxter General Hospital at Spokane heard about it, they got together in an indignation meeting.

They formed a new organization—the Veterans Committee for Equal Rights. Members of the Committee who leave the hospital for various parts of the country form new chapters in their home communities.

The goal is "to promote the maintenance and extension of democracy under the Constitution of the United States of America by insuring equal social, political and economic rights for all present and former members of the armed forces and merchant marine, regardless of race, color, creed or extraction." Chairman of the new organization is Pvt. James Carpenter, of Clackamas, Ore., who won the Silver Star in the Pacific.

From forthright General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell came a blast against "Bar Fly Commandoes" guilty of persecuting Jap-Americans.

In an interview in Roundup, the soldiers' newspaper in the Burma-India theater, Stilwell suggested that soldiers form a pickaxe club to protect Nisei veterans.

"We cannot allow a single injustice to be done to the Nisei without defeating the purposes for which we fought," Stilwell said.

Not nearly enough is being done to counter the racial tensions which many believe are growing rather than diminishing with the war's end. Education is one answer.

A hard-hitting editor on the west coast, Frank Clarvoe, of the San Francisco News, is not content with hewing to a vigorous line on his editorial page. He is speaking to audiences around the state on the menace of intolerance. 10-26-45

Recently the editors of Look magazine put together a book of pictures with text by Wallace Stegner under the title "One Nation." An excellent editorial job, it shows how primitive prejudices work against Jews, Catholics, Filipinos, Nisei and other minority groups. We are, Stegner points out in his text, one nation, and any attempt to unravel the skein of many-colored strands will destroy the whole.

But education is a slow process. Some observers believe there is need for federal legislation which would prevent outbreaks of violence such as occurred after the last war. Montgomery Advertiser

Two brothers charged with dynamiting the fruit packing shed of a Japanese-American were acquitted by a California state jury after their attorney argued it was a "white man's country." Later they were tried in federal court in Sacramento on charges of unlawful possession of explosives and conspiracy to break a federal law. But the jury seemed to regard this as a rather slight pretext for bringing the men to trial, and they were acquitted again.

Federal law offers little or no protection to minority groups when violence threatens. States rights advocates have always been sensitive to any invasion of the police field.

But lynch mobs are not deterred by state boundaries. Perhaps in the troubled transition period we will need federal barriers to check the merchants of hate and violence.

(C), 1945, by United Features Syndicate, Inc.

The 'Hate Money' Runs a Little Thin

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.

10-24-45

Barnum generally is credited with saying the supply of suckers never ran out because there was one born every minute.

Here of late the organizations, preying on the sucker lists of those who fall for any plea involving hate, have so multiplied that the suckers must be getting a little weary.

Gerald Smith finally left Detroit, unable to bleed the suckers any more in that region, leaving the field to the small fry "hate" organizations. Here and there a dozen more have sprung up.

They will hate anything for a fee.

If you hate the Catholics, the Jews, the labor unions, the Negroes, the memory of Franklin Roosevelt, or anything else, they will be happy to take your money and send you a membership card.

Things got so bad that the old-fashioned Ku Klux Klan, apparently suffering from lack of leadership and ideas, had to go out a few days ago, put a few oil drums on Stone Mountain and have themselves an old-fashioned fiery cross burning. It didn't amount to anything, but was a hopeful bid for publicity. It didn't work very well. The klan will take 10 of your dollars, give you a bed sheet, a card and explain all about the klavern, the knight-hawks and the kleagles. The smarter boys are getting all the good pickings, what with the klan decidedly second rate and on the run from a tax agent. The oil drums on Stone Mountain were a little pathetic.

If you are shy of money, there is one sure way to get some. Incorporate a hate organization, buy a mailing list—the one they all use—write a fine, fiery letter about the danger to the nation of the people you've picked out to hate, and go to it. The nickels and dimes and an occasional bit of serious money will come rolling in.

As Barnum said, there is one born every minute.

Along The Colour Line

Bantu World

(By Wayfarer)

NEGRO AMERICANS

Dorothy K. Funn. Secretary of the Negro National Congress, says that "We Negro Americans can see the necessity of guaranteeing that never again will an aggressor fascist nation, steeped in the theories of racial superiority and world conquest, arise to threaten our country and our lives."

The Negro American regards the United States as his country because White Americans have made him realise that he was part and parcel of an American national life. The black man, whether in America or Africa, has fought against Nazism and all that it implies and he is not going to tolerate any ideology of race superiority. All the white races need do is to maintain a dignified and respect-compelling policy calculated to satisfy all who seek with sincerity true fellowship and the well-being of a common faith.

The Exploiters of the Exploited

Mr. Walter Madeley, leader of the South African Labour Party, told the Southern African Labour Congress that "there is a peculiar need for all labour movements in Africa to come together to form a common Native policy. At present the Natives are exploited for the advantages of their employers and they are used to degrade European workers financially. Natives should be able to develop on their own lines in their own way in their own territory away from the fierce competition of Europeans."

Mr. Madeley, no doubt, as a white South African, believes in the policy of segregation in so far as it enables the so-called white workers to exploit the "exploited" Africans. He knows very well that the Africans have no country in which they can develop along their own lines.

Johannesburg S.A.

Architects of Freedom

"To be free, the Africans must be the architects of their own freedom," declared Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress at the national conference of non-European trade unions held recently in Bloemfontein. "The greatest enemy of the non-European, however, is himself —his tendency to disunity."

Noma Jensen, Walter White Investigating

Atlanta Daily Ga.

11-1-45

(CHICAGO, Ill. — (SNS) — Contrary to the stories in the daily papers, the school strikes in Gary Ind., and Chicago give real evidence of being fomented by an organized group or groups, according to on-the-spot investigations made by Miss Noma Jensen of the NAACP New York office.

Atlanta, Ga.

"In Gary not only former known Bundists are active but also followers of the Father Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith and member of the Klu-Klux Klan," Miss Jenson said. "All have a stake in this Froebel school strike and they are acting accordingly," she emphasized.

STARTED SEPTEMBER 18

The school strikes started on September 18 at Froebel High school in Gary, where Negroes and whites have gone to school for twenty years.

Miss Jensen's report continues: "The school strikes in Chicago are undoubtedly the result of mounting group antagonisms. These antagonisms can be traced to the community's failure to alleviate overcrowding in housing, discrimination in employment and in the lack of success of various civic groups to reform the city's school system."

11-1-45

WHITE CONFERS

GARY, Ind. — Walter White, NAACP secretary, conferred here with civic groups October 26 on the situation created by the striking high school students. The conference followed an invesigation made by Miss Noma Jensen of the NAACP staff which disclosed that subversive groups had been active in the Gary "strike."

On October 28 Mr. White spoke for the meeting of the Ohio State Conference of branches at Dayton, Ohio, emphasizing the work of the NAACP in the post-war world.

Ridiculous Comparison

Kingston Free Press

The Free Press has often made the point that well-meaning theorists of other sections of the country, who undertake to give advice to southern people, white and black, in reference to their relations, more often do harm than good.

History reveals no racial situation since the beginning of time where a minority race, living along side of a majority race, has made such progress as has the American negro. Certainly no race of people who 80 years ago were slaves have come so far and made such advancement as have these black people.

They haven't made that progress in spite of white supremacy or opposition, but with the help of the thinking and responsible white people of the South, who know the negro better than the northern or western theorists and reformers. Kingston Free Press

The negro leaders of the South appreciate the fact that the progress and advancement of their race goes hand in hand with the progress of the section and with the help and cooperation of their white neighbors. A year or more ago a conference of negro leaders—southwide—was held at Durham. No negro from north of the Mason and Dixon Line was invited or allowed to attend. At that conference responsible and intelligent negroes stressed the importance of maintaining leadership of their race in the South and not in Harlem or some other section of the country. Following that conference white leaders, interested in racial relationships, met in Atlanta and echoed the sentiment of good-will. Later an interracial meeting was held. It was not dominated by theorists, but by sensible, practical leaders of both races who know the situation—having been born with it—and who have a genuine and sincere desire to promote cordial and cooperative racial relationships.

10-12-45

A few days ago a friend told us of a very interesting conversation that he had had with the colored maid in his house. He was taking her home in his car after work—a more or less prevalent custom among local white people who are fortunate enough to have maids now-a-days. He remarked on the narrow and unpaved street on which the maid lived. She replied, Yes, but if the city paved her street it would cost more money than she could afford and that she feared she might lose her home. She continued, saying that she appreciated the progress that her people had made in the last 80 years and deplored the attempt at some well-meaning, but ill-advised theorists to rush the progress beyond the ability of her people to adjust themselves. She mentioned the fact that 80 years ago her forbears were slaves and few, if any, could read or write. Now she said I have a fair education and "my people" are being given educational opportunities which will get rid of illiteracy in a few years.

Now to get to the subject of this article and about which we started out to comment, towit, "A Ridiculous Comparison." The October issue of the American Magazine carries an article by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Councils of Churches of Christ in America. The article is entitled "The Nazis Aren't Licked Yet."

We quote from the introduction of the story as carried in the American: "A few days ago my secretary called up a railroad ticket office to get me reservations from New York City to Washington. 'Is the bishop white or colored?" asked the clerk. 'White,' she said. 'Why do you ask?' 'Colored people,' he explained, 'Can't ride in the parlor car.'

"When my secretary told me about it I simply said, Well, all the Nazis haven't been licked yet. We've got them in America too."

Bishop Oxnam went on to point out that while Germany had been conquered Nazism has not been destroyed. He pointed out that Nazism is "not simply a political philosophy or a system of government. It is a condition of the human heart, a state of mind. It is man's inhumanity to man masquerading in a brown or a black shirt, or even in the white collar of respectability. This state of mind breeds sin, bigotry, intolerance, selfishness, greed, cruelty, Godlessness. In Germany we saw Nazism in full flower—a poisonous flower. We saw it in organized form. In America we see only its seedlings, here and there, unrecognized for what they are. Beware of them." Kingston, South Africa

Bishop Oxnam, scholar that he is, should reflect on his conclusions. There is no "seedling" of Nazism in the relationship between the white and black man in America. Paraphrasing the bishop, "It's a state of mind" with him and others, whose theories have overshadowed in their own thinking the practical and sensible solution of these problems and their gradual amelioration.

It's unfortunate for men of such influence to broadcast such sentiments as are contained in Bishop Oxnam's article. The readers, who are uninformed as to actual conditions, will logically give credence and weight to his utterances. They will unquestionably be misled.

10-12-45

The Free Press agrees with its negro friends who met at Durham. The capital of the negro race had best be kept in Atlanta and not transferred to Harlem.

End Racial Discrimination

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sitting under the shadow of Monticello, the cradle of democracy and the home of Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of democracy, I am thinking of the opportunity which Virginia has in setting the example in helping to make our own State and nation a better place for all humanity, regardless of race, creed or religion.

We are living in a postwar world with its new problems, inventions and opportunities.

The global war recently ended was fought for world freedom and world peace and to make the entire world a better place in which to live. Richmond, Va.

Virginia, with its fine traditions and history, has an opportunity to show to the world that the blood shed in this war was not shed in vain and that we not lose the peace for which the war was fought. 12-5-45

On the statute books of Virginia there are laws which discriminate against members of the Negro race. These laws not only are embarrassing to the Negro, but in many instances they are an impediment to members of the white race also.

The legislative bodies of our State have an opportunity to take stock of these laws, as a growing business concern would take stock of its business, and eliminate any such laws which are a hindrance to the prosperity and righteousness of our State. Since we have no Negro in either of the State lawmaking bodies, we look to the fairmindedness of those who are in authority to help Virginia, in particular, and the nation generally to preserve the peace of the world. 12-5-45

My motto is: "All persons up and nobody down." The late Booker T. Washington wisely said, "No man can keep another man in the ditch except he remains in the ditch with him." In the words of the hymn, my prayer is: "America, America, God shed His grace on thee; and crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea."

C. H. BULLOCK,
Retired Secretary,
Young Men's
Christian Association.
Charlottesville.

General

Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
July 20, 1945

NEGRO LIEUTENANT TO THE RESCUE

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears a letter from 2nd. Lieut. Francis R. Thompson, at present located at the Walterboro Army Air Field, who seeks to defend the statement made in a recent issue of Life magazine by Lt. F. D. Pendleton, a negro officer at the air field, who wrote to the magazine, Life: " . . . I've been in the South for 18 years and I think the whole set-up stinks . . . "

This negro lieutenant seems to think that the South should not be a part of the inclusive term "America," but "spoken of as a thing apart." He intimates that in the South one would not find the "American sense of fairness and decency."

He excoriates Walterboro, after a bit of praise, "most partial to the negro," as a place where none of the mixed social amenities are practiced. He says he cannot find in Walterboro a "place in town which will allow negroes and whites to eat together," etc. He also refers to the fact that there are separate waiting rooms and toilets for negroes and whites.

Of course these things are not allowed in Walterboro nor anywhere in the South save at the military reservations, and it were better that they be not allowed at these places. Race feeling is stirred up because these things are allegedly allowed at the military camps and in the armies, in a partial manner, and not in the communities where these camps are placed. Even at these places negroes and whites do not sleep in the same barracks. It just is not done down here. It is and has been a custom strictly adhered to in this section of the country.

This does not mean that the whites are, as Lieutenant Johnson and other writers from the Walterboro Army Air Field, and there seems to be a prolific crop of these, would seem to infer, that the white people of the South are negro-haters. The white people of the South are the best friends the Southern negro has. The advancement he has made in the 80 years since the shackles were stricken from his arms and legs has been a phenomenal growth and development in every way, and this was done in the South and among the white people, the former masters of the negroes during these deplorable slavery days. The negro has developed in a most amazing way, and now measures strides, and in many cases, outstripping the whites. Working together the Southern whites and negroes, have co-operated and reclaimed the South from the evil days of carpet-baggery and domination by northern scalaways, sent here when the South was prostrate and subject to their conquerers, these scavengers from the North coming here to pilfer and carry off the little Sherman and the Union armies left after their reign as conquerers. All these years the whites and the negroes have lived and worked together in perfect peace and harmony. They understand each other and they agree upon the wisdom of this continued segregation.

Nations grow slowly and develop little by little. It has been a fine thing for the negro to live so closely among the white people of the South and of the nation, for from this association, he has learned to do many things he could not have done by himself. The great mass of negro citizens are contented yet and they see the justice and need for this continued separation of the races. They are good citizens and they are developing rapidly and sanely with the aid of their white friends in the South. The whites are not antagonistic to this growth and development but they are fostering it and helping it along just as rapidly as the negro in the South can assimilate and use progress and development.

A few agitators, among these being some of the negro soldiers sent down here from the North, are impatient and wish to hasten the use of privileges and the performance of duties which the negro is not yet able to do. Many of them are being taught as fast as they can take it to do things which they would not have been permitted to do a generation ago.

For instance, a few days ago there were a number of intelligent negro voters who went to the polls and cast their ballots in favor of a county-owned hospital. Thirty years ago they could not have done this, and they know it. Just as this has been done by and in the South, so will other rights and privileges be accorded the deserving negroes of the country. It takes time to bring this to pass, and as we have urged in editorials of recent date, we trust the Southern negroes will exercise the patience which they are noted for using, and not alienate the friendship of their best friends, the white people of the South.

It is perhaps hard for the Northern negro to see that some of these things are right, but many are seeing it since they came South. Why do not these educated negro officers from the North fraternize with the negroes in Walterboro and surrounding country?

May we call attention to an editorial which follows this, taken from the latest issue of The Lighthouse and Informer, negro newspaper published in Columbia. The editor sees the situation in its apparent true light, and we desire to emphasize what he says about the treatment of the negro in the South and in the North.

Perhaps there is some prejudice in the South and among Southern white people. It is a justifiable prejudice and not as pronounced as some of the prejudice found among the whites and the negroes from the North.

We have rejoiced at the fine co-operation and splendid fellowship of the soldiers from the North and the South in both of the World Wars. They are getting together very closely and properly so. The War Between the States ended 80 years ago. The "Rebels" and the "Yanks" have nearly all gone to their reunited country over there. The editor of The Press and Standard is a son of a Confederate veteran who fought for and with the South through over four years of fratricidal strife. He did not retain bitterness against the North because the South lost. We do not feel any bitterness against the North, but we feel that the South and the North and the East and West together form the finest and best country on the face of the globe. We hesitate to think that the North is opening up again some of the wounds of the war which closed with the surrender of Lee at Appomattix, and we trust that when this war is over—may it come soon—we shall forget the agitation now being forced on the South through a misguided policy of the North and our Government, through trying to engender a feeling of unrest among those who by their superior advantages should be leaders of the negro race along proper and reasonable lines. It is too soon yet for the negro of the South to attempt some of the things the military arm would have them try to do. They cannot understand, as intelligent leaders in the South see it, the necessity for continuing certain customs made inviolate down here. They can gain more by co-operation than by trying to intimidate the leaders in our Southland. The negro is all right yet. He has thousands of warm friends among the white people of this part of the country. Others may do well to leave it to us to work out these problems in our own way and in our own time. We will do this anyway.

Nashville Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tennessee 9-7-45

An Economic Question

"The so-called race question is an economic one, not social. Pay the Negro good wages for his work, give him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn, work and earn, give him his Constitutional rights and you have solved this distorted so-caled race problem. Only the demagogue tries to make political capital of social equality, of racial intermarriage. Let's not confuse ourselves and the issue with such absurdities." . . We trust that no Southerner will arise to challenge the above statements on the assumption that they were made by someone who 'doesn't know anything about' the 'Negro problem.' For it was a Southerner who made them, and no less a personage than Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, in a recent article in Collier's. And we doff our hat to him . . . It is a hopeful thing when a prominent Southerner tears away the beclouding veil and frankly states that the 'so-called race question' is not social but economic, as indeed most 'social' questions are. It is even more hopeful when that Southerner is a man of action, who not only thinks fine thoughts and makes fine speeches but actually goes out and does something about it all. Such a man is worth and can accomplish far more than a score of Bilbos and Eastlands can tear down, rant and rave as they like." (*Des Moines egister*, July 23, 1945.)

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
11-27-45

U. S. Reaction Apes Hitler, Says Robeson

Americans must speak out against the policy of imperialist reaction which seeks to take over the role of Hitler, Paul Robeson, Negro singer, told a meeting of the Jewish Institute of Religion on Sunday night.

Speaking at a panel discussion on "Removing Race Frictions in the Modern World," Robeson declared that Americans must speak out against the policy of counter-revolution and "strangely enough, they must speak out against their own President and State Department."

Another world war would be a major class struggle, he stated as he hit out against racial oppression and economic exploitation. In this country, he said, the new dignity of oppressed peoples expresses itself in the fact that Negro youth is no longer prepared to suffer; they are prepared to fight and to die if need be for their freedom.

Drive To Send Bilbo Back To Dixie

Chicago Defender (National edition)

NEW YORK — The Man's in trouble.

Senior Klansman Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, outnumbered by the "kikes," "niggers," and "dagos" he threatened with "liquidation" may be swept out of Congress by them here if threatened impeachment proceedings are launched.

Bilbo, 68-year-old wrinkled symbol of white supremacy, was still receiving answers to his latest batch of letters addressed to "dago."

Bron Borough President James J. Lyons answered that one by calling for impeachment proceedings against the Mississippi poll-taxer.

8-11-45

Bilbo's letter addressed to "My dear nigger friends" has drawn answer from the New York branch of the National Maritime Union which demanded Bilbo's ousting from the Senate because "his continued presence in the United States Senate is a blot on that high body and an insult to every fair minded person in America."

Poison in His Mouth

Meanwhile Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), ripped the poll-taxer's "ravings" for a purge of the minorities and said, "If there is any purge, it should be a Bilbo purge. I liken him to Annanias, who was destroyed by the poison of his own mouth."

The Mississippian has never felt such a barrage of protest against him since some 35 years ago when the State Senate of Mississippi passed a resolution demanding that he resign in view of "his established character and lack of credibility."

Bilbo's adventure into hate-letter writing is said to have begun when he addressed a letter to Miss Helen Feldman, 1539 S. Sawyer drive, Chicago, in answer to her protest against his stand on the Fair Employment Practices committee.

Bilbo told her bluntly that she and other Jews would be "liquidated" unless they ceased their fight for a FEPC.

Out to Save Lily-Whites

"I wired a bunch of those fanatics in New York the other day and told them if these Communists and anatical groups did not quit trying to pass such damphool legislation through the Congress to oppress the people and rob them of their freedom that eventually the great mass of the American people would revolt and figuratively liquidate every member of their group," he wrote.

He told Miss Feldman that his mission was to "protect the interest and welfare of 120,000,000 American citizens when Negro and Jewish minorities are trying to destroy our freedom and American way of life through the damnable unconstitutional, un-American communistically inspired monstrosity known as the FEPC."

The Man said he was merely defending the country's 120 million lily-whites against the Negro who had been trying "to run roughshod over the rights and freedoms of the 120 million white American citizens."

"Dear Dago"

Earlier the Mississippian had written to Miss Josephine Piccolo, a Brooklyn girl who had criticized his attacks on the FEPC and addressed as "My Dear Dago."

In his explanation Bilbo asserted that "it is on old Southern custom to use the word (dago) in referring to members of the darker skinned races from Southern Europe . . ."

Contacted recently by Kurt Mertig, a Yorkville German-American leader, once popular in Bund circles, Bilbo received a letter in which the German claimed that the acts of Negro soldiers were "disgraceful to the flag of their country."

Bilbo's fear of Negro-Jewish fraternization caused him recently to dispatch a burning anti-Semetic letter to Leonard E. Golditch, executive- secretary of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism who had asked Bilbo to stop his FEPC filibuster.

Fear Jewish-Negro Team

"There are five million Jews in the United States and the majority of them are very fine American citizens," Bilbo's letter said, "but if Jews of your type don't quit sponsoring and fraternizing with the Negro race you are going to arouse so much opposition to all of you that they will get a very strong invitation to pack up and resettle in Palestine.

"There are just a few of you New York Jew 'kikes' that are fraternizing and socializing with the Negroes for selfish and political reasons, and if you keep it up you will arouse the opposition of the better class in your own race.'

Back to Africa

Bilbo answered that he was glad to receive Mertig's letter and considered it "interesting" and "heartbreaking."

"I have just received a letter from a party out in California," Bilbo wrote Mertig, "where the Negro population has flooded that area, and the doctor of the little town testifies that there has been 12 white women raped in recent months with no newspaper publicity. . .

"Again and again I insist that the only solution to this race problem is resettlement of the Negro in his fatherland, West Africa, and as soon as this war is over I will reintroduce my bill for this purpose and push it for passage. Conditions are going to be so bad in this country when these Negro soldiers return . . . there will be a real demand for my program to voluntarily resettle the Negro in West Africa."

8-11-45

Meanwhile the swelling anti-Bilbo drive was said here to forecast a joint move to oust the Dixie Senator from the White House.

In Chicago the National Negro Congress gathered some 20,000 anti-Bilbo leaflets at the Negro all-star East-West baseball game and later collected some 10,000 signatures on a petition to Senators C. W. Brooks and Scott Lucas demanding that they institute impeachment proceedings against the Dixie race hater.

Others who have ripped The Man and who demand that he be taken to task include Rep. Vito Marcantonio, (FLP-N.Y.) and Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.).

Jim-Crowed Heroes

Dear Sirs: Captain Charles L. Thomas, commander of a tank-destroyer contingent, is the first Negro officer to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action. He holds an air pilot's license and when he gets out of the army intends to study mechanical engineering in order to become an aeronautical engineer. But it's almost certain he won't get a job unless the federal Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee bill is passed. It is not now the practice of the airline companies to hire Negroes as pilots or engineers, or indeed in any other capacity than as porters.

I wonder whether Captain Thomas's white fellow citizens will help make it possible for him and others like him to have a fair chance at decent jobs in the post-war world. If so, we will need the full-employment bill as well as the Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee bill. Thus far both are stalled in the mazes of Congressional opposition such as that voiced by Senator "Dear Dago" Bilbo.

CONSUELO C. YOUNG
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, July 27



Mississippi's mad due, Senator Theodore G. Bilbo and Senator James O. Eastland, chew the fat at a recent Washington dinner. Eastland, who distinguished himself in his wild attack against Negro troops on the floor of the House, is second in race-baiting only to Bilbo whose recent wave of letters addressed to "niggers," "kikes" and "dagos" has stirred a storm of protest.

One Thing Brings On Another.

The Courier Journal Louisville Kentucky 10-3-45

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I cannot agree with Paul R. Bruner, of Dawson Springs, who says this would be a much better world if the entire Japanese race were obliterated. In the first place, whether we have lived with the Japs or not, we are not God and have no right to pass judgment on the extermination of any people. I am not for the Japs and am bitterly against the treatment they gave our boys, which we all know was brutal.

But let Mr. Bruner and all the rest of us bring our heads down out of the stars, as he says, and think of the treatment accorded the Negro race throughout the South. Think of the number that have been beaten to death, burned at the stake, lynched and dragged through the streets in our country which is supposed to be Christian and civilized with laws to punish all criminals.

I do heartily agree with Mr. Bruner when he says: "Let's look facts in the face."

E. JACKSON.
Louisville.

The White Christian and His Conscience

Negroes, Whites Must Develop Spirit Of Cooperation, Sympathy and Faith

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier 8-11-45

(Continued From Last Week)

By LILIAN SMITH, Author of "Strange Fruit"

TO ease the conflict with our conscience, to fit segregation into the Christian pattern, we made up stories about the greatness of the white man and the smallness of the Negro—stories about a white skin that gives a miraculous superiority, and a black skin that gives only shame and humiliation. And after a time, we learned to believe the stories we told ourselves. We increased our stature by standing on the Negro and actually believed we were taller as he lay there beneath our feet. Time passed . . . these stories created images in our minds that hardened into stereotypes that became masks which hid from our eyes the human beings behind them. And sometimes these stereotypes became straight jackets for our minds — shutting it away from freedom of thought. Perhaps nothing demonstrates this so well today as questions asked by an audience—any audience — about race. Always the same questions. There are twenty-four of them, twenty-four stereotypes that close up the American mind, blocking it from fresh fields of inquiry.



Miss Smith

Why the white man chose the "skin test" for superiority, no one quite knows. There are all kinds of facile explanations, but the more profound reasons for the white man's falling in love with his own image we have scarcely guessed at. Some people are satisfied with the obvious explanation that the red skin of the Indian and the black skin of the Negro gave us a color conditioning—as these skins happened to belong to two groups of human beings whose exploitation was advantageous to us. This historical accident undoubtedly played its role, but one can hardly be content with such an explanation. Others are satisfied with the suggestion that poverty and unemployment are at the root of racial prejudice and tension.

WHITE MAN OFFERS FIELD FOR STUDY

The more profound reasons we barely perceive. We know the white man — certainly the white Nordic—has a deep-rooted need to feel superior to others. We know he has an emotional insecurity, a fear of personal relationships, that have contributed to an urgent sense of sin. We know that our family life has often bred hate-love feelings that make for insecurity, for ambivalence in parent-child relationships.

Some of us believe this deep-seated conflict may have driven the white Nordic into a regressive worship of his own image, into a group narcism, into a "self-love," an infantile desire to be first; that all these factors together: economic insecurity, historical accidents, a sense of sin springing from certain Puritan concepts, and a feeling that he has betrayed the Christianity he professes, have combined to plunge him into a way of life that is like quicksand. This is a field that needs further study by psychiatrists and anthropologists, for there are things about the white man that we need to know.

What we do know, however, is this:

In our attempts to segregate ourselves from our own conscience we have segregated not only other human beings from us, but have segregated ourselves from the heart of religion. We have cut ourselves away from love and brotherhood, from knowledge and understanding, from a common humanity. We have made a false image of our skin color and are today worshipping it. There are church members today who worship their skin color more devotedly than they worship Jesus. We, in Christian humility and truth, cannot deny this. We know that they have betrayed the teachings of Christ by giving their color priority over the needs of human beings.

There are other things we know today, also, about segregation. Not only is it true that we jim crow Christ each time we jim crow any human being (for the spirit of Jesus in every living soul) but we jim crow our own children, segregating them from those human experiences that make a personality creative and rich and good—that make it grow. Sometimes we need to remember that not only does the body need vitamins; the personality must have vitamins also.

SEGREGATION WARPS CHILD PERSONALITY

Self-esteem, belief in one's importance as a person, dignity, emotional security no child can do without. These vitamins can be given no child, white or colored, Christian or Jew, in a segregated culture. It isn't only the Negro child, the Jewish child, the Mexican child who suffers; the white Christian child is injured also. For we know well today that to hate tears up the heart and mind as much as to be hated; to be blind to human dignity, to be callous to human need, warps a personality as much as shame and suffering. We know that to feel superior is as harmful to a child's growth as to feel inferior; to segregate is as injurious as to be segregated. A child's personality grows by reaching out to other human beings, by feeling identified with them, by acknowledging the common dignity of all human beings.

As we look across the earth today we are shocked by the deep chasms between people. Some of these have been dug by war itself; some by long years of poverty and unemployment; others by ignorance, by disease, by distance. But the deepest chasms on earth have been dug by the white man. He has dug them with the sharp tool of his belief that his skin color gives him priority over other human beings, and their right to feel at home on this earth where they were born. They are chasms deep and wide now into which all love of mankind, the dignity, the worth of the human being, is draining away, leaving hate and fear and arrogance and terrible cruelty behind, making of the earth no place for children to grow, no place for tenderness to flourish, for faith and sharing and esteem.

These chasms must be filled up. It is true that bridges can be built across them also—and quickly. Bridges such as group efforts to create jobs, to get rid of poverty, to give civil rights to citizens. But nothing can fill up the chasm—except to fill it. And this is primarily the white man's job. And primarily the white Christian's job. It is his job to dump into that chasm his need to hate, his need to feel superior to others, his need to worship his own image.

There are things to do. But nothing is more important than for white Christians to face themselves, to look into the mirror of Christ's teachings, and see their image reflected there. We must learn that we are human beings—not white semi-gods, not strange exalted creatures above the rest of mankind, but just a part of God's human family. We must face the great harm that we have done our own children by believing in white supremacy, by teaching these children arrogance and blindness and hardness of heart. We must recognize the feeling of superiority as a danger signal warning us that something is wrong with our emotional health, something is sick within our own soul.

And Negroes? There is much "dumping" for Negroes to do also. A human being cannot be shunned, discriminated against, looked down upon without great injury to his personality. A life full of social shame and social shunning breeds feelings of hate, despair, frustration, that even the strongest, the healthiest personality, the most stable nerves cannot too long endure. Sometimes I have wondered how long Negroes can maintain their self-control, their equanimity, their forbearance, their sanity. Yet the sure quick road to disaster is hate, despair, loss of faith.

The white man must meet the Negro halfway; more than halfway. But the Negro must not turn away to suspicion when the white man reaches out a friendly hand. It is so easy to use one's hate as a crutch to lean upon when one feels weak. It is easy to use feelings of perseuction as an excuse not to chance one's own attitude; as an excuse not to act constructively.

Many Negroes today are indulging in destructive feelings of self-pity, persecution-delusions, hate and resentment toward even the most white persons. Some are letting out their destructive feelings in loud talk, rude manners, aggressiveness, familiarity, hypersensitiveness. Only the stupid and blind among white people can fail to understand why this is so. Only the unfair white will refuse to accept his full share of blame for this situation. But the situation exists; and it is the responsibility of every sane, intelligent Christian Negro as well as every Christian white to do all he can to develop a spirit of cooperation and sympathy and faith between members of the two races.

MUST MAKE ROOM FOR UNDERSTANDING, LOVE

We human beings have some hard lessons to learn. We must learn, above all, the First Lesson that all the earth needs to know: that Christianity, democracy and sanity, all three, center in love and brotherhood, in a sharing of a common humanity, in making room on this earth for all to love on it in human dignity and with self-esteem; in making room in our own hearts for understanding, and love, and simple decency.

BEST FOR THE NEGRO

We hold no malice or ill will against a negro. We like the negro—in his place—but if he can't stay in his place, we don't want him about us. The average negro knows his place and will stay in his place if not mislead. For a number of years a few Northern people, with the use of a newspaper or two, have agitated the negro in the South. They haven't stirred up much because the people of the South, both white and black, considered they did not know what they were dealing with. But of late a few Southern white people with two or three newspapers have consistently agitated race equality. They leave nothing unturned which might lend an excuse to plead the cause of the negro and beg that he be made equal to the white man. Just why the few Southern people and newspapers have suddenly decided to agitate the negro is not quite clear to a lot of Southern people. It is generally believed that they know better. They know they are playing with fire. It is also generally known among the rank and file of Southern people that if this race equality agitation isn't stopped it is certain to lead to something serious—even bloodshed. The Southern white man and lady are not yet ready to accept the negro as an equal. What would help the negro the most would be to leave him alone.

Discrimination Common Foe of Negroes, Jews

N.Y. Amsterdam News 8-11-45

—But, Writer Warns Jews To Be More Concerned With Problems of Colored Races

By DR. I. LOURIE

EDITOR'S NOTE — From Port-au-Prince, in the Negro Republic of Haiti, Dr. Lourie describes the life of the Jews there, and discusses the whole range of Negro-Jewish relationship. At this time of "lunatic "fringe" attacks in Congress on Jews, Negroes and Catholics, and conversely, of reported attempts to arouse the Negro against the Jew in this country, Dr. Lourie's article appears to have special significance. The story be-

low is a copyright feature of the Independent Jewish Press Service, Inc.—S.W.G.

They Seek Haven

The oft told tale of enforced Jewish migration has, during the last few years, repeated itself; this time with a new ending. With practically all of Europe and Asia closed to them, the sons of Israel have had to search out new continents on which to settle and start afresh. Their wanderings have led them to seek haven, in many cases, in the midst of another oppressed people, the Negroes.

n.y.

An interesting example of this joining of forces is to be found in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. There, in the small Negro republic, there were few Jews before 1938, hardly more than a handful of Sephardic Jewish families, mostly from Egypt, and regarded by the Haitians as Syrians, i. e. Arabs, members of the rather large Arabic colony which occupies an important position in the commerce of the country. Most of the Arabs in Haiti, incidentally, are Christians. In recent years, through the hospitality of the Haitian government, some 200 families, refugees from Europe, found shelter in Haiti. Most of them are baptized, many are agnostic, professing no faith, but to the Haitians they are—Jews.

In the 18th century Haiti was still a French colony, St. Dominique. Following the slaves' revolt and many years of fighting, it was proclaimed a republic in 1804. The great powers encouraged strife and civil warfare in the young republic and it was only in the last few decades that Haiti began to concentrate on its economic and cultural development. Ninety per cent of the population is illiterate, and their living standards are primitive; in the cities, however, the Negroes maintain a high standard of civilization. In recent years men of high erudition and discriminating taste have come forward and placed their stamp on the country's culture which is French, the official language of Haiti.

8-12-43

Because of Haiti's predestined placed in world affairs as a Negro republic, and its anticipated great influence on Negroes everywhere, relations between Jews and Negroes there exceed mere local importance.

The black race seems to be vulnerable to anti-Semitism. In the USA anti-Semitism is rife among Negroes. Though the leaders of the Negro movement are opposed to anti-Semitism, the masses are easily reached by fascist propaganda. Here in Haiti the government is loyal to the Jews; educated people, too, show great sympathy for the Jewish refugees. Nevertheless, even here anti-Semitism is sometimes felt, proving that fascist propaganda has stirred up anti-Semitism in Haiti. The ignorance of the Negroes regarding the real situation of the Jewish people is used by fascists all over the world, for their own ends.

Major Differences

It would be fatuous, however, to allow the inroads made by anti-Semitism to discourage us from seeking a better understanding of the Jews by the Negroes.

In this connection an understanding, first, of the adverse conditions of Negro life is in order. Throughout the world, the Negro suffers prejudices which are comparable to the anti-Semitism practiced against the Jews. However, there is a great difference. The Jews are united by their religion, which is rooted in culture, and is possessed of distinct national characteristics. The Negroes became monotheists, only in a fairly recent stage of their development and, therefore, have no common faith. In Africa there are Mohammedan Negroes, in the United States and many colonies Protestantism is the average Negro's faith, in Haiti Catholicism is the prevalent faith.

Nor have they a common history, language or culture. The Negroes are a race consisting of many peoples. These peoples are united by a common fate. They are doubtless looking toward a union of forces and effort to breach the barriers erected against them. But because they have little else than adverse conditions in common, such union is extremely difficult.

We Jews know how difficult it is even for us to follow a joint policy, despite many uniting factors.

The Negroes' Tomorrow

The colonial administrations often try to divide the native population by employing some of them as low ranking officials. A black custom or police officer considers himself superior to other Negroes. We Jews know this feeling from our own experience. So-called assimilated Jews are contemptuous of other Jews. The problem of assimilation exists in some measure with the Negroes, too. Only for them it is even more difficult than for the Jews. The Negro can not assimilate himself by conversion. A marriage with a white partner can be of advantage only after generations, because the Negro-baiters hate the Mulattoes, too, and recognize traces of Negro blood even after many generations (Negro-baiters have sharp eyes). Therefore, assimilation is unimportant with the Negroes, and is not a political factor.

In spite of these difficulties the idea of a united front of all Negroes against discrimination is gaining momentum. There are about 200 million colored people in the world. At the outbreak of war (Haiti was one of the first countries to declare war on Germany), the President of Haiti, Elie Lescot, proclaimed: "To you Negroes of this world, Negroes in Africa, Negroes in America, Negroes in the Carribean, wherever you are, unite, help the great democracies for the defense of your endangered liberties, for the defense of your right to live as men under God's heaven."

The peace, if it is to be a real one, must bring better conditions for the black race. This improvement will not be the same the world over. As far as Haiti is concerned, she will certainly enjoy greater economic and financial liberties after this war. The increasing of the Pan-American idea, which has shown good results during this war, will give Haiti a certain role in the common policy of the 21 American republics. Haiti is one of the 44 United Nations and has helped to win this war by delivering essential materials.

The administration of the colonies will seek, in the future, greater cooperation with the native population. Even in the vast territories of Africa, where the natives still live in semi-slavery, standards will improve.

What Jews Must Do

In the United States, with Fair Employment Practices legislation passed in many states, the status of the Negro is gradually improving, and remarkable progress is to be noted within the past two decades. Despite all bars, the Negro is advancing, and in the face of his advance prejudice gives way. It is realtistic for the Jews to take into account the fact that 200 million people of the black race, important now both politically and socially, will attain a position of notable influence on world affairs in our times. It is important, therefore, that we concentrate on dispelling, among Negroes, the fables about the Jews impressed on them by anti-Semitic propaganda. In America, in Africa, wherever the Negro lives, we must bring him the true facts about the Jews.

Jews must work to forestall the poisoning effects of anti-Semitic propaganda among the Negroes. They must enlighten the masses of the black race in America, Africa, and other countries, acquainting them with the true spirit of Judaism. The black race must be shown that the Jew has never been his oppressor, as so many other of the white races have been, but is working with him against their common foe—race discrimination.

The logical place from which this re-education must spring is Haiti for it is there that the future leaders of the black race are to be found. Already Haiti is drawing plans for the fight against race-prejudice. At a conference of the American Republics held recently at Chapultepec, Mexico, the Haitian delegation, headed by the great statesman, Gerard Lescot, presented a resolution condemning all religious and race-discrimination.

An Age-Old Problem

Probably one should visit West Tennessee to more fully appreciate Roark Bradford's theme in the current issue of Collier's on the never-ending Negro problem and what to do about it. For there is a difference between the two Grand Divisions of Tennessee.

But first, as the radio boys say when introducing a commercial, a word about Mr. Bradford, the author. He was born in Lauderdale County, Tennessee, forty-nine years ago, received his education in the public schools there, was an infantryman in World War I, is a Navy man in World War II today. His literary career began as a newspaper reporter. He rose to Sunday editor of the New Orleans Time-Picayune before finally going into the business of making books and short stories. His present residence is New Orleans. His article has much to do with his earlier observations of Negroes in Tennessee. Lauderdale County touches the Mississippi River.

Somewhat plaintively Mr. Bradford recounts that when he was a boy on his father's farm in Lauderdale County, his eldest sister came home from a year at the Memphis Conference Female Institute determined to save the Chinese—"this in the face of cotton at seven cents a pound, the re-election of McKinley, and the fact that all the Clutchfields on Hoop Pole Ridge had voted for the Populist candidate."

However, when sometime later she came home from the less pious Randolph Macon College in Virginia, she had deserted the Chinese and wanted to raise chickens.

Meanwhile her education had to continue. So her dad sent her to a university located in northern Indiana. After a year there, Roark's sister's education was ready to take tangible form. Her year with the "Yankees" has given her a liberal perspective on the racial situation. So she set out to redeem the colored race, or at least to instruct Negro children in religious matters. . . . How her adventure into uplift ended is best told by the author.

Politicians, sociologists, economists, theologists and well-wishers in general have all delved into this enigma of race relations and have all (notes Mr. Bradford)—each according to his own light—come up with the absolutely correct and final answer.

Mr. Bradford discovers what other investigators looking into the history of the 14th and 15th Amendment to our U. S. Constitution have learned. At the time they were enacted, the amendments in effect waved a magic wand and said to the Negro: "You are not a slave any more. You are a full-fledged American citizen."

But there was no preparation, the author notes; no period for mental and economic adjustment for Negroes and whites; no exceptions made between the literate, intelligent craftsman and domestic and the wild less fortunate field hand. It was more than the vast majority of Negroes and whites could be reasonably expected to handle. They behaved as any other group of human beings might have expected to behave under like circumstances. The fact that they did no worse is a tribute to a few of the more intelligent ones, now lost to memory because their actions were not popular at the time.

"The nearly eighty years that have passed since the adoption of the 14th and 15th Amendments have quited many of the psychological evils involved. But the process has been retarded by exploiters of one breed or another.

"Some of the better-known exploiters of America's Negro population have been Negro planters, lawyers, editors, doctors —medical and voodoo—beauty specialists, undertakers, ministers and professional crusaders. Against and in spite of these, the Negro race has produced a remarkable number of quiet, intelligent, honest leaders who have managed, despite all handicaps, to keep their race progressing."

As human beings, Mr. Bradford thinks, Negroes are no worse and no better than any other group of human beings. "Some are good, some are bad; some are brilliant, some are mediocre. And some changes will doubtless

Do not let the fact that some Negroes are illiterate make you believe they are fools. Negro illiteracy is due to lack of education facilities and not to an inability to absorb education. Per capita they have produced as many top-flight performers in every field of endeavor as any other race has. Such names as Richard B. Harrison, Major Robert Moton, Dr. George Washington Carver are known all over the land. These people, because of special ability and in many cases, in spite of the lack of easily accessible opportunity, have risen to the pinnacle of human endeavor in their respective fields."

In war's disruption it may be expected that changes will take place in America in the relationship between all individuals and

author suggests.

olent reactions.

this particular region, we anticipate no substantial
ocally, for example, our Negro population is and for
has remained about ten per cent of the total popu-
r public schools offer precisely the same opportunity
red boy or girl as to the white. Always heretofore
rouble we may have had in racial relationship has
d by a newcomer fired with the sort of zeal that in-
Bradford's sister of a generation ago. What we
efully guard against is a recurrence of the hoopla
ed the other World War.

Georgia Governor Visualizes New South

Arnall Believes Negro Entitled To Justice, Equal Opportunities

Black Dispatch OKla. City, Okla.

OKla.

(Editor's Note: Because of the sentiments expressed in his article, "Revolution Down South," published in the July 28 Collier's, Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, was praised by the Negro press. Later, when the youthful executive declared that he had been misquoted by several Negro editors on the question of "social equality," he became the target of bitter criticism for what they called his "reversal of stand." The following is a digest of the original article).

8-18-45

The South has lived too much in the past. It's time she rejoined the Union. For her political and economic reverie the South has been paying a huge price. We have been content to blame many of our woes on the rest of our country, particularly the North, the damyankee. Gentle warnings, subdued alarms, polite suggestions have failed to awaken the rest of the nation to the fact that here is a great economic frontier, crying for development. Growing pains have not yet awakened all of our population here in the South to our great potentials. It's time to make a rude noise.

The noise that has been keeping the South in her twilight sleep is poverty. Her evasion of reality, her self-pity, her inertia have given her bad government, filled many of her important offices with demogogues and incompetents. Able men have had difficulty in being heard or seen in the burlesque played by some of our leaders.

To these latter misrepresentative of the people of the South, her poverty and the ignorance begotten of poverty have been political capital. Men as mentally and spiritually benighted as the meanest illiterate voting for them have won and held office on no other issue than race and religious prejudice. Intelligent and liberal minds have gone about proclaiming this for years. They have named education as its cure—education and then more education. This education, they say, would close public office to the prancing demogogue.

But thus far, few forthright, aggressive moves have been made to attack the source of Southern poverty which in turn is responsible for all the ills afflicting our people.

8-18-45

Looke at Georgia

Let's look at Georgia in 1942. And it won't be unprofitable for Southerners to superimpose the picture on their own states.

Georgia was ruled by a dictator whose chief ambition was self-perpetuation in office. Georgia to an outsider meant chain gangs, peonage, pardon racketeering, Ku-Klux, crackerism, race prejudice, and bankruptcy. It was a gross libel on the people, but only an overblown picture of their government. With undeveloped resources and wealth reaching out begging for cultivation, Georgia, in financial ruin, had a state debt of thirty--six million dollars. Within the next twelve months this debt will have been paid in full.

It was my predecessor's bigoted efforts to impose his personal prejudices on Georgia's state school system that finally awakened the people to the fact that he was their enemy—not their friend. Overnight an aroused public took inventory of itself, its financial plight, its government and governor. College students, their parents, school faculties, newspaper editors, all entered the campaign of 1942 with an unprecedented energy. The man who had Georgia in the hollow of his hand dragger forth that last resort of so many misrepresentatives of the South—race prejudice. But Georgia, stung to quick action, gave her answer to this demagogue and to a skeptical nation and government from Tobacco Road, by Tobacco Road, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Georgia's Emancipation

Swiftly the new legislature divested the governorship of dictatorial powers. Politicians came to me with requests for favor, for acceptance of their candidates for certain appointive offices. They told me they had helped to make me governor and that they would presently send me to the United States senate. I told them I had no political disorder; that I did not want to go to the Senate; that I didn't want even to succeed myself as governor; that all I wanted to do was to restore democratic order in a governmental setup that was most indulgently called chaos. But some of these gentlemen are having trouble understanding this.

Twenty-two days after I took office, Georgia's legislature had broken all emancipation records. Without a dissenting vote it had purged the governor's office of personal control of the state's finances, removed from the governor's political whim and prejudice the management of the state's university and public school system, and killed the pardon racket by the creation of a prison and parole board of competent men independent of any future governor's dictation. It had reformed Georgia's infamous prison system, adopted an amendment to the constitution giving the right to vote to eighteen-year-olds, and appointed a commission to write a new constitution which gives the state back to the people.

The most important thing is that Georgia is admitting that her social and economic as well as political sin-holes have existed and still exist. And she proposes to do something vigorously remedial about them. The South has suffered with inferiority. She has been humbly grateful for the crumbs from the North's table. The average American income at the time of Pearl Harbor was $604. In the South it was $314, and the average Negro income was considerably lower. No plan to cure the South of its ills will succeed which does not make that differential its first order of business. As long as a large segment of our population is so far down the economic scale, the South will not thrive.

Race Question Not Social

The so-called race question is economic, not social. Pay the Negro good wages for his work, give him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn, work, and earn, give him his Constitutional rights and you have solved this distorted so-called race problem. Only the demogogues try to make political capital of social equality, of racial intermarriage. Let's not confuse ourselves and the issue with such absurdities. And let's make very sure that those who for one reason and another try to confuse us with such claptrap do not stop us of the South in the job that lies immediately ahead.

Much of the bad government that we've had in the South can be traced to bigotry and intolerance, in office and out. In any society plagued by poverty, there are those living at a bare subsistence level whose antipathies can be fanned into flaming hatred of those of another race, whom they see as competitors. The entire racial problem in the South is economic, at its roots. "The Race Porblem," spelled with capitals, is something else again. It is the invention of unscrupulous demagogues, usually scalawags serving nonresident masters bent on exploiting Southern resources and Southern workers.

Make the South genuinely prosperous, so that there is economic opportunity for every citizen, white and black, and the two races will live on friendly terms. The low income of the South is responsible for the squalid housing, the inadequate diet, the disease and mortality rate of the Negro citizen. The ten million Negro citizens of the South are not a special, separate problem, any more than they are a special separate resource. They are a part of the South, and their economic welfare is a part of the section's welfare. They are entitled to decent housing, decent clothing, good schools, economic opportunity and justice. With every increase in the prosperity of the section, the friction between the races diminishes. Wipe out poverty and the friction becomes netgligible.

Georgia's new constitution will write into her fundamental law the prohibition against the already discarded poll tax. It will place but two qualifications upon the right of all Georgians to vote: that they shall be at least eighteen years old, and that they be literate enough to understand what they are voting on and about.

A New South Is Born

The South is waking up. We like the sweet smell of magnolia blossoms and honeysuckle and gardenia, and the song of the mocking bird, but the New South regards them as pleasures, not opiates. We like the dream of stately manor houses, of heroes, of incorruptible gallantry wooing women of melting beauty, while banjoes strum happy haunting, plaintive melodies from the sonw white cotton fields. They are nice dreams. But the South is waking up and is going to work in a world of reality to achieve her proper destiny.

The rest of the country is slow to realize this new emotional maturity of the South. We are still greatly misunderstood. We cannot expect to be, perhaps. But we are telling you.

13c-1945

mocracy Too Thin To Go 'Round-

Young Ga. Demos "Take A Walk" On Mrs. FDR

The Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia 10-27-45

Too thin to extend its blessings to all citizens alike, Georgia's democracy took flight here Friday at the sight of the ghost of "white Supremacy" when two white youths renounced their allegiance to the State's Young Democrats because that organization had extended an invitation to Georgia Negro youths to share with them in a proposed address by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in Atlanta next December 3 and 4.

The resignations, submitted to the organization in protest and disagreement to the irritable philosophy of Mrs. Roosevelt's advocacy of racial equality, were signed by Earl Mingo, chairman of the organization's membership Committee, and Robert Fellows, its treasurer; which takes the form of a joint letter to Sid Williams, executive director of the state organization.

The statewide meeting at which Mrs. Roosevelt is scheduled to speak, is expected to attract several thousands of white youth. The letter of resignations took exception to the fact that Negro youths are to be invited and that the action was not concurred in by all th e members of the executive committee.

"It is our considered opinion," the resigning pair wrote, "that you have betrayed the confidence that has been placed in you by the Young Democrats of Georgia. We hereby tender our resignations with the Young Democrats.

Continuining, the letter says, "our ideas are not in harmony with the speaker who, from press reports, favor racial social equality and who has been invited to speak to us on December 3 and 4. By a careful check you will find that 98 per cent of the members of the Young Democrats of Georgia feel the same way. *10-27-45*

With two others also threatening to bolt the organization's move in extending an invitation to Negroes, the letter says in addition: "certainly the issuing of the invitations to the colored people to attend this meeting is not in conformity with the principles of the Democratic Party of Georgia, nor with the intent of our forefathers, who founded, fought, and died for this party.

And in conclusion, the letter paid high tribute to the memory of Hoke Smith when it said: "in the early 1900's the great patriot and statesman, Hoke Smith, advocated and had enacted into law the Democratic white primary, which has since been the banner and symbol of white supremacy. This in no way kept any person of any race, creed or color from organizing a separate political party or holding a separate primary."

Hyde Park for burial.

Six months later his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, herself a great woman and a public figure, was invited to return to Georgia by the state's youth section of the Democratic party which her husband led for more than 12 years. Two young men, officials of this organization, thereupon resigned in protest of her scheduled appearance here, in protest of her views on the brotherhood of man, views which conform to this nation's religious pronouncements, constitutional pronouncements, and the democratic principles for which the confreres of these young men spilled their blood on foreign soil. For fear of embarrassing the state, Mrs. Roosevelt withdrew her acceptance of the invitation to return to Georgia. *11-1-45*

Fame is won in divers ways. The names of these young men mean little, but their act will probably go down in history, to the shame of Georgia and its people.

With others in my native state I hang my head.

JOSEPHINE WILKINS.

Atlanta.

Right

Editor Constitution: I see that Gov. Arnall says that Mrs. Roosevelt has the right to entertain her own opinions, and it is a shame for two young gentlemen to oppose her coming, because they disagree with them. *11-1-45*

Gov. Arnall has the right to his opinion. Does he not, however, take the position that everybody has the right to his opinion so long as that opinion agrees with his? In other words, he is entitled to freedom of opinion if it is in accord with Gov. Arnall's.

Such a view is "dynamic."

R. S. FULTON.

Atlanta.

Congratulations

Editor Constitution: I want to congratulate, through your paper, both Mr. Earl Wingo and Mr. Robert N. Fallows for the stand they have taken in the organization of Young Democrats of Georgia and if what remaining officers of this organization are genuine Democrats they will follow suit. Not only 98 per cent of true Democrats of this country are opposed to the speaker invited, but 100 per cent. If the organization of Young Democrats are trying to lead the party into social equality, then we as Democrats, are through with the Democratic party. We have heard as much as we care to hear from "Elner" and feel like Gov. Arnall has gone one step too far in inviting her to be a guest at the executive mansion.

J. T. McDANIEL.

Conyers, Ga.

THE PULSE OF THE PUBLIC

Wise?

The Atlanta Constitution

Editor Constitution: Was Mrs. Roosevelt a bit precipitate in her decision to cancel her speaking engagement at the December meeting of the Young Democrats of Georgia because of the intolerance of two of their officials, or was she wise to do so? Prolonged thought has persuaded me that she was eminently wise and right. The more the bright light of the nation's attention can be focused on the south's ugly contradiction of the Christianity and democracy it professes, the sooner will this contradiction be exposed for the hypocrisy that it is, and thus eclipsed by the aroused mind and conscience of the south's more intelligent citizenry. Thank God that evil contains within itself the seed of its own destruction.

WITHERSPOON DODGE,
Regional Director FEPC.

Atlanta, Ga. *11-1-45*

Hangs Head

Editor Constitution: In April of this year, Franklin Delano Roosevelt passed into history at Warm Springs, among us here in Georgia, his second home. The eyes of the world were thus suddenly focused on this state and a nation stunned kept vigil as his body was moved through Georgia on to

Democracy?

Editor Constitution: After reading in the Saturday Constitution that two young Democrats resigned their offices because colored people were invited to hear Mrs. Roosevelt here on Dec. 3 and 4, it makes me wonder if there is any hope for a democracy in this state. *11-1-45*

These men must not have heard that Negro soldiers just finished fighting in a world war for democracy, liberty and justice. Is the Democratic party of Georgia a separate party from the national Democratic party? It seems to me God has given us our last chance. Why can't we have democracy in the real sense of the word in this state? What do others think?

M. D. EBBERT.

Atlanta.

67

Social Equality Scares Arnall!

Chicago Def.

LOUISVILLE—(ANP)—Georgia's "liberal" Gov. Ellis Arnall on Wednesday emphatically denied a statement carried in the Louisville Times here quoting him as saying, "What the hell difference does it make if you sit down and eat with Negroes, visit them in their homes, and talk to them."

The story was written by Fritz Lord and was carried beneath the heading, "Arnall Asks Equality, What Difference Does it Make if You Eat With Negroes?? He Inquires."

After the Times' presses had been running about an hour, A. Y. Aronson, managing editor of the Times, questioned the story and replated to substitute the heading: "Arnall Urges Rights, Racial Problems Are Only Economic, Georgia's Governor Asserts in Interview."

Clarifies Stand

Governor Arnall charged that he was misquoted in answer to a question propounded by Hortense Young, Negro reporter, who was a candidate for the Louisville Board of Education in the last election and polled a large vote. She interrupted the governor while he was answering another question, and when he had finished that answer he said to her: "What difference would it make to you if white people sat down at a table with you and there was nothing to eat?"

Under the heading "Governor Arnall Restates Position Clarifying His Interview with Press," the Wednesday edition of the Louisville Times carried the following story:

Chicago, Ill.

"Clarifying his position on the question of equal opportunities for Negroes in the south, Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia said today the question involved economic equality, not social equality.

"Referring to yesterday's interview in the Times in which the rights for Negroes were discussed, Governor Arnall said he intended to say, 'What the hell difference does it make to them, if you sit down and eat with Negroes, visit with them in their homes, talk with them. It just means they have something to eat, a home, enough education to carry on a conversation—in other words, economic equality.' 7-7-45

Cites Negro Advances

"The governor again insisted that the 'so-called racial problem' was one of economics. 'Give the Negroes equal opportunities to earn a decent living,' he said, 'and you have no problem.'

"Pointing to his own state, Arnall said he was proud of results of his program for the betterment of the Negroes there, comprising one-third of Georgia's population.

"'If Negroes do not prosper,' Arnall said, 'then the rest of my people will not prosper. In the short time since the days of slavery, Negroes have advanced farther than any other race in the world'."

The governor also asked the Associated Press to carry the following statement from him on its wires Wednesday, which it did:

Opposes FEPC

"The so-called racial problem is largely an economic problem. It is not social or political, although there are some who would make it appear to be so. We in the south do not believe in social equality with the Negro.

"We believe the Negro is entitled to justice, fair treatment, to education, health service and benefits of government. We believe that every segment of our population, including the Negro, should have economic opportunity. With a third of the people of Georgia of a minority race, it is important that all our people share in the opportunity for work in the postwar world. But we oppose the FEPC as unworkable and as an irritant to harmonious racial relations.

"We in the south by heritage and by tradition believe that segregation is conducive to the welfare of both the white and colored races. Today in my state the Negro is entitled to vote in the general election. He does not vote in the white Democratic primary. We believe that the Democratic primary is properly regulated by the Democratic convention and the Democratic executive committee as a voluntary agency operating under the exclusive rules of the party. Test suits are now pending in the federal courts in our state to determine these issues.

Social Equality 'Absurd'

"In the south the white and colored races have lived together peaceably and harmoniously, respecting the traditions, heritages and concepts of the south. We believe the Negro is entitled to fair treatment and is entitled to his constitutional rights. But we long ago determined that social equality, interracial meals and dinners, eating with Negroes, interracial marriages and such suggestions are absurd and are injurious to both races.

"The answer to the race issue is the economic well-being of all our people. Proper attitude, tolerance and education. The solution to racial relations, like the solution to the problem of recurring war, must be found in the hearts of men. Any statement or expression attributed to me at variance with the views which I maintain and hold about racial relations and the views set out in this statement is in error."

Georgia

ARNALL AND THE RACE PROBLEM

Louisville Courier-Journal

Georgia's Governor Arnall, in an article in the issue of Collier's magazine which appeared today, takes a refreshingly sane view of the south's negro problem.

What he has to say is a welcome contrast to the rabble-rousing views expressed out of the dark depths of prejudice by Governor Arnall's predecessor, Eugene Talmadge, whose statements embarrassed the south on more than one occasion and did harm instead of good.

Lakeland Ledger

Governor Arnall sees the race question in the south as an economic one, not social, a view held by all southerners who have given the question serious and unprejudiced study.

7-20-45

"Pay the negro good wages for his work," says the governor of Georgia, "give him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn, work and earn, give him his constitutional rights and you have solved this distorted so-called race problem. Only the demagogue tries to make political capital of social equality, of racial intermarriage."

Such carefully measured words from the governor of Georgia come at an appropriate time. He expresses himself neither as a hater of negroes nor as a New York communist gone so far overboard as to embarrass even the level-headed southern negroes who know the full import of the problem.

Governor Arnall says that the south's low income is responsible for squalid housing, inadequate diet, the disease and high mortality rate of negro citizens. Every fair-minded southerner will recognize the soundness of that view. Average American annual income at the time of Pearl Harbor was $604. In the south it was only $314, and the big difference has been reflected by the plight of the southern negro, whose average income is of course considerably below the average for whites.

7-20-45

As the Georgia governor expresses himself with such commanding sanity regarding the race problem, deplores "lazy government" in the south, hails Georgia's abolition of the poll tax, rejoices over the success of the long fight for fairer freight rates, and talks of a new era of industrial development for the south, he talks like a man who's on his way somewhere and pretty sure of his direction.

Poverty Cause of South's Race Problem:

Governor Arnall Hits Southern Race Bigots

The People's Voice
N.Y.N.Y. 7-28-45

All of the South's current ills are a direct result of poverty, the race problem included, Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia a representative of the new South, charges in a signed article in the July 20 issue of Collier's in which he denounces lazy southern government, the poll tax, and po-litical demagogues who arouse racial hatreds. In forecasting that the South is soon to take her place in the industrial world and "achieve her proper destiny," Governor Arnall declares that any plan to cure the South of its ills must, as "its first order of business," bring about a higher average income for both whites and Negroes.



GOV. ALLIS ARNALL

"The South has suffered with inferiority," Governor Arnall says. "The average American annual income at the time of Pearl Harbor was $604. In the South it was $314. The average Negro income was considerably lower. No plan to cure the South of its ills will succeed which does not make that differential its first order of business.

PROBLEM NOT SOCIAL

"The so-called race question is an economic one, not social. Pay the Negro good wages for his work, give him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn, work and earn, give him his constitutional rights and you have solved this distorted so-called race problem. Only the demagogue tries to make political capital of social equality, of racial intermarriage."

7-28-45

Governor Arnall predicts that once the South becomes "genuinely prosperous, so that there is economic opportunity for every citizen, white and black, the two races will live on friendly terms." He then charges that the South's low income is responsible for squalid housing, inadequate diet, the disease and high mortality rate of the Negro citizen.

The Georgia governor calls ex-Governor Eugene Talmadge, whom he defeated at the polls, a "dictator" and "more than anything else a rabble rouser," and declares that "the South has at times given the rest of the country reason to think of some of her governors as clowns and of some of her legislatures as dominated by charlatans and scalawags." He predicts that Georgia's forthcoming new constitution will prohibit "the already discarded poll tax."

"It isn't good to hear the screams against abolishing the poll tax," he says, "coming from the politicians who are afraid that the men overseas fighting for their right to scream may vote them out of sinecures."

White Georgian Seeks PV's Advice on "Son"

[Editor's Note: This story is best told in the following letters between PV and its Savannah, Ga., correspondent.]

SAVANNAH, Ga.—"Dear Editor: For weeks now I've been reading your paper and each one is more interesting than the one before. I have a young boy working for me who was born and raised here, and last year we gave him a vacation with pay and he went to New York City. He left here saying that if he found the city ok, he would stay a year or two, providing he found a job.

"Well, it so happened that he did and stayed for four months. Then he came home and told us that New York was ok, but that he couldn't make good friends. Since his return home he only attends church and church affairs.

"He said that in New York you must belong to a gang to get anywhere and you must fight some one all the time to let the fellows know that you are not a sissy.

"Now, please get us straight. I am 45 years old and my husband is three years my senior. What we are trying to do is to get him back in New York City to finish school and advance himself for something better.

"Today your paper for this week was sent to my house. (My maid gets them for me, all the Negro papers.) After reading your story on the 152nd st clashes, I can see Charles's reason for wanting to stay here. He is 18 years old and a very nice-mannered boy.

"My husband and I raised him since he was born. His mother died at child birth and we feel as though he is our own. My husband and I are both white and Georgia-born, but when it comes to discrimination toward colored people, we are above that. My house is always filled with colored people and they love me and we really love them a damned plenty.

"I am asking of you a favor. Please print me your answer in next week's paper and let Charles have your views on things in New York.

"Many thanks.

"Mr. and Mrs. DeLouch."

NEW YORK—Dear Mrs. DeLouch: We admire your attitude toward Charles and your progressive ideas in general, and we would like to help you in some way. In the first place, New York is not all gang-ridden. Charles probably lived in one of the neighborhoods which we are striving to improve. There are plenty of decent sections in this city in which he could live. And if Charles will come back we shall do our best to find him a dwelling place in a good location.

By all means, we urge the lad to return to New York or to some northern city in order to continue his education and carve out for himself a good future. If he is a strong-willed boy, and we believe he is, he will let nothing daunt him in his desire to be a good, intelligent citizen.

New York provides opportunities better than those of most cities. Here he can participate in many cultural activities without cost to him, or with very little. There are fine swimming pools, music centers, art centers, schools, play centers, conducted by the city or by social authorities interested in the young.

Anything at all that Charles wishes to study, he can find in New York—without discrimination. And opportunities for part-time jobs for young folks are excellent. If your protege decides to return, we advise him to come with the determination to complete his education. After he finishes high-school here, there are colleges operated by the city and state, in which he can be trained with very little expense to him.

Let us know your decision. And, if Charles wants to come back, we shall get busy trying to locate him in a good community, and we shall be pleased to have him seek our advice during his career.

Yours truly,
The Editors.

FRIENDLINESS A LA SOUTH

Evidences of the friendly (?) feeling which the South has for its Negro citizens are recurring with a frequency and poignancy, that is far from comforting. We are being told almost daily that the South is serious about its belief that "a majority of the citizens of this section of the country know better and have always known better how to handle the race problem than the crackbrained radicals in the North." Crackbrained radicals in the North or anywhere else do not know how to handle any problem but we do not agree that proponents of the FEPC, the NAACP and other liberals "on race matters" are cracked brained radicals. The South's attitude on race matters derives partly from two factors: one, it is unwilling to admit that it is wrong about most aspects or issues of the problem; and another, it is determined to be paternalistic, to do for Negroes rather than to do with them things that need to be done. As long as it refuses to admit the injustice of its general position, it fails to see the propriety of conferring with Negroes about matters of concern to the race.

A train pulled into Louisville several days ago from which alighted 50 soldiers. They rushed over to the lunch room for they were hungry. When they reached the door of the lunch room the three Negro soldiers were stopped and informed they couldn't eat there, but could go around to the kitchen. The conversation attracted a crowd that heard the Negro soldiers deliver this choice bit of satire: "The United States government has been able to train us in the ways of war, it has sent us onto beaches at Casa Blanca, at Normandy, at Sicily and Italy, and even through the Siegfried Wall and across the Rhine, but it is unable to get us into that dining room to get something to eat." These men got on the train and went off without eating.

Automobile drivers must renew their licenses before June 30 in each year. A validating machine is taken around the state to facilitate issuing licenses. Negro applicants are made to take off their hats. In Atlanta a Negro man was told to take off his hat. Instead of taking his hat off, he got out of the line and started to leave. Before he could get out of the place, he was set upon and brutally beaten. One of the heroes, a state patrolman, with a billet, a pistol and a belt of bullets around his waist said to a white lady, "mind your own business lady." These are just two of the types of many daily experiences that make life a real trial for Negroes. Such things, unpleasant though they are to relate, furnish the reason why we can not accept the protestations of affection of our friends (?) in the South.

The Challenge Is Clear

All well-thinking Georgians will regret the action of two members of the Young Democratic Executive Committee which resulted in Mrs. Roosevelt's decision to cancel her trip to Atlanta for the scheduled address in December. Of course we all would like to hear this great American. But the cause for the most regret and concern is that we have in our state, even if it's only two persons who would show such discourtesy to the widow of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was a true friend and benefactor to Georgia.

It is a world known fact that Georgia is the second home of the late President Roosevelt. It was in Georgia that he regained his health and made some of the most important decisions affecting world events and trends. It was here that he gave up the ghost and died at his famous resort in Warm Springs. He made Warm Springs the center of the world; here some of the most important personages of all time from all over the continent gathered.

The Warm Springs Foundation is known around the world. Here much fine work is done in the line of human health and rehabilitation. No evaluation can be placed upon the contribution Mr. Roosevelt made to Georgia.

Georgia is rich and prolific in noble history and tradition. The climate is a veritable gold mine for any institution or corporation. Its scenery and rare topographical interests have long ago become classics. She cries to the skies for a chance.

The telegram of Governor Ellis Arnall to Mrs. Roosevelt expresses the sentiments of all well thinking Georgians. They earnestly deplore the incident.

The action of thse two men, who no doubt have no substantial backing in the thing that concerns us, represents a spirit that is in open conflict with the true spirit of America and we believe it should be openly challenged before it gets stronger.

The challenge is clear to Negroes. We must hurry and get sufficient political strength to merge with the liberal white people and simply out-vote this reactionary, undemocratic and un-American element.

Racial Prejudice

Atlanta Constitution Ga.

Editor, Constitution: Mr. Charles H. Emmons, of Conyers, is as ignorant of good literature as he is of the fact that Jew-baiting and racial prejudice is definitely on the way out. Imagine the dynamic Voltaire making such a wishy-washy statement as "I may not agree with all you have to say, but I want you to have the right to say it"! I suggest the gentleman look up the quotation and ponder on the fact that Jewish and Negro boys are defending to the death his right to stay at home and circulate abusive literature about them. (I am neither Jewish nor Negro nor Yankee!)

FRANCES DUDLEY.

Decatur, Ga.

Stronger

Atlanta Constitution

Editor, Constitution: Answering the letter from a former Georgia man now living in New York criticizing Sen. George for his recent votes in congress, and for his refusal to string along with the Wallace-Hillman crowd, it is very noticeable how indignant the New York and Washington P. A. C. radicals are with Sen. George and very likely with Sen. Russell as well.

Maybe it is because our southern senators represent the views of their own Georgia people instead of the Hillman-Wallace radicals. Let these New York radicals rave and let their southern agents like Mark Etheridge, Prof. Frank Graham and Lillian Smith scream to high heaven. Their views in trying to start a class struggle in the south, abolish all separation of the races and other radical and foreign ideas, are not the views of the plain Georgia people.

As long as these P. A. C. radicals who work under the direction of Sidney Hillman continue to attack our southern members of congress, it will only serve to make them stronger with their own southern people.

A. J. ELLERBEE.

Milledgeville, Ga.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172

JUN 21 1945

CALLS ATLA RADICAL

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Atlanta, Ga., was described today by Senator Bilbo (D.-Miss.) as "the hotbed of Southern Negro intelligentsia, communists, pinks reds, and other offbrands of American citizenship." His remarks were made in a letter to a group of Georgians who had petitioned his support of legislation to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Bilbo's reply, which was printed in today's Congressional Record, was addressed to the Rev. William Holmes Borders, Dr. M. Ashby Jones and Armand May, all of Atlanta. The Senator also commented:

"I note you state that your petition was circulated for a period of only four days, but it is strange and mystifying that you did not give the address of any petitioner; so it is natural to assume that the great majority of these petitioners, representing Negroes, quislings of the white race and other racial minorities, hail from Atlanta.

"The intelligentsia of the Negro race believes that through the FEPC they will hasten the day of destroying the color line and bring about social equality between the white man and the black man.

"I will leave nothing undone this side of heaven or hell to defeat this damnable legislative scheme."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

JUN 27 1945

Negroes Need Job Equality —Gov. Arnall

Louisville, Ky., June 27 (AP)—Gov. Arnall of Georgia says economic equality is much more important to the Negro than social equality and is a right which should not be denied him.

"What the hell difference does it make if you sit down and eat with Negroes, visit with them in their homes, talk with them," he asked at a City Hall press conference yesterday.

"That just means that they have something to eat, that they have a home, that they have had enough education to carry on a conversation.

"The important thing for the Negro is not social equality but economic equality—the right to work and earn a decent living so that he will have enough to eat, a good home and a good education."

The discussion was touched off when a Negro reporter asked Arnall what opportunities there were for Negroes in his State.

While emphasizing that he did not favor "'breaking down any of the customs set up in the South," Arnall said he believed that equal economic opportunities for the Negro in Georgia would be necessary to assure the well-being of the State as a whole.

The Governor declared it his policy that all Negroes have equal opportunity for education, income and the right to vote. He added, however, that attaining complete equality would be a slow process.

Segregation of Races Upheld By Ellis Arnall

Courier Journal

Georgia's Governor Ellis Arnall yesterday issued a prepared statement as an aftermath of a press conference in which he said his views on the Negro question apparently had been misunderstood.

His statement reiterated his contention that he does not believe in social equality and added further that he opposes the Fair Employment Practice Committee as unworkable and an irritant to good race relations.

His statement in full follows:

"The so-called racial problem is largely an economic problem. It is not social or political, although there are some who would make it appear to be so. We in the South do not believe in social equality with the Negro. We believe the Negro is entitled to justice, fair treatment, to education, health service and benefits of government. We believe that every segment of our population, including the Negro, should have economic opportunity.

F.E.P.C. 'Unworkable.'

"With a third of the people of Georgia of a minority race, it is important that all our people share in the opportunity for work in the postwar period. But we oppose the F.E.P.C. as unworkable and as an irritant to harmonious racial relations. We in the South by heritage and by tradition believe that segregation is conducive to the welfare of both the white and colored races.

"Today in my State the Negro is entitled to vote in the general election. He does not vote in the white Democratic primary. We believe that the Democratic primary is properly regulated by the Democratic Convention and the Democratic Executive Committee as a voluntary agency operating under the exclusive rules of the party. Test suits are now pending in the Federal Courts in our state to determine these issues.

Solution to War Is Same

"In the South the white and colored races have lived together peaceably and harmoniously, respecting the traditions, heritages and concepts of the South. We believe the Negro is entitled to fair treatment and is entitled to his constitutional rights. But we long ago determined that social equality, interracial meals and dinners, eating with Negroes, interracial marriage and such suggestions are absurd and are injurious to both races.

"The answer to the race issues is the economic well-being of all our people. The proper attitude toward our fellow men, toward those of minority race, comes from understanding, tolerance and education. The solution to racial relations, like the solution to the problem of recurring war, must be found in the hearts of men. Any statement or expression attributed to me at variance with the views which I maintain and hold about racial relations and the views set out in this statement is in error."

Georgia Governor States South Against Negro Social Equality

Washington Post

Louisville, Ky., June 27 (AP).—Gov. Ellie Arnall of Georgia today issued a prepared statement in which he said "we of the South do not believe in social equality with the Negro."

He also said "we oppose the FEPC (the Government's Fair Employment Practice Committee) as unworkable and as an irritant to harmonious racial relations. We in the South by heritage and by tradition believe that segregation is conducive to the welfare of both the white and colored races."

The Governor said he issued today's statement because remarks he made yesterday in answer to Negro reporters' questions at a press conference apparently had been misunderstood.

"What the hell difference does it make if you sit down and eat with Negroes, visit with them in their homes, talk with them," he asked at a city hall press conference yesterday.

"That just means that they have something to eat, that they have a home, that they have had enough education to carry on a conversation.

"The important thing for the Negro is not social equality but economic equality—the right to work and earn a decent living so that he will have enough to eat, a good home and a good education."

The 38-year-old Governor, who has received wide publicity for his work in abolishing the poll tax as a requisite for voting and allowing 18 year olds to vote in Georgia, declared it his policy that all Negroes have equal opportunity for education, income and the right to vote. He added, however, that attaining complete equality would be a slow process.

Facts and Fancies

Philadelphia Tribune

BY EUSTACE GAY

SOUTHERN "LIBERALS"

What would-be Southern liberals need more than anything else is pity. I am thinking now of Senator Pepper of Florida, Senator Hill of Alabama, and Governor Arnall of Georgia. These three men are popularly acknowledged to be "liberals", until a black man hoves in sight. Then they shed their cloaks of liberality with the speed and dispatch of the most rabid Ku Kluxer. Black America is just a boogey to the Southern politician.



7-7-45

Arnall, Georgia's "liberal" Governor, and mentioned some months ago for a place in President Truman's Cabinet, since filled by Tom Clark of Texas, took unusual pains last week to let America know where he stood on the Negro question. He had said something, which he thought might be misinterpreted, and because of which he issued a written statement for the record.

The Southern white man and Negroes are in the same boat, in that they can not be consistent on the so-called race problem. For instance, the "liberal" Arnall, in his written statement, says definitely that he favors "economic equality" for the Negro...."the right to work and earn a decent living, so that he will have enough to eat, a good home and a good education." That's what most Negroes want, too.

If he had stopped there, he would have done well, but he didn't. The Negro's "right to work" must be circumscribed, to conform to a pattern of segregation, which would prevent Negroes and whites from working together. That, the Governor says, would be "social equality" and "we of the South do not believe in social equality with the Negro."

The Governor's desire to grant the "right to work" free from what he terms "social equality" would mean that Negroes would be barred from various types of public and quasi-public offices, salaries for which are paid out of tax funds, levied alike on black and white without discrimination.

The Negro in Georgia should have the right to work, provided that they are content to remain for ever on a substandard plane; that they do not aspire to use their "good education"... which the Governor also favors in his statement ... as a clerk in the City Hall in Georgia's capital, or as a stenographer or typist in one of Georgia's many State bureaus.

Let us see what Georgia's "liberal" Governor considers social equality to be. From his statement, it means sitting down and eating with Negroes and visiting them in their homes. To Americans, and to others not inhibited by the South's "heritage and tradition", this attitude on the part of a "liberal" is pathetic, tragic and amazing and would be amusing, were the consequences not so serious.

The "liberal" Governor of Georgia, who told the American people a few days ago that it made him "heartsick" to discover that two colored boys on an Atlanta prison farm had been kept in chains by the superintendent of the farm, favors the "right to work", but opposes measures for guaranteeing that right, referring to the proposed FEPC as "unworkable and an irritant to harmonious racial relations."

"Sure you ought to have the right to work", the "liberal" Arnall says, "but not here, nor there, nor yonder. You see, white people work here, and there, and yonder; and for you to work with them would be social equality and we of the South do not believe in social equality with the Negro."

All of which means that Negroes in Georgia, outside of clergymen, teachers, professional men, social workers and business men and women.....all of whom put together are not ten per cent of the Negro population of Georgia.. must be barred, either from working at all or, if they work, must be for ever "hewers of wood and drawers of water", unable to make enough to secure either the good home or the good education which the "liberal" Governor wants them to have; or when they do, by grit and determination, get a good education, in or out of Georgia, be consigned to work in a society in which almost everything worthwhile is labeled "for whites only."

Thus the "liberal" Arnall, widely publicized as one of Georgia's most progressive Governors, "blows hot and cold" on the so-called race problem; runs with the "liberal" hare and hunts with the "reactionary" hounds; attempts to be "all things to all men"; wants to be recognized outside of Georgia as a man of vision and progressive thought, and in Georgia as a man who supports 100 per cent the outmoded pattern of segregation, based on the traditions of the descendants of the English criminals, who colonized Georgia.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
June 28, 1945

Arnall Rejects Social Equality With Negro

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27 (AP) Georgia's Gov. Ellis Arnall today issued a prepared statement saying "we of the South do not believe in social equality with the Negro" and "we in the South by heritage and by tradition believe that segregation is conducive to the welfare of both the white and colored race."

He said he was issuing the prepared statement of his views on the racial question because remarks he made yesterday at a press conference here had been misunderstood. These remarks were made in reply to questions by three Negro newsmen at a city hall press conference arranged by Mayor Wilson Wyatt of Louisville.

Governor Arnall said today that quotations from his remarks might be interpreted to mean that he advocated racial equality on a social plane whereas he intended to say that he favored economic equality alone.

"What I intended to say," the governor explained today, "was that it makes no real difference to the Negro if you eat with him, visit him in his home and converse with him. What does make a difference to him, or should, is that he has an equal right to work, to eat well, live well and get a good education."

In his prepared statement today the governor said:

"The so-called racial problem is largely an economic problem. It is not social nor political, although there are some who would make it appear to be so. We in the South do not believe in social equality with the Negro.

"We believe the Negro is entitled to justice, fair treatment, to education, health service and benefits of government. We believe that every segment of our population, including the Negro, should have economic opportunity.

"With a third of the people of Georgia of a minority race, it is important that all our people share in the opportuniy for work in the postwar period. But we oppose the FEPC as unworkable and as an irritant to harmonious racial relations. We in the South by heritage and by tradition believe that segregation is conducive to the welfare of both the white and colored races."

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal

NEGRO SOCIAL STATUS NOT MAJOR PROBLEM

Arnall Says Economic Equality More Important

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—(AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia said here Tuesday economic equality for the negro is a right which should not be denied him and is much more important to him than social equality.

"What the hell difference does it make if you sit down and eat with negroes, visit with them in their homes, talk with them?" he asked. "That just means that they have something to eat, that they have a home, that they have had enough education to carry on a conversation.

"The important thing for the negro is not social equality but economic equality—the right to work and earn a decent living so that he will have enough to eat, a good home and a good education."

The Governor insisted he did not favor "breaking down any of the customs of the South," but did believe that equal economic opportunities for the negro in Georgia would be necessary to assure the well-being of the state as a whole.

67-1945

Georgia

"NO ROOM FOR THEM IN CONYERS"

Race Relation Week is being observed. It is so appropriate that the Atlanta Constitution clipped and commented as follows from the Conyers (Ga.) News:

"The Conyers News, in a front-page editorial, this week takes a courageous and commendable stand against an organization which, calling Conyers its headquarters, has been mailing anti-Jewish and anti-Negro literature out over the state.

"'The city of Conyers has no room for such an orgmization,' declares the News, 'and the reputable citizens of this city are highly indignant over such an organization calling Conyers its headquarters. There are many crack-pot organizations forming all over the country these times but sober men and women fight shy of them. We are fighting a war to insure tolerance in all things. This does not mean equality among races but it does mean that each race shall be allowed to exist in its own way and be protected by the laws of this democratic nation. There is no room in the new world which we are fighting to establish for crack-pot organizations and certainly the citizens of this fine city do not desire unfavorable publicity due to any organization of such character establishing headquarters here. If this organization is trying to promote disunity among the people of this nation they should move their headquarters elsewhere. There is no room for them in Conyers.'

"This is a sentiment which will be echoed throughout Georgia and the nation. The News is to be congratulated for its vigilance and fearlessness in the matter."

SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS
Circ. D. 40,666 - S. 42,018

JUN 10 1945

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

Charles H. Kelley of Lagrange, Veteran Teacher, Honored by Representative Citizens of Both Race Groups. Fourteen-Teacher School Named for Him. The Commonsense Leadership of B. A. Lancaster, a Native Georgia White Man, Demonstrates Worthwhile Realistic Racial Co-operation Needed in Georgia.

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

Citizens of Lagrange, in Troup county, recently honored themselves by paying high tribute to Charles H. Kelley, the oldest city employe, in point of service, in that flourishing city. Over 100 citizens — white and black—met at the beautiful auditorium of the thoroughly modern brick school building and paid generous and deserving tribute to this veteran, pioneering teacher who has given his life for the youth of Georgia. His example of high moral courage, faithfulness and loyalty to the great job of teaching and inspiring the youth is unsurpassed. To live for forty-two years in one place and maintain the confidence, love and affection of thinking men and women is no little accomplishment. But to conduct himself on the job so as to challenge the increasing financial and moral support of his ideals and objectives represents the highest possible achievement in life. Charles Kelley's life is worthy of much praise and emulation.

The Influence of One Colored Man

Charles Kelley, a native of Gwinnett county, came fresh from Morehouse College, in 1903, to begin teaching in a two-room school. His life and the life of his unusually fine wife, through the years, so impressed the people that no movement for civic betterment and community improvement is ever attempted without the endorsement of this self-sacrificing, pioneering, educational statesman. Today Lagrange has a total of 67 colored teachers in its system. There were 35 graduates in the senior high school class of 1945. Supt. B. A. Lancaster of the Lagrange School System in presenting the purse of over $300 to Principal Kelley and his wife said: "Charles Kelley is considered one of the best citizens in Lagrange. His contribution to the betterment of Lagrange has been outstanding. It is in appreciation of him and his work that the city authorities unanimously voted to name this school in his honor." Hatten Lovejoy, prominent attorney said, "Kelley has earned the title of 'Good Citizen.' This is as fine a title and tribute that can be paid a representative of any race." Mayor R. S. O'Neal and C. W. Coleman, president of the board of education, said, "We have met to honor a man who has done his job well. His life represents the principles of goodness, intelligence and courage which the best in education attempts to inculcate." The testimonial of the leaders of the two groups simply vocalized the feelings and heart throbs of men and women who have come to know this man as a guiding and stimulating influence in their lives. The children: Dr. Charles Kelley, Jr., a specialist in radiology at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; William Kelley, assistant with the Social Security Administration in New York city; Forrest Kelley in the armed forces; Juanita Kelley Graham; all attest to the character and attainment of this God fearing man and woman.

A Georgia White Man At Work

One concrete, practical, stimulating example is worth thousands of unproved and unworkable theories. B. A. Lancaster, a native Georgian, graduate of Mercer University, formerly superintendent of Vidalia's public schools in Toombs county has been largely responsible for this timely common sense recognition of the contribution of colored people. Working with Charles Kelley, C. E. Warner, principal of the senior high school, and other colored and white leaders in Lagrange, he convinced his community that education should be made available for every human being. During his eight years in that city four grammar schools have been built —two for colored and two for white. The two colored schools cost approximately $100,000.

While at Vidalia Superintendent Lancaster led the movement that honored J. D. Dickerson who at that time had served Vidalia for 30 years, as the efficient head of the colored school system. Under Superintendent Lancaster's uncommon, forward looking leadership, the white people gave a public testimonial, and presented Dickerson with a gold medal as evidence of what sensible people think of a public servant who has given his life to the cause of a realistic and workable program of education and human understanding. The money for the purchase of this gold medal, which Dickerson proudly exhibits on his watch chain every day, came from voluntary contributions of leading white men and women, at the suggestion and personal solicitation of this progressive white Georgia leader. The educational authorities inspired by this same human approach of their own leader, were challenged and encouraged to forge ahead and build and equip for colored people one of the finest plants in the whole South. This high school, renamed in Dickerson's honor, now serving fourteen Middle Georgia counties, named Dickerson Training School by an appreciative community, could not and certainly would not have been built, without the far-visioned, sensible "getting together" of minds in the two race groups.

Superintendent Lancaster learned a great lesson in Vidalia. In stimulating this human understanding, appreciation and recognition of a great and good man's services to the community, he has provided a great understandable object lesson to every other community in Georgia and the South.

Education for all of the people of every community, is the best possible investment for any community. Charles H. Kelley and the forward-looking and generous acting, white and black people, of Lagrange point the way to a better day in Georgia and the Southland.

A Look Ahead

Invitations have come to me during the past six weeks to speak at a dozen different points in Georgia. Most of these engagements have been at graduating exercises of high schools. There is evidence everywhere of increasing interest in education. Negroes are determined to give their children a practical, usable education. They seem to have come to the conclusion that education offers the only way out from many of their economic, civic and social handicaps. They realize that outside agencies may help, but in the last analysis the initial, basic and fundamental steps must be made by each local community, where the service is needed. In practically every community colored people are exhibiting their interest by school improvement and by making available scholarship aid for their children. At the small city of Jesup over $1,000 was given by parents and friends of the graduating class for advanced study. At Vidalia colored people reported $2,400 raised for the addition of a department of business and commerce. Everywhere principals, teachers and parents talk of plans for school expansion and improvement.

Another noticeable and commendable fact is the growing interest of white people, in the education and welfare of colored folk. White men and women are not only anxious, proud and willing guests, at colored school exercises, but they have learned to remain patiently until the programs end.

At one commencement exercise where crowds filled every niche and corner of the building and overflowed to the outside, a white man, who had not been able to gain entrance, met me at the door after the program for a handshake. He also insisted on presenting me a small memento as evidence of his appreciation of my speech. In talking later with the father of one of the graduates he said that this same man stood near him in the crowd outside of the window when I said: "It is not a question of color, but one of character, ability and common sense. If a man can educate himself to do some worthwhile and necessary public service better than anyone else, he will find a way to the top. Black people should make their color a badge of distinction and honor. We should prove to the world that the place we occupy is the best place in all the world. We should demonstrate, that black men and women are more courteous and can do the job, whatever it may be, more efficiently, than anyone else." The colored man said that the enthusiastic comment from this white man was, "He has lots of sense. There is no power on earth able to keep that man from going forward."

We are beginning to think and plan together in Georgia as sensible men and women should. Wishful thinking will do no good. Realistic sensible education and human understanding will help. We must begin the educational process ourselves. Education like charity must begin at home. Education of all of the people—black and white—is our biggest and most far-reaching opportunity. This is a job that cannot be put off!

Georgia Whites Not Convinced Negroes Want All Their Rights

Pitts burgh Courier Pa.

1-27-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III, Special Correspondent

ATLANTA—In practice, Georgia has a "place" for Negroes and although groups are fighting to improve the conditions of Negroes in that "place," I found no indication that there is any serious consideration of the Negro as a first-class citizen politically, educationally or economically. Politically, the State Legislature is seriously considering the separation of the primary from the State statutes and has already done so in the State Constitution; this despite the fact that such a step would lead to corrupt practices and the end of any pretense at good government. It is my opinion that the fact that Negroes are dying on many fronts to protect a free government has had no effect on white politicians of the State whose biased minds predicate but one dictum: "Deny the Negro the ballot at any cost."



Mr. Young

A letter from the Attorney General of the State to a group of Negro citizens who were pleading for the prosecution of officials who denied them the ballot, was a masterpiece of hedging and deception based on a far-fetched interpretation of what constituted "wilful" violation.

Educationally, the matter of equalization of teachers' salaries has not even been considered, according to the State Director of Education, notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has interpreted at least the spirit of the law in respect to such salaries.

'Wait Outside With Porter'

1-27-45 Pgh. Courier

Her State schools of higher learning for Negroes do not even approach the standards of such schools for Negroes as found in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama.

Economically, the picture is much brighter, but certainly not because of the example set by city, county and State administrations. Rather, it is in spite of them. At the State Capitol Negroes are hired as porters or in some such menial capacity. (I recall that the receptionist in the Governor's office asked me to "wait outside with the porter.") Nowhere in the entire personnel of the State administration have Negroes been hired in executive or similar positions.

In Columbus, Mr. Morton pointed out that the city hired Negroes in the Public Works Division as workers in garbage collection and disposal, sewage and such occupations.

In Atlanta, Mayor Hartsfield did not anticipate the hiring of Negro police or firemen.

What economic progress the Negro has made in Georgia can be attributed first, to the efforts of Federal agencies in the State and second, to an improvement in the thinking of employers and white workers which has been greatly influenced by a liberal press and a group of influential colored and white citizens.

United Front Needed

Pgh. Courier 1-27-45

What returning Negro veterans will think of their State of Georgia rests in the hands of her officials and their willingness to listen to those groups which have farsightedly advocated many reforms for the Negro. So far, these officials have not given much, if any, grounds.

It is my guess that they won't until they are forced to do so by a compelling, courageous and unyielding mass of Negroes and whites presenting a united and determined front of public opinion. Before this can happen there must be a change in the temper of Negro leadership.

It is not meant that they should preach and practice violence, but they should leave no doubt in the minds of the white people of Georgia that the surest way to avoid violence is to have tangible evidence to show to the Negro soldier from Georgia as proof of his State's intentions to guarantee him those freedoms for which he so nobly fought and died.

Masses Haven't Been Sold

Pgh. Courier

Negro leadership in Georgia is of a different temper than that found in South Carolina. Here, Negroes have failed to carry their program to the masses of Negroes, but have chosen to use birdshot tactics of protest and "test" cases in court.

Consequently, one does not get the impression, when talking with high government officials, that there is a weight of opinion of the masses of Negroes behind whatever proposals for changes that are being advocated by colored and white liberals. 1-27-45

Negroes here, seemingly, have not realized that there are but few ethics in politics and that no decision for the better will amount to much unless it has been forced by the weight of public opinion, be it colored or white. It was Ralph McGill who made an important comment when he said that the Negro had had a "defeatist attitude in the matter of voting."

Notwithstanding all of the deficiencies found in Georgia, an unbiased report shows that in Atlanta a certain class of Negroes has advanced to a state of living that is perhaps far beyond that of the same number of Negroes in any other section of the country. Here there are hundreds of beautiful homes built and owned by Negroes.

There is certainly more low-cost housing in Atlanta for Negroes than in any other city in the country. A Negro bank and daily newspaper stand side by side on Auburn Avenue. Negro drugstores outclass anything seen in Virginia or North Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
Cir. D. 37,926—S. 46,237
JUN 29 1945

Arnall Sets Himself Right

The statement of Ellis Arnall, Esq., Georgia's governor, about economic equality for negroes without social equality for them in the South, published last Thursday, is expression of opinion held by Southerners of good will. In the interview with him printed the preceding Wednesday the report of his opinions was muddled and subject to misinterpretation.

Were vacancies of teachers in white public schools of Atlanta to be filled and applications should come from white and colored teachers, Mr. Arnall would not approve the election of colored teachers to them though they presented evidences of superior qualifications.

Mr. Arnall, The News and Courier is sure, does not hold that economic equality should mean compulsion exercised on the managers of Bibb cotton mills to employ negroes at its spindles and looms along with white women and men.

If negroes of Georgia would build cotton mills and employ negro workers, they have that right, and they have now more capital at command than white people had when they were building cotton mills during the five cents cotton depression of the middle 'nineties.

The white people of the South received assistance of capitalists of the North when they established the textile industry and, as the Southern negroes now have Northern champions who insist upon the equality of the races in ability, they should be able to obtain unlimited millions of dollars from the North to erect and operate factories, bus lines, and so forth.

In South Carolina all business enterprises of negroes should have and do have protection of laws equal to the protection extended to white people.

The notion is spread in the North that Southern white people prey upon the negroes, and of course it is utterly false. In the South are some rascals, thieves and racketeers, we dislike to confess it, but we observe that they, without exception, swindle impartially and without discrimination as to race, color or creed.

Mr. Arnall declares in plain terms his opposition to the FEPC bill, and that is declaration against coercion upon employers, opposed by all Southerners who have no axes to grind at the Washington grindstone.

GOVERNOR ARNALL AND THE NEGRO

Keep your eye on Governor Ellis Arnall, of Georgia.

We have been watching him for sometime ourselves and find the view refreshing. He says so many things that make sound sense.

Nothing he has said, however, in recent months to our way of thinking is more important than his discussion of the race question, report of which is being carried today in an account of an interview obtained from him while he was in Louisville, Ky., for an address at a Jefferson Day dinner.

"Economic equality is much more important to the negro than social equality and is a right which should not be denied him," he declared adding:

"What the hell difference does it make if you sit down and eat with negroes, visit with them in their homes, talk with them. That just means that they have something to eat, that they have a home, that they have had education enough to carry on a conversation. The important thing for the negro is that he have the right to work and earn a decent living, so that he will have enough to eat, a good home and a good education." Emphasizing that he did not favor breaking down any of the customs set up in the South, Arnall said again that the important thing is equal economic opportunity.

So many of the so-called well wishers of the negro have wasted their energies in seeking face for him when what he needed was not position but something to eat and wear, the right to work and earn. We do not favor and do not believe Governor Arnall would favor allowing him the living without the making thereof, just as we do not favor the granting of bread to any man who does not earn it.

Opportunity is what the workman wants and what the negro needs. Surely it ought not to be withheld.

Race Problem Is Economic, Not Social, Arnall Declares

Atlanta Ga. Atlanta Constitution 7-20-45

The race question in the south is an economic problem rather than a social case, according to an article written by Gov. Ellis Arnall in the current issue of Collier's magazine in which he denounced lazy southern government, the poll tax and political demagogues who arouse racial hatreds.

In naming poverty as the number one cause of the south's current ills, Gov. Arnall compared the average American annual income at the time of Pearl Harbor, $604, with the south's average of $314.

Noting that the average Negro's income was even lower, he suggested paying the Negro good wages for his work, giving him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn, work and [illegible], and giving him his constitutional rights.

"Once the south becomes generally prosperous, so that there is economic opportunity for every citizen, white or black," Arnall said, "the two races will live on friendly terms."

The governor termed Eugene Talmadge a "dictator" and " . . . more than anything else, a rabble rouser," and declared that "the south has at times given the rest of the country reason to think of some of her governors as clowns and of some of her legislatures as dominated by charlatans and scalawags."

7-20-45

He reminded his readers that the Georgia legislature took dictatorial powers from the governor, killed the pardon racket, reformed the prison system and gave suffrage to citizens of 18 within the first 24 days of his administration.

"We do not ask for industrial development at the expense of any other section of the country," he concluded, " . . . but with the elimination of unfair and discriminatory freight rates, certain industries will inevitably come to the south—woolens, wood pulp, ceramics, plastics and metallurgy."

"OLD BETSY" SURELY MUST BE SICK

When we picked up today's Savannah Morning News, familiarly known as "Old Betsy" and read the editorial they have on Mr. Arnall and The Race Question, we couldn't believe our eyes. We looked and then looked again to make sure that it was The Morning News, and sure enough it was. This is the first time that we have read one of their editorials where they were half way decent with our Governor, but we have got to hand it to them today, they were decent and their editorial is fine and meets our approval.

We thought so much of it until we are carrying it for the benefit of those that have not seen it. Fine for the Morning News and it may be that they have changed their attitude. The editorial is as follows:

MR. ARNALL AND THE RACE ISSUE

Granting that Governor Arnall was misquoted in an interview by negro reporters in Louisville, Ky., this week and that he did not suggest the idea that he favors social equality between the white and black races, the important thing is to consider the gentleman's so-called "liberalism" on the race issue within the borders of Georgia and outside his state.

Outside Georgia in recent months Mr. Arnall somehow has built up the reputation that he is a "great Southern liberal"; that he favors things for the colored people in the South that most Southerners do not favor—but inside Georgia thoughtful citizens know that this is absurd.

They know that Ellis Arnall is no more "liberal" in his attitude toward the colored people than is the average citizen of Georgia or of the South. For example, most Southerners favor the economic improvement of the negro, most of them are willing to have colored people enjoy their civic rights under the Constitution and most of them are real friends of the negroes . . .

However, most Southern white people also believe in segregation as the proper means of having the two races live together harmoniously and most Southerners believe that the Federal Fair Employment Practices law would do more harm than good in the South.

Ellis Arnall believes these things, too, and has so stated in his public speeches and interviews in the South; and, so the Morning News is willing to give him the benefit of the doubt that he was misquoted in Louisville.

On the other hand we do wish that Mr. Arnall, and other Southerners like him, notably Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, would cease trying to make the people outside the South think they are "Southern liberals" on the race question when as a matter of fact they are simply average Southerners in their views in their own states.

Dawson, Ga. News July 5, 1945

Difficult To Understand

The vast majority of Georgians are scratching their heads in an attempt to fathom what their governor was trying to say at the memorable Louisville, Ky., interview last week when he declared "What the hell difference does it make if you sit down and eat with negroes, visit with them in their homes, talk with them."

The Associated Press, which long has had a reputation for honesty and accuracy, accredited those word to Georgia's chief executive in his Blue Grass State interview. Perhaps equally important to all Georgians was Arnall's contention that it is his policy that "all negroes have equal opportunity for education, income and the right to vote."

Immediately following the publication of the Arnall remarks his Atlanta apologists started shouting that he had been misquoted and went on at great length to the effect Arnall had merely demanded economic equality. Even the Atlanta papers, which seldom refrain from going to any extremes to present their pride and joy in his most favorable light, did not deny that he wants to extend voting rights to all in Georgia.

When the majority of Georgians were rightfully upset over their governor's statements in Louisville, Arnall hurriedly issued a statement to the Associated Press saying he was merely trying to say he believed in economic equality for all races.

"Any statement or expression attributed to me at variance with the views which I maintain and hold about racial relations and the views set out in this statement is in error," the state's chief executive proclaimed.

The destruction of the white primary in Georgia is very much "at variance with the views" which Georgians hold, regardless of what Arnall has to say on the matter.

Georgia Governor Shows Moral Courage

Philadelphia Tribune
Ga.

THIS NEWSPAPER is going to stick its neck out for Georgia's courageous young Governor Ellis Arnall. Any man who holds high political office in the South and writes the type of article which appeared in the July 28 issue of Collier's deserves the Congressional Medal of Honor.

7-28-45

In order to appreciate the high moral courage of Ellis Arnall, it must be remembered that he is a Southern white man whose political position is almost wholely dependent upon the votes of the members of his own race.

He cut into the age-old abscess of southern social and political problems with the skill and daring of a surgeon trying to save the life of his beloved southland.

"The South has lived too much in the past. It's time she rejoined the Union," writes Georgia's Governor.

Governor Arnall believes that there is nothing wrong with the South which may not be righted by improved economic conditions.

We believe that the South would blossom like the rose if its peope would heed the advice of this new type of political leader and force into obscurity the Talmadges Russells, Bilbos, Rankins, et al.

For as Governor Arnall writes: "Men as mentally and spiritually benighted as the meanest illiterate voting for them have won and held office on no other issue than race and religious prejudice."

"The so-called race question is economic, not social. Pay the Negro good wages for his work, give him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn work and earn, give him his Constitutional rights and you have solved this distorted so-called race problem. Only the demagogue tries to make political capital of social equality, of racial intermarriage."

He does not even dodge the matter of voting: "Georgia's new constitution will write into her fundamental law the prohibition against the already discarded poll tax. It will place but two qualifications upon the right to vote: that they shall be at least 18 years old, and that they be literate enough to be able to understand what they are voting about."

7-27-45

It will be interesting to observe whether the majority of the votes of Georgia have reached that stage of enlightenment where they will follow the political leadership of men like Arnall or return to the demagogism of Eugene Talmadge.

Arnall's Plan

PASTOR, OHIO—Journal-Herald

Editor of The Journal-Herald:

Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia, proposes an economic cure for all the South's ills, including the race problem, in a signed article in Collier's — good wages for both whites and Negroes.

8-12-45

"The so-called race question is an economic one, not social," he writes. "Pay the Negro good wages for his work, give him the opportunity to demonstrate his own capacity to learn, work and earn, give him his Constitutional rights and you have solved this distorted so-called race problem."

—R. C. OLIVER

Mrs. Roosevelt Cancels Engagement In Atlanta

Birmingham News
Ala.

ATLANTA, Oct. 31—(AP)—An engagement to address the young Democrats of Georgia at a statewide meeting here Dec. 3 and 4 has been canceled by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to avoid "any embarrassment."

10-31-45

The former First Lady telegraphed her cancellations to Gov. Ellis Arnall in the wake of resignations by two members of the group's executive committee who voiced objections to her racial views.

In resigning from the organization last week Earl Wingo and Robert N. Fellows said Mrs. Roosevelt favored "racial social equality."

The late president's widow telegraphed Arnall:

"Since message from Associated Press about dissension within ranks of young Democrats over my coming to Atlanta was given me I have thought seriously about the engagement and have decided it is much wiser for me to cancel my coming as I do not want to cause any embarrassment. So please accept my thanks for your kindness and my regrets that I cannot keep this engagement."

10-31-45

Arnall's telegraphed reply said in part that it was a source of "regret and embarrassment" that "two members of the young Democrats so far forgot themselves, proprieties and Southern hospitality as to be guilty of discourtesy and disrespect to the widow of our greatest president and to a woman who means so much to America."

HE THINKS AMERICA STINKS

Walterboro, S.C. Press & Standard

LIEUT. F. D. Pendleton, a negro officer now stationed at the Walterboro air base, evidently holds his country in low esteem. Life magazine of July 16, quotes him as declaring that he has lived in the South for 18 years, "and I think the whole set-up stinks." Evidently Lieut. Pendleton prefers the South to any other portion of his country or he would not remain here for 18 years. The Press and Standard suggests his early removal to the Eastern war theater, Japan for instance. He might like it better over there; anyhow America can spare him.

7-19-1943

Mrs. Roosevelt Cancels Engagement In Atlanta

The Birmingham Post

ATLANTA, Oct. 31—(AP)—An engagement to address the young Democrats of Georgia at a statewide meeting here Dec. 3 and 4 has been canceled by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to avoid "any embarrassment."

Birmingham, Ala.

The former First Lady telegraphed her cancellations to Gov. Ellis Arnall in the wake of resignations by two members of the group's executive committee who voiced objections to her racial views.

10-31-45

In resigning from the organization last week Earl Wingo and Robert N. Fellows said Mrs. Roosevelt favored "racial social equality."

The late president's widow telegraphed Arnall:

"Since message from Associated Press about dissension within ranks of young Democrats over my coming to Atlanta was given me I have thought seriously about the engagement and have decided it is much wiser for me to cancel my coming as I do not want to cause any embarrassment. So please accept my thanks for your kindness and my regrets that I cannot keep this engagement."

10-31-45

Arnall's telegraphed reply said in part that it was a source of "regret and embarrassment" that "two members of the young Democrats so far forgot themselves, proprieties and Southern hospitality as to be guilty of discourtesy and disrespect to the widow of our greatest president and to a woman who means so much to America."

Gov. Arnall's Splendid Telegram

Atlanta Constitution

Governor Ellis Arnall has apologized to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for what he called the breach of good manners by two members of the Young Democratic Club who resigned, charging Negroes had been invited to a meeting she was scheduled to address in this city on December 4.

Ga.

This, of course, was not true. Under local custom, a section may be reserved for Negroes. The Young Democrats planned exactly as most other organizations do and set aside such a section. Mrs. Roosevelt was not to speak on any racial subject, a fact which the resigners should have known and could easily have ascertained had they been less anxious to embarrass her.

10-31-45

There was no problem and the whole thing was unfortunate and ridiculous. Governor Arnall sent a magnificent telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt who certainly is one of the nation's great and genuine persons. It is unfortunate that Georgia and the south must suffer from overzealousness when no reason exists for it. Once again the state has been held up to the nation through press and radio in an unfortunate and unworthy light, the entire episode being based on a false premise.

Mrs. Roosevelt Cancels Ga. Talk After Race Squabble

Chicago, Ill. Bulletin 11-10-45

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—The racial resigning and taking exception to a bugaboo and the rumbling primary reported intention to invite Negro troubles among Georgia's Demo- youths to the meeting which was crats brought the state more em- to have been addressed by Mrs. barrassment last week as two of- They accused Williams of beficials of the Young Democrats of traying the confidence of his orGeorgia resigned their posts be- ganization and said jointly "our cause Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was ideas are not in harmony with the invited to address their December speaker, who, from press reports, favors social equality." meeting.

Mrs. Roosevelt later decided not to come to Georgia and Gov. Ellis Arnall expressed "regret and embarrassment" for the state.

Earl Wingo, chairman of the membership committee and Robert N. Fellows, treasurer of the white Young Democrats, had written Sid Williams, executive direc-

tor of the state organization, Governor Arnall. Mrs. Roosevelt's message to the governor said:

"Since message from Associated Press about dissension within ranks of Young Democrats over my coming to Atlanta was given me I have thought seriously about the engagement and have decided it is much wiser for me to cancel my coming as I do not want to cause any embarrassment. So please accept my thanks for your kindness and my regrets that I cannot keep this engagement."

Arnall's telegraphed reply said in part that it was a source of "regret and embarrassment" that "two members of the young Democrats so far forgot themselves, proprieties and Southern hospitality as to be guilty of discourtesy and disrespect to the widow of our greatest president and to a woman who means so much to America."

Their accept my thanks for your kind- selves, proprieties and southern hospitality as to be guilty of discourtesy and disrespect to the widow of our great President and to a woman who means so much to America."

Mrs. Roosevelt replied:

"I regret so much to learn of your decision concerning your visit to Georgia. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was 'my good and personal friend. His memory is dear to the hearts of the happy to escort you to Warm Springs when you can arrange to reach you over telephone without success."

The Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution joined in rapping the "embarrassment" to the state caused by the Young Democratic officials, now resigned from their posts.

It was never confirmed in Negro circles whether the alleged invitations to Negro youth to hear Mrs. Roosevelt ever got out, or whether the embarrassing situation resulted from politics in Talmadge-influenced capitol circles.

5-11-45

Your courage-Georgia. Have tried to political stand come to believe to be

67-1945
NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292
SEP 29 1945

Chicago, Harlem Torn By School Race Strife

Chicago, Sept. 29—Segregation strikes by white students in Chicago's South Side and nearby Gary, Ind., threatened to spread Monday despite conferences of city officials on how to stem the trend.

The number of white students in several elementary and high schools who announced their refusal to attend school with Negroes increased yesterday, and at least two roving bands of white boys armed with ice picks and clubs were broken up by police.

Dr. Homer Cayton, noted Negro sociologist, declared race riots in the nation's second largest city were inevitable, and blamed the "ostrich-like behavior" of public officials.

Kelly Orders Probe

Mayor Kelly, charging that the strikes were being "encouraged from the outside," yesterday ordered an investigation of "un-American groups.

At the Froebel School in Gary, Ind., where the first strike occurred 11 days ago, 1,000 students were absent yesterday, a rise of 150 from the day before. Police Capt. Peter Billick said the new strikers were students in the fifth to eighth grades, strengthening the belief that the walkouts were inspired by adults.

At Englewood High on the South Side, 1,200 white students stayed out compared with 200 on Thursday, and at Morgan Park High, where pupils were dissuaded from striking Thursday, 200 stayed out.

"There is a race riot coming to Chicago and everyone knows it," Dr. Clayton said.

He pointed out that in Chicago's "black belt" there were 90,000 persons living in each square mile, the densest population outside of Calcutta, India. By contrast, in adjoining white areas of Englewood, Hyde Park and Kenwood, the number is only 30,000 persons per square mile.

"During the last 18 months, 30 Negro homes have been burned in white districts on the South Side, including those of a park policeman and numerous doctors, dentists and lawyers.

"Police posted a 24-hour guard over the smoldering ruins and then forgot about it," Dr. Cayton charged.

She added that "the churches have contented themselves with only occasional generalized statements on equality instead of waging a truly militant fight against racial antagonisms."

About 75 per cent of the student strikers have returned to their classes at Englewood High school, Principal Thompson reported.

Arrest Chicago Strike Leaders

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
10-12-45

CHICAGO. —(ANP)— Police from Gresham station arrested 11 white student strike leaders here Thursday to effectively block the latest anti-Negro demonstration by 1,700 Calumet high school students.

The 1,700 students, representing more than half the school's enrollment of 3,026, stayed away from classes to protest the presence of 29 Negro pupils at Calumet. They had also planned to stage picket demonstrations in front of the Chicago Vocational school where a large number of Negro students are enrolled.

Acting Capt. Bart J. Moran, Gresham station, immediately dispatched police to the scene at Calumet High school to break up the anti-Negro demonstration and later prevented the pupils from throwing picket lines around Chicago Vocational.

10-12-45

Advice to Ringleaders

After arresting 11 of the strikers and taking them to the station, he joined in advising them against participating in anti-Negro demonstrations along with Thomas Wright, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations.

The parents of the 11 arreested strikers backed Captain Moran and Wright by pointing out that their action was "undemocratic and un-American" and explicitly forbidden by law, whereupon all of the strike leaders agreed to return to class and promised to use their influence to persuade other Calumet students to do likewise.

More than 300 housewives, educators, clergymen and social workers met here Wednesday to map an attack on child prejudice. The group agreed that Negro teachers should be permitted to teach in public schools with predominantly white enrollment and intercultural education should be taught not only in the elementary schools, but also at the Chicago Teachers college.

10-12-45

Put Blame on Parents

The major blame for child race prejudice was placed on parents by Mrs. Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg of New York, director of the Child Study Association of America. The schools as a result must step in and, through intercultural education, try to undo some of the bigotry children pick up in the home, she said.

Parents, Students

Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World

Face Punishment

10-4-45

In Chicago Strike

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Striking white high school students and their parents were warned here Saturday that they are liable to punishment by Illinois courts on truancy charges.

That warning, along with an appeal against racial intolereance and jim crow in local schools, came from James B. McCahey, president of the board of education, and was endorsed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly. In his appeal to both parents and students, McCahey said:

"I appeal to the parents of the absentee students to explain to their children the seriousness of what they are doing; to impress upon them their duty to uphold the principles of good citizenship by returning immediately to their classes.

"I would like also to call attention to the fact that both parents and pupils are liable to punishment by the courts for violation of the school law if this absenteeism continues.

BRANDS UN-AMERICANISM

"I feel that as president of the board of education, I should advise these students that their action not only is in violation of the principles of the constitution of the United States, and a direct violation of the Illinois state law but further than that, it is a violation of all of the principles and ideals of liberty, justice and Americanism which our armed forces fought so valiantly and died so hereically to preserve.

"Moreover, our Illinois State Supreme court has definitely held that school boards could not establish separate schools for colored and white pubils, so that it is absolutely impossible to change the conditions which they are accordingly."

10-4-45

Mayor Kelley's supporting statement made by President James B. McCahey of the Chicago Board of Education, with regard to absenteeism at the Englewood High school, and I trust that all concerned will be guided accordingly."

ACTORS OPPOSE MORES

Meanwhile, stage and screen stars joined in the fight against racial intolerance here by appearing on a mammouth youth program at Orchestra Hall Saturday and at Englewood High school on Monday.

10-4-45

Canada Lee, star of 'Tempect,' and Earl (Father) Hines, sensational piano maestro, appeared Monday at Englewood High school on a program sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on Race relations. Hines talked to the students on the need for racial tolerance and Lee talked on Shakespear and plans for repertory theaters here and in New York.

FEPC Holds Hearings In Negro-Less Town

Atlanta World — G2.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The little town of East Alton, Illinois, has a town ordinance prohibiting Negroes living there. It has been so since the East St. Louis race riot of many years ago. The town philosophy was that there would be no trouble so long as there were no Negroes.

But along has come the war — a war against race supremist theories — an all-out war requiring the maximum use of every talent of every American. 2-1-45

East Alton joined in the war effort. The Western Cartridge Company of that town got loads of government contracts. It needed more and more men. Orders for men were placed with the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission. Applicants were referred for the jobs—among whom were some Negroes.

But Western Cartridge and East Alton were not that much in the war. They refused to hire the Negroes referred, solely on account of their race. 2-1-45

The matter was reported to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC). Failing to get any adjustment of the case, the FEPC decided to hold hearings on the company practice of discrimination. The date was January 31

At first the FEPC was going to hold the hearings in Alton, Illinois a larger and more American town where Negroes do live. A Western Cartridge official, however, is known to have visited the FEPC in Washington and insisted that the hearings be held in East Alton so the committee members could see first hand the community attitudes with which the company had to contend. It is one o fits defenses.

Hospital Refuses Courier Journal U. S.-Jap Girl; Doctor Quits Post

2-1-45

Chicago, Feb. 1 (U.P.)—A 19-year-old Japanese-American girl, Toyoko Murayama, said tonight that the refusal of a Chicago hospital to accept her as a patient was the first time such a thing ever had happened to her.

Her doctor, Selig A. Shevin, who resigned his post at the Jackson Park Hospital in protest against the girl's rejection, said he received several phone calls congratulating him on his action.

His resignation ended 17 years as a staff doctor. He said that in all that time he had never heard of a similar decision, which he called "un-American, unpatriotic and inhuman." Dr. Shevin contacted two other hospitals and was promised a bed for the girl in a few days.

Citizens Meet The Chicago Defender To Curb Wave Of Chicago, Illinois School Strikes 10-6-45

A representative group of white and Negro citizens met this week at Poro College to counterpoise the current wave of anti-Negro school strikes.

In a vigorous effort to sever the jugular vein of these fascist demonstrators who threaten to extend their vicious campaign into nation-wide scope, the group made the following proposals.

1. To inform the public of the gravity of the situation through the press and radio.

2. To contact all community organizations and civic leaders, and seek their cooperation in suppressing potential violence.

3. To have well known speakers occupy pulpits in Southside churches Sunday morning, explaining the causes and effects of the demonstrations.

4. To hold a mass meeting Sunday, Oct. 7, 3 p.m., at the Metropolitan Community church, protesting the anti-Negro attacks, and give reasons behind the strikes.

5. Wage a fight to the finish for a full employment bill.

Union leaders agreed to distribute leaflets in plants, informing members of the proposed meeting.

The school strikes were seen by Ishmael P. Flory, labor leader, as a means through which big business interests are seeking to break the unity of the American people.

"Business monopolies have concentrated their attacks against labor, Negroes, and Jews," declared Flory.

He regarded the students' strikes as an effort of certain business interests to hold back reconversion by attacking labor unions, dividing the working classes, and creating race hatred.

Realizing the critical character of the situation, Milas S. Stephens, Southside business leader, said the Negro community shows a lack of unity in combating the strikes.

"All organizations should co-operate in this effort," he emphasized.

Other speakers included John M. Ragland, executive director of the South Central Association; Bertha Tipton, National Negro Congress; Henry R. Crawford, YMCA; John Gray, Southside Council of the Communist Party; Lester McCullough, recording secretary, local 1453, UAW, CIO; Mrs. M. B. Flournory, Felsenthal PTA; Mrs. Louise Thompson Patterson, IWO; Mrs. Mona Pordore, Fourth Ward Independent Voters of Ill.; and James S. Tate, vice-president, local 162, UAW, CIO.

Chicago Defender

By ROBERT LUCAS

Race hatred stirred up by Gary's student strikers spilled over into Chicago Thursday bringing a tidal wave of anti-Negro demonstrations at city high schools.

At Englewood high school 200 white students walked out.

At Morgan Park high a strike was narrowly averted.

Attempts by strikers to draw Tilden technical high school students out of classes failed.

Immediate action against the 800 or more strikers was taken by James B. McCahey, president of the Board of Education. Backed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, McCahey warned parents of white pupils to send their children back to school on Monday.

Parents and students who refused to co-operate would be liable to punishment for truancy.

Englewood high school's principal, Joseph C. Thompson, promised that if the pupils return to class Monday there would be no retaliation against any group or person.

The Mayor's Committee on Race Relations has sponsored two mass meetings to demonstrate the need for tolerance. Movie star Danny Kaye and dancer Bill Robinson headlined a meeting at Orchestra Hall Saturday which was attended by hundreds of students of both races.

On Monday at Englewood high school, actor Canada Lee and band leader Earl "Fatha" Hines talked to white and colored pupils packed into the assembly hall.

The situation has eased considerably because of prompt action by city and school officials and also because of the tolerance program brought directly to the students by various committees and ministers throughout the city.

That the strikes here grew out of the tense Gary situation is fairly certain, although white students at Englewood gave as a reason their failure to obtain transfers to another school. 10-6-45

"The fact that the walkout here was so hastily devised and that it was termed a 'strike' shows that it is an emotional reaction to the Gary situation," stated Joseph Thompson, Englewood high school principal.

No upper classmen were involved, Thompson added. Of 2,900 students at his high school, about 65 per cent are colored.

Chicago Defender

Police Scatter Crowd

The trouble at Englewood began about 9 a.m. when about 200 white students appeared across the street from the school and refused to enter the building. Shortly afterwards they were dispersed by police.

As police threw a cordon around the building most of the whites returned home. Colored students took up positions in front of the building, refusing to go back to their classes. The majority of Negro and white students outside the school were lower classmen.

Dr. Eston B. Tubbs, principal of Morgan Park high, stated that a strike there was called off when an assistant principal appealed to the students' sense of fair play.

However, he admitted there had been two "incidents" recently.

On Wednesday night a meeting of Morgan Park students and "outside non-student agitators" was held at 105th and Longwood avenue.

Ira Lattimer, executive secretary Committee, stated that the meeting of the Chicago Civil Liberties "allegedly conspired to violate the school law of Illinois and to incite illegal action." He sent a telegram to Chief of Police John Pendergast asking that the non-student agitators be investigated.

Tilden Students Balk

Two Englewood strikers appeared at Tilden high school Thursday and urged students there to leave their classes. They met with no success and the relationship between Negro and white students at Tilden is peaceful.

Authorities at Englewood stated that so far no demand has been made by the strikers and that they believe the group to be unorganized. Classes have proceeded "as usual" said Principal Thompson.

Captain Compton of the Englewood station reported late Thursday that he had personally surveyed the scene at the high school and that police were keeping "law and order." He spiked rumors of near riots or that any person had been injured during the disturbance. Police officers handled some minor clashes between the two groups of students.

Asks P.-T.A.

Eugene O. Shands, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., laid the blame for increasing anti-Negro sentiment at the door of school officials at Englewood. He said that he had suggested to Principal Thompson some time ago that an interracial Parent-Teachers Association would help to ease the tension at the school.

"Thompson said then that he had never before been approached on the idea," Shands stated.

Sidney Brown, Douglas district scout executive, attempted to talk the Negro students into returning to classes, however, most of them milled around in front of the school building.

William Thompson, 18-year-old senior at Englewood, said that when he took the roll in his ROTC class he noticed that all the white students were absent.

"They got all that stuff straight from Gary," he said.

Our Workers In Chicago

Public Opinion

A Deplorable Situation

The local Press has given pnblicity to reports of bad housing and other forms of mistreatment to which some workers from Barbados and Jamaica were subjected in Chicago. It is unfortunate that the men were taken to a city as congested as Chicago where adequate housing for coloured people has always been at a premium. The housing shortage is acute in practically every Northern City. White and black people suffer alike, but because of segregation Negroes suffer most.

It was still more unfortunate that the West Indian workers were as it were "farmed" out to private landlords who as exponents of "free enterprise," took advantage of the golden opportunity to fill their pockets by exploiting the strangers. Fortunately for the latter, the coloured Press, ever on the alert for sensational "copy," gave the plight of the visitors front page space.

It was fortunate for the West Indians workers that a Chicago coloured lawyer named Cyrus (who, by the way, is a Barbadian by birth and the husband of a daughter of the late Booker T. Washington,) took up the matter and made representation to the authorities concerned. From latest reports received, it appears that the situation has been somewhat relieved.

Persons who have never lived in any of the great cities of the North during a war have no conception of the terrible amount of congestion that prevails. This is due to influx of thousands of people from all over the country to work in war industries. From the South thousandsof coloured men and their families migrate North and add to the congestion in the urban communities occupied by members of their race.

3-21-45

And Old Evil

During and after the last war, houses, flats and rooms were at a premium. I remember seeing in Pittsburgh how beds were slept in by night and day shifts. In New York down until the middle twenties there was a dangerously general over crowding, but the condition was intensified in Harlem and other coloured sections. Thousands of people, (including myself) offered bonuses of from $50 to $100 to janitors if they succeeded in securing flats for them. The situation was eased, but never completely satisfactory, notwithstanding the increased houses made available. A similar state of affairs prevailed in Detroit was a contributing cause of the race riots in that city over a year ago. Indeed much of the racial conflicts in cities arise out of the efforts of coloured people to ease the congestion in their areas by moving into peryph. eral or "new" territories occupied by white people.

Underlying the situation is the stupid race prejudice from which so many white people in all countries suffer. As I have stated already, it was the misfortune of the West Indian workers to be taken to Chicago where they were exploited by landlords who saw in them opportunities for increasing their own incomes.

The restriction of coloured people to reside in specified localities in urban centers in the United States is not done by law. It is the result of custom or of secret agreements between white land lords One of the greatest fights of coloured Americans has been against ordinances of various kinds which attempted to achieve the end of legally choking up the black and brown population in ghettoes.

In an unexpected quarter

The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People carried many cases of accidental segregation to the Supreme Court, with

3-21-45

BY

W. A. DOMINGO

3-21-45

the result that it is illegal for any municipality to pass any such ordinances. The Court decision is still circumvented by landlords who make and maintain secret agreements among themselves.

America has its open, active colour conflict. The white population is ten times the size of the coloured. Discrimination of various kinds exist and are admitted and are discussed. There is no pretence, so the racial minority fights back with the weapons at its disposal.

I was surprised to read in Dr. Moody's Bulletin of January that some London landlords have secret agreements among themselves which are similar to those in America. In a letter to the "Picture Post" of December 9th, Mr. Ronald C. Moody, a Jamaican, wrote reciting that when he attempted to lease a flat for his wife, an English friend and himself in Earl's Court his solicitor drew his attention to Regulation 9 of the lease which read: "Having regard to the amenities of the Building gen erally, and the comfort of the Tenants, consent shall not be demanded of the landlord to subleted to a Foreigner(whether naturalised or not), or a person of colour..." The upshot was that Mr. Moody was not accepted as a suitable 'tenant.'

3-21-45

Mr. Moody ended his letter to "Picture Post" by asking: As a colonial and a British subject, who has lived for many years both in England and on the Continent, I would like to know why so much blood is being spilt in fighting Nazism and the creed of racia discrimination implicit in the doctrine, when at home it is still very much alive? "No wonder the few coloured people in England recently requested Mr. Churchill to enact laws with teeth for the purpose of making racial dis: crimation a crime in England.

Chicago Pupils Strike; Mayor Acts

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. 10-6-45

CHICAGO — Mayor Edward J. Kelly ordered an investigation of the activities of "un-American hate groups" here Friday, charging simultaneously that a strike of white high school pupils protesting against attending classes with colored is being "encouraged from the outside."

Over 200 pupils at Englewood High School on the Southside left their classes last Thursday—obviously encouraged by the apparent success of a similar ten-day strike of some 850 white pupils in Gary opposed to mixed schools.

The Chicago pupils remained away Friday and said they would not return until the school board sets up completely segregated schools.

Other Walkouts Halted

The walkout at Englewood High where the enrollment is 65% colored, was followed by attempted walkouts at two other mixed schools on the Southside, Morgan Park High and Tilden Tech. School officials persuaded the pupils to return to classes.

Eston V. Tubbs, Morgan Park principal, said he was informed that outside hoodlums and elders" urged the pupils to go on the strike at a meeting they attended on Sept. 25.

They returned to their classes after promising to list their grievances Monday with the school board, chief of which was a demand for separate schools. They threatened to resume the strike if this was denied.

Englewood Demands

Englewood pupils, 200 strong, formed in front of the school and shouted to others to join them. They marched to an elevated station, rode to the Loop, smashing electric bulbs en route, then marched to the school superintendent's office.

10-6-45

Assistant Superintendent Cassell received a delegation of 12 pupils who said they would remain away from classes until separate schools

Illinois

67-1945

White Students Of Two Chicago Schools Strike

Memphis World

Memphis Tenn.

10-2-45

Follow Pattern Of Gray Action Against Negroes

CHICAGO—(ANP)— White high school students of two local high schools followed the pattern of Gary's youthful anti-Negro strikers last week by demanding separate school buildings for white and Negro students.

Taking the lead of students of Froebel High School in Gary, Ind., white students of Morgan Park high school signed a petition demanding that the local board of education erect separate schools for students of the two races after refusing to report to their classes. They were dissuaded from continuing their strike by the eloquence of the Rev. Glenn Harding, white, assistant minister of the Morgan Park Methodist Church.

AGAINST CONSTITUTION

Talking to the students bareheaded in the rain, he said:

10-2-45

"Your older brothers were fighting overseas against just this sort of thing. If you go ahead with this kind of strike, remember you are striking against the constitution of the United States."

A group of 150 Englewood high school students, lead by Car Giafrancisco, told George Cassell, assistant superintendent of local high schools, their trouble, Cassell advised them to take up the matter with their aldermen through their parents. After the meeting, Giafranciso said the student strikers "won't go back to school until conditions are settled, or until we hear what the school board is going to do about it."

Meanwhile, the school situation assumed sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of Mayor Edward J. Kelly and members of his Mayor's Committee on Race relations. Kelly expressed an intention of getting at the bottom of the anti-Negro strikes.

10-2-45

AN INFECTION

"The situation in Gary schools has been an unfortunate source of infection," declared Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the mayor's committee. "The school children of Chicago have gone to school together for a long time. They will continue to do so. Chicago will stand squarely for democracy and against any segregation in its public schools.

"Parents and students should see to it that there is no break in school attendance. This is the time for calm and deliberate spirit among our people dedicated to democracy without compromise."

Legal action against approximately 850 strikers has been ordered by the Gary Board of Education. Richard Nuzum, principal of Froebel, has been ordered to expel all students 16 years old and older and to bring legal action against the parents. He reported that 600 white students and 850 Negro students are in attendance at the school.

Joe Smith, 17-year-old zoot suiter and Dan Caske, 18, were identified as the student strike leaders in Gary. Morgan Park strike leaders were identified as Roland Tozer and Charles (Tex) Bowman, who recently came here from Beaumont, Texas.

Jim Crow Banned in All Illinois Schools

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A revised bill barring segregation in all schools in the State of Illinois was signed recently by Gov. Dwight H. Green.

The bill originally applied only to cities with a population of 500,000 or more.

10-27-45

07-1945

Conflict in Chicago

News week - 5-14-45 N.Y.-N.Y.

Edward J. Sparling, Chicago's race conscious college president, seemed certain last week to be head of a new Chicago college next Sept. 15. On that date he plans to open the Roosevelt College of Chicago, dedicated to race equality and to academic freedom. The school has among its directors Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Foundation; the economist, Harland H. Allen; and Prof. Floyd Wesley Reeves of the University of Chicago. Marshall Field, publisher and philanthropist, has voiced "interest" in the subject.

Until April 17, Sparling was president of Central YMCA College in Chicago. Ousted, he charged board interference with academic freedom and discrimination against Negro students (25 per cent of the enrollment). Fifty-five of the YMCA school's faculty of 75 resigned in sympathy with Sparling, and 448 of Central's students said they would switch to Roosevelt College next fall.

ACS Studies Admission Of Negro Doctors

Pittsburgh Courier 6-9-45

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Plans to admit all qualified Negro doctors are being studied by the American College of Surgeons.

That information was revealed here last week by Dr. Malcolm P. MacEachron, director and chairman of the administrative board of the ACS. Dr. MacEachron denied the reports of New York newspapers and expressed his opposition to any racial quota system.

TO BAR NONE

A committee headed by Dr. Henry W. Cave, New York, is now working on plans to admit Negro doctors on the same basis white doctors are admitted. The ACS does not tell a hospital what doctor to employ and no Negro doctor will face employment disadvantages by not being a member of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. MacEachron said. 6-9-45

Two Negro doctors have been denied fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. They were Dr. Farrow R. Allen, associate surgeon at Harlem Hospital, and Dr. George Thorne, a member of the Lincoln Hospital surgical staff. Letters received from the ACS by both doctors indicated they were rejected fellowship because of their race.

Dr. Louis T. Wright is the only Negro member of the American College of Surgeons.

HIGH MEDICAL SOCIETY ADMITS BAR ON DOCTOR

Chicago Defender 6-2-45 Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Thorne To Take Case Before New Dewey Commission

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK.—The American College of Surgeons, one of the highest rated medical societies in the nation, has refused to admit Negro doctors to membership.

A request by Dr. George D. Thorne, brilliant Negro surgeon of New York City, for membership as a fellow was flatly refused by the society with the explanation that, "the Board of Regents fellowship in the college is not being conferred on members of the Negro race at the present time."

Dr. Thorne, the first Negro member of New York City's Lincoln hospital visiting staff and also a member of the staff at Sydenham nospital, first interracial hospital in the country, sought membership in the American College of Surgeons for promotion from general surgeon to assistant surgeon at Sydenham, an ACS affiliate. One of the ACS rules for affiliates states that before a staff member can receive such a promotion, he must be an ACS member. 6-2-45

The rebuked applicant revealed this week that he will take his case before the New York State anti-discrimination committee when it begins operation on July 1.

The state's fair employment practices committee was set up to prosecute firms that refuse employment to persons because of race, color or creed and the Thorne case may be the initial test of its powers.

Hit By Hospital

An official statement issued by Sydenham's founders and board of directors severely criticized the action of the American College of Surgeons in barring Negroes from fellowship. It pointed out that the hospital's policy of promoting physicians on ability and merit alone was impeded in the promotion of worthy Negro surgeons not members of a specialty board.

The ACS letter received by Dr. Thorne, who resides at 852 St. Nicholas avenue, here, read as follows:

"Dear Dr. Thorne:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 3.

"Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Regents, fellowship in the college is not being conferred on members of the Negro race at the present time. However, the Board has a committee now charged with the task of making a complete study of the situation for future consideration by the Board.

"Very truly yours,
"M. T. Farrow
"Executive Secretary."

Mrs. Miriam T. Farrow, executive secretary, is not a physician.

In his letter for application, the New York surgeon made no mention of his race whatever. In the reply, Dr. Thorne is referred to as a Negro, proof that the ACS had investigated his racial background.

Dr. Henry W. Cave of 107 East Sixty-seventh street, a member of the college's Board of Regents, said Negroes would be admitted to fellowship. He declared that the ACS for the last six months had been investigating the problem "with a view to bringing more Negroes in and helping them meet the requirements." 6-2-45

In Chicago, Dr. Malcolm P. MacEachron, chairman of the college's administrative board, said there was nothing in its regulations that could be interpreted as discriminating regarding race, creed or color. He said that the college has one Negro fellow, Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York, and that two others had died.

Bias ACS Clique

Commenting on the Thorne affair, Dr. Charles R. Drew, blood plasma technique pioneer, winner of the Spingarn Medal and professor of surgery at Howard university said:

"This has been a universal practice (of ACS) for some time. Dr. Thorne is not the first. There is a group in the ACS opposed to the admission of Negroes and it apparently carries a great deal of power.

"I wasn't refused because I went to see about it ahead of time and found that the possibilities of admission, two years ago and last year, were very poor. I do know that the committee studying Negro membership in the ACS is very anxious to do away with this form of bigotry. It is our hope that eventually they will be able to sell the idea that it is not truly an American College of Surgeons when there are limitations on certain Americans."

U. of I. Students Fight For Democracy on Campus

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

I noted with interest the article in the August 25, 1945 edition of the Defender concerning the admission of two Negro girls to the University of Illinois dormitories. True, a valiant fight was won by the organization of women who pressed the case; but I am sure you would like to hear more of this story. 9-22-45

On the campus of the university many student foundations operate for the spiritual and religious benefit of all students. Wesley Foundation of Trinity Methodist church has long welcomed Negro students to actively participate in their activities. Their program includes each Sunday a fellowship hour during which topics of pertinent interest on campus are discussed. Last April 15, 1945, a forum, "A Campus Divided," was presented. During this discussion in which a white Christian, a Jew, a Japanese-American, and a Negro told of the campus problems peculiar to each group. The Negro student told vividly of the problems of the Negro students as concerned housing and segregation (particularly in eating places and theaters). The attending students were amazed. Many admitted that they simply didn't know that such conditions existed. The result of the forum was a resolution that some definite action should be taken by the group.

Under the leadership of the assistant pastor, Rev. Joe Brown Love, a group of students organized to investigate and act on the problems. This group went to "Steak and Shake" (an eating place noted for refusal to serve Negro students) to see first-hand what was going on. They went out in town, "across the railroad tracks" to see just where the Negro students were living. They went to the housing authorities of the university, to the dean, to everyone of whom they thought to find the reason and a solution for the existing conditions. But desiring a working program, this group planned a questionnaire to poll student opinion concerning the housing situation. This move was blocked on every hand. 9-22-45

It was terribly discouraging but the group didn't stop there. Next door to Wesley is a student co-op house affiliated with Wesley Foundation to which a Negro girl applied for residence. This girl was occepted and has lived in Wescoga during the summer semester. Unlike the university, Wesley saw the defeat of the whole idea if the two girls were placed in a room away from the other girls of the house. The girl who was accepted in the house lived with the other girls, ate with them, went to school with them, to the show, to classes and most important of all to church with them. Wesley Foundation, Wescoga, Rev. Love, Dr. Burt, the pastor, and all the others who helped showed the university what could be done. They gave the Negroes a chance to show that Christian living really works. They are the ones who broke the ice. Yes, the group of women finished the work, but let us not forget who laid the foundation. 9-22-45

I say, "Bravo for Wesley." It is really wonderful to find genuine Christians in a world already too full of Bilbos and Eastmans.—Miss Sarah M. Freeman, St. Louis, Mo.

RACISM AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Defender Chicago, Illinois 9-22-45

The high and mighty University of Illinois which drew itself up in feigned innocence when the Chicago Defender charged the institution with discriminating in housing against Negro students has been caught red-handed in another bit of racism.

The current Civil Liberties News, which is published by the Chicago Civil Liberties Union, has documented the case of a Jewish student who was unable to find a dorm or house to stay at in Champaign because of the anti-semitism rampant in the town. The university student housing bureau in every instance referred Jewish students to all-Jewish houses, much in the same fashion that Negroes were forced to go to segregated, unsuitable Negro houses. In many houses, it seems that the "Gentile only" sign hangs next to the "whites only" sign.

As a state institution, the University of Illinois stands as the guilty party in countenancing this type of racist arrangement in housing of its students. Certainly the town which in great part lives off the university would change its ways if the university insisted that race and religious lines be broken down. 9-22-45

But instead of demanding that the American way be the democratic way, the university has donned a set of blinders and retired behind a cloak of innocence which feigns belief in democracy but claims that nothing can be done about racism which has creeped into Champaign.

It is about time the university learned the lesson of Germany—that intellectual pursuits cannot be isolated from the people, that democracy cannot be taught in classrooms and forgotten in the community.

JUST LIKE DIXIE

Chicago Defender

No U. Of I. Dorms For Negroes

Chicago, Ill.

URBANA, Ill.—Jim Crow has crowded Negro girl students completely off the University of Illinois' campus.

This 78-year-old state university was revealed here this week as having literally forced Negro girl students to live "across the tracks"—14 blocks from school grounds.

No Negro girl has ever been allowed quarters in the dormitories of Illinois.

8-4-45

Characteristic of this university's housing facilities for Negroes, it was reported that in one run-down "sorority" house some 20 Negro girls lived in six bedrooms.

This week an open investigation conducted by the Northern District Federation of Colored Women Clubs questioned the university for its shocking double-standard segregation policy boldly practiced since the school's beginning.

No Jim Crow, Claim

University officials freely admit that no Negro girl has ever lived in Busey or Evans hall, the two university-owned dormitories, but say just as freely that there is "no discrimination."

"Color has never been a consideration in the acceptance of girls for the university dormitories," said President A. C. Willard.

Just what "consideration" has kept Negro girls "across the tracks" for 78 years, the university officials could not accurately describe. It was contended that the only Negro girl ever to apply for admittance did not qualify.

Investigating the ban against Negro girls here the Defender learned that the university maintains a double-segregation standard, one for white girls and another for Negroes.

White students unable to live on the campus must live in private homes "approved" by and rated "A or B" by the university. The university has never found housing for Negro girls that could be "approved," only "recommended."

White Homes Inspected

Homes for white girls are periodically inspected by university officials, and must meet specified standards: The number of girls per room is determined by the size of the room. No more than two girls are permitted to live in the average size bedroom. ISES study lamps are required, as well as desks, bookshelfs and privacy for study.

No such inspections or standards are required in homes accommodating Negro girls. During the last school session, 75 Negro girls were housed between one sorority house, accommodating 18 girls, and 14 private homes "across the tracks" from which girls walked from 12 to 14 blocks to the campus.

Officials claim that only one Negro girl has ever applied for residence in Busey or Evans. She was rejected because she was married. Students who were questioned stated that upon inquiring about accommodations for women students, they are immediately given the list of "recommended" Negro homes.

8-4-45

Negro women of Champaign, long concerned over the condition of housing for Negro girls coming to study at Illinois, met some months ago with the director of housing at the university, Earl Thompson.

Thompson stated that "Housing for colored women is probably somewhat less desirable than the average facilities provided on the campus due to the fact that their units are located some distance from our classroom buildings, and are in general less attractive."

One Residence House

Either Mr. Thompson has never investigated, or he is a master of understatement. The sorority house for Negro girls—the only single unit given over entirely to Negro girls—could not possibly be called adequate under standards of any university of the size and reputation of the University of Illinois.

This sorority house passed the "attractive" stage twenty years ago. Paint and varnish have long been worn away. Its six bedrooms have housed as many as 20 girls, the house mother, Mrs. Cora Hardison stated. On the third floor is an "attic" bedroom containing three double-deck beds.

Six girls have slept in this one room which affords no room for adequate closet space, desks for study, or privacy. The girls "live from their trunks" throughout the school year.

8-4-45

Fire Hazard

The house is a fire hazard. A narrow, wooden stairway leads to the attic "dorms"—so called because three girls live in one room, and six in the room described above. There is no bathroom on this floor. Each young woman pays room and board of $37.50 per month regardless of how many roommates she must have.

In the private Negro homes, "across the tracks" as many as five girls have lived with families who have average size homes, a committeewoman stated. Girls must "double up" in the same bed—which is against university regulations for "white" homes.

Here again they are afforded no privacy, no accommodations for study. Most of these homes are located 12-14 blocks from the university, and the girls must walk or spend 30 to 50 cents in cab fare twice a day.

Students Blocked

Many attempts on the part of the student body to alleviate the situation by having Negro girls admited to white houses has been blocked by the towns-people, and often by officials of the university.

A student attitude poll was started by a Negro freshman student last semester, Mildred Harris of Chicago, to find out how white students felt about living in the same student houses with Negro students.

Miss Harris was chairman of an inter-racial committee sponsored by the campus Y.W.C.A. Before it could be completed, the poll questionaires were banned from the class room by the University Senate and advisory boards on the campus composed of townspeople and faculty members.

The majority of women students questioned, however, before the poll was discontinued, expressed willingness to live in the same house with Negro students. The Y.W.C.A. also attempted an interracial house set up which was defeated by a petition from whites living in the vicinity of the proposed house.

At present there is one 'non-segregated' Negro girl living on the campus. Florence Jarrett of Bellville, Ill., lives at Wescoga House, a woman student house sponsored by the WWesley Foundation, Methodist foundation of the campus. There is also a Japanese-American girl living at Wescoga.

Mrs. Betty Stalvey, house mother at Wescoga stated that although the policy of the house is to accept all girls regardless of race, Florence Jarrett was the first Negro girl accepted for residence in the house. Members of the Board of Directors of the House were opposed to her admittance, and were amazed to see that "it works."

Florence and her white roommate, unlike the girls at the Negro sorority house, has a large, well furnished room, adequate space for study, and all the necessary facilities.

Florence will not live at Wescoga next term, however, for the "winter session is a social season." Directors of the house cannot allow whites and Negroes to be 'thrown together' in a social atmosphere.

"We will invite Negro students to dinner, and let the white girls get to know them before we ask them to live with them," Mrs. Stalvey said.

In the meeting between the investigating committee and the university officials which included university President A. C. Willard; his assistant, A. J. Janata; Earl Thompson, director of housing, Edward Stafford, dean of men, and Albert R. Lee, the officials told the committee that Busey-Evans halls have been occupied by the Navy for the past four years, but will be opened to women in the fall.

8-4-45

No Negro Applicants

Already 800 applicants have been received by the university for 350 accommodations.

No applications, officials said, had been received from Negro girls. The investigation committee promised that at least two applications from qualifying Negro girls would be filed before the week was out.

"Color has never been a consideration in the acceptance of girls for the university dormitories," said President A. C. Willard. "Just as an officer that as an official he would like to enroll her but was "afraid they wouldn't like it."

"He didn't explain whether he meant the students or the management," said Miss Wilks.

"This is a highly competitive field," Paul Moser of the Moser School, Inc., told the Defender. "If Gregg, Bryant and Stratton and Katherine Gibbs agree to take colored students. I'll enroll some tomorrow," he declared.

luctant," but nonetheless discriminatory, lily-white policy by pointing out that in his ads he "guarantees to place graduates" of his school.

Moser admitted that shortly afterward from "Elgin or Joliet" several white graduates of his school, who knew the girl, wrote him indignant letters protesting his action.

Jim Crow At Gregg

"I've been in this business for 32 years," he continued, "I have no prejudice; I was raised on the Southside. I like colored people. I helped start the Cortez Peters school here, and I've gone out there to lecture to his students. I think it's a very fine school. But do any other business colleges take Negroes?"

The answer is definitely "no!"

At the Gregg College, 6 North Michigan boulevard, Paul M. Pair, director, first emphasized that he has "no feeling" against Negroes.

In fact, some of my best friends are . . ." He stopped as if suddenly realizing that Bilbo of Mississippi often quotes that time-worn cliche.

U. of Chicago attacked for encouraging racism

Los Angeles Tribune Los Angeles, California

9-10-45

CHICAGO — Described as an "erudite Bilbo", William T. Couch, who recently became head of the University of Chicago Press, has been denounced by the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, and a demand has been made on the University that it reconsider Couch's appointment.

Over the signature of the Council's executive secretary, a letter has been sent Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins, calling his attention to a book written by Couch in which the Negro's position in the U. S. was ascribed to native inferiority.

It was further charged that Couch once said Gunnar Myrdal's widely praised condemnation of the race problems in his book "An American Dilemma" was "written under gross misapprehension". Couch is also alleged to have advocated separated schools because he believed white children were so superior to Negro children that it would be punishment to send the latter to schools with whites.

9-10-45

The University was openly denounced on another occasion when Milton Mayer, author and university employee, accused the school of practicing racism by supporting property owners' associations.

Mayer urged residents of the restricted Hyde Park district, in which the University is located, to "badger the University day and night . . . until it does something to attack restrictive covenants.

He also urged exposure of an alleged alliance between the University and property owners because "one thing wrongdoers dread is the light of day, since it is not popular to be openly fascist and not fashionable to be caught being fascists."

Bar Negro Girls From Loop Business Colleges

The Defender Chicago, Illinois

7-21-45

The "Big Four" of Chicago's business colleges admitted this week that dollars and not sense motivate their lily-white policy that bars Negro students.

The Moser School, Inc., Gregg college, Bryant and Stratton, and Katherine Gibbs, four of the largest Loop business schools, politely but firmly say "no" to all colored girls seeking enrollment.

And all of the little two and three-room business schools scattered on the street. All three are referred to 57 E. Jackson teacher at Wil-

Miss Wilks also applied for admission at the Chicago State street. She 2 registration office

Jim Crow Negro Girls Barred

Most recently rejected were Barbara Dunams, 5352 Prairie avenue; Vera Estell, 432 E. 46th was told by the

67-1945

Indiana

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292
OCT 1 - 1945

Gary Hate Group Inciting School Strike Is Out in Open

Special to The Post

Chicago, Oct. 1—The Gary, Ind. adult group which allegedly fomented an anti-Negro strike of more than 1,000 students at Froebel High School now is operating in the open.

Two mass meetings were held by parents over the week-end, one Friday night, and the other last night, in which "show-down" action against the Gary School Board was demanded. Five hundred parents "dared" the authorities to go through with threatened truancy charges and expulsions of strike leaders.

The strike, which began two weeks ago, has grown to such proportions that Principal Richard V. Nuzum reported "only a handful of white children" were expected in classes today because of intimidation from both striking students and adults.

Discredited PTO

The Gary Civil Liberties committee charged that the dilatory tactics of the authorities has encouraged the group to come out into the open. It said that most of the parents are members of the discredited Parent-Teachers' Organization, an all-white group headed by Julius Dansch, City Hall custodian and Democratic politician.

The PTO went "underground," the committee said, when the Parent-Teachers' Assn. was organized two years ago with Negro and white parents and won recognition from the National Assn. of Parents and Teachers. The National Assn. had denied affiliation to the PTO because of its racial bias.

In Chicago more than 1,200 schoolboy strikers at Englewood and Morgan Park High Schools were ordered by Mayor Kelly to return to classes today or face truancy charges and expulsion. The strike began Thursday with a walkout of 200 students from Englewood.

Schools Belong to All'

Thomas H. Wright, executive director of the Mayor's committee on race relations, also issued an ultimatum to the strikers, saying:

"The public schools belong to all of us, and there is no second-class citizenship in Chicago."

A meeting of 1,500 boys and girls was held at Orchestra Hall Saturday, at which pleas for interracial tolerance were voiced by Danny Kaye, Bill Robinson, Frankie Masters, Hilda Simms star of "Anna Lucasta," and other leaders of the entertainment world.

James B. McCahey, president of the Board of Education, urged parents "to impress upon their children their duty of upholding the principles of good citizenship by returning immediately to their classes."

The "hate" strikes, McCahey said, "violate all the principles of liberty, justice and Americanism which our armed forces fought so valiantly and died so heroically to preserve."

GARY, IND.
POST-TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 28,377
SEP 29 1945

GROUPS SEEK BASIS TO HALT SCHOOL STRIKE

Mass Meeting Held by Froebel Parents

Various groups were at work today in search of a conciliatory basis for ending the Froebel school strike, as school officials marked time in carrying out the school board's edict to enforce the law against more than 1,000 truant children. The youngsters walked out of school 12 days ago in protest against their Negro classmates.

A mass meeting of Froebel district parents last night in Spanish hall, 11th and Van Buren, resulted in a parents' committee being named to press demands of the students for making Froebel an all-white school, for removal of Principal R. A. Nuzum, and discontinuance of "bi-racial experiments" in the school system.

More than 500 mothers and fathers made it clear that they were supporting the children in their defiance of school authority. They condemned the school board for its treatment of the student strike committee at a hearing Tuesday night and registered resentment over the alleged failure of the school administration to have solved the growing race problem in the last two years.

Claim Discrimination

Speakers at the meeting, the first held by parents, charged that white pupils, rather than Negro, are being discriminated against. Several mothers told of alleged incidents where white children had been "shoved around" by colored children and otherwise subjected to humiliating situations.

Demands were voiced that the school board end its policy of allowing certain schools to remain all-white while Froebel is maintained as a bi-racial school. They asked that segregation be ended in all school districts if Froebel is kept a bi-racial school.

Leonard Levenda, age 17, spokesman for the student strike committee, gave the parents a report of the student activities since the strike began and detailed their grievances.

To Meet With Faculty

Plans are under way for a joint meeting of the parents' committee with the Froebel faculty committee, formed Thursday, when the teachers first were called in by the administration to assist in terminating the strike. The faculty committee met yesterday afternoon with the mayor, the school board and other community leaders and was in session again this morning.

The parents' committee declined to attend the faculty committee session this morning, desiring to hold a closed meeting to discuss the problems first. They expect to ask for a meeting with the school board.

PROTECTION ASSURED

Speaking in behalf of the board, Michael Lobo, vice-president, made the following statement this afternoon. "The board has met for several hours today with police authorities and Froebel faculty members, and has made complete and adequate plans for protection of the school. There will be absolutely no danger to any student around the school or in the school. There has been no violence and none will be permitted. Parents should have no fears over sending their children to school."

Truancy notices have not yet been served on any parents, it was disclosed by Mark C. Roser, child welfare director, to whom Supt. Charles D. Lutz assigned the job of carrying out the board's directive to enforce the school attendance law. School officials are hopeful that some solution may be evolved over the weekend.

Regional Conference

Meanwhile a regional conference to discuss the effects of the Froebel strike in the Chicago area was called by Ira Latimer, executive secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee. The session was to be held this afternoon in the Blackstone hotel, Chicago. Members of the Gary Civil Liberties committee were expected to attend.

At the Morgan Park high school Chicago, Assistant Principal George Lorentz announced that a student committee had informed him the strike against Negro students there had been called off and that the petition protesting against Negroes in the school had been recalled. Police continued to patrol the Englewood area but reported no disturbances. At Englewood high school yesterday Principal Joseph Thompson said that 880 white students, above the normal rate of absenteeism, failed to attend classes.

Mayor Kelly ascribed the strike to a "childish prank" to get away from school for a holiday. Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the mayor's committee on race relations, said he had assurance from the mayor, the police and school board that they would stand pat against demands for race segregation.

Ministerial Meeting

A conference on race prejudice among children in grade and high schools will be held in Chicago next Wednesday at the Harriet Hammond McCormick YWCA sponsored by the Chicago Church Federation, the Chicago Round Table of Christians and Jews, the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Association for Family Living.

An explanation of the action of the Gary Ministerial association at a meeting yesterday to discuss the Froebel school strike was made today in a letter to The Post-Tribune by Rev. F. W. Backemeyer of First Presbyterian church. His statement follows:

"It is true that the association did hold an executive session yesterday morning. The Post-Tribune account stated that the ministers being unable to agree on the position churchmen should take, passed a resolution calling on the Gary Council of Churches to form a committee to study the problems and seek solutions.' The implication being that the association was so spineless that it merely passed the buck to the Council of Churches. Nothing could be more radically at variance with the facts.

"The resolution asking that the Council of Churches form a committee was taken specifically to give that body our unanimous support in a matter that concerned more churches and people than those represented at this meeting. But being a very part of that council, the ministers in no sense passed the buck. In fact, previous consultation indicated that the council would be glad to accept the suggestion, and act upon it, knowing it would have our united support.

Explains Decision

"After that motion was passed (early in the meeting), a general discussion followed, touching upon various phases of the problem now causing so much heartache in our city. Further action giving any sort of directive to the school board, to the Froebel faculty, or to the striking boys and girls of Froebel, seemed inadvisable.

"Almost any statement that might be prepared would be interpreted by certain groups as taking a crack at them,—and there has been altogether too much of that in recent days. The burden felt by the association was that we ought to share, if possible, the agony and suffering caused by this unholy situation. We felt clearly that any attitude we might take ought to reveal that we believe that the burden of this problem ought to be borne by all the schools, not just one alone; by all the citizens, not just a few; by all the various social and cultural groups, not just the recently organized Urban league,—in fact, it ought to be borne by all the people, white and Negro, in every part of the city. It is not merely a Froebel problem. We are all involved, including The Post-Tribune.

"I have always been proud of my membership in the Ministerial association, but never more so than I was yesterday when, under the leadership of Rev. Howard Lewis, the president, these men of several denominational backgrounds discussed with such calm and steady good sense, in dignity and with warm sympathy toward all who are involved, the issues that are now calling for the very utmost in understanding and Christian for bearance.

"While I am writing this letter on my own initiative, I have the feeling that all the ministers present will agree that the correction I have cited needed to be made, and the spirit of that meeting be given its rightful notice in your newspaper."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

SEP 28 1945

Chicago Mayor Says Hate Groups Stir Pupils' Strike Against Negroes

Special to The Post

Chicago, Sept 28--A strike of white high school students protesting against attending classes with Negroes is beiug "encouraged from the outside," Mayor Kelly charged today as he ordered an immediate investigation of the activities of "un-American hate groups."

At the same time, the Civil Liberties Committee reported that the students' strike in nearby Gary, Ind. (where the trouble first started) definitely was organized by an adult hate group bent on fomenting racial strife.

Encouraged by the appparent success of a ten-day strike of about 850 white students at Froebel School in Gary, more than 200 students at Chicago's Englewood High School on the South Side left their classes yesterday. They remained away today, and said they would not return until completely segregated schools were established.

Plan Behind Strike

The Civil Liberties Committee charged that an organized group, headed by a leading politician, custodian of the Gary City Hall, actually was mapping the strategy of the Froebel strikers. It demanded his immediate dismissal.

The walkout at Englewood High, where attendance is 65 per cent Negro, was followed by an attempted walk-out at Morgan Park High, and at Tilden Tech, also on the South Side and both "mixed" schools. However, school officials persuaded the students to return to their classes.

Eston V. Tubbs, Morgan Park principal, said he learned that his students attended a meeting Tuesday night, where "outside hoodlums and elders urged them to go on strike."

The Morgan Park students returned to their classes after announcing they were drawing up a list of grievances—most important of which was the demand for separate schools for Negro and white students—which they would present Monday to the school board. They said they had merely postponed their strike until next week.

Call Students Out

Police were called by the Englewood principal when about 200 students congregated in front of the school shouting for others to join them. The students marched to an elevated station, rode to the Loop, smashing electric bulbs en route, and then invaded the offices of Supt. of Schools Johnson. Twelve were received by Asst. Supt. Cassell. The students told him they intended to remain away from their classes until two separate schools were created. One for Negroes, the other for whites. Cassell refused to confer further.

Except for a few minor brushes between Negro and white students, there has been no serious violence — but the entire South Side Negro community remained tense. Both Negro and white policemen were stationed in the Englewood district today.

Expulsion in Gary

The Gary school board, meanwhile, directed that legal action be taken against the striking students. Principal Richard Nuzum of Froebel School was instructed to expel all the strikers over 16, and to bring truancy charges against parents of those under 16.

Chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee was Joe Goin, district director of the CIO-United Steel Workers, assisted by Ira Latimer executive Secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

They reported that the strike was an outgrowth of a long period of racial segregation and discrimination in the steel town Gary has been built up around five main plants of the U. S Steel Corp., which employs about 6,000 Negroes. Negroes constitute about 27 per cent of the entire population, believed the largest per capita population for a major city north of the Mason and Dixon line. Negroes are not allowed in the city's beaches, and are forced to live in a section known as "Central District."

The committee found that Negroes have been attending Froebel school for 30 years. A few years ago, as the number of Negro students increased, Julius Dansch, Democratic leader of the District, and City Hall custodian, organized a white group as the Froebel Parent-Teachers Organization.

The PTO applied for membership in the national parents and teachers organization, but affiliation was denied because it refused membership to Negro parents.

Dansch's group then began holding secret meetings at the homes of various members, and agitation against the Negroes increased, the committee said. Members of the PTO demanded that all Negro students at Froebel be transferred to Roosevelt High, an all-Negro school located three miles away.

Wore Nazi Insignia

The committee charged that Dansch had expressed isolationist and pro-Nazi sympathies before the war, and at two or three meetings appeared in a brown shirt with a huge belt buckle bearing a Nazi swastika insignia.

Members of the Steel Workers union reported to Goin that they saw Dansch conferring with the student strike leaders in the City Hall on the afternoon of Sept. 20 —two days after the strike was called. A Catholic priest told a steel company executive that he had information that Dansch was helping "steer" the strikers.

The priest and the executive appealed to Mayor Finerty asking that Dansch be dismissed as City Hall custodian. The Mayor is reported to have told them, "I want to keep Dansch around so I can keep my eye on him."

The demands of the strike leaders, presented at a meeting with the school board last Tuesday, were: (1) The dismissal of principal Nuzum because he supported the Negroes in the fight, (2) The barring of all Negro students from Froebel school and (3) Elimination of two inter-cultural advisors who were attempting to teach tolerance and understanding "because we don't want to be guinea-pigs."

Blame for Gary Police

The third item referred to the work of two educators employed by the school board through the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Bureau of Intercultural Education. They are Dr. Marian Edman of Detroit, and Dr. James Tipton of Georgia.

The Civil Liberties report condemned the Gary Police Dept. for "protecting, praising and encouraging the leaders of the strike." It concluded:

"This racial disturbance is timed to coincide with the demands of the CIO Steel Workers for a two-dollar daily increase in wages. It is meant to break the unity of Negro and white workers and defeat their efforts to improve their standards of living."

BELIEVE KU KLUX KLAN BEHIND MOVE TO STRIKE AGAINST MIXED CLASS ROOMS IN GARY SCHOOLS

Sec'd from Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Attempt to Force Board to Move Negroes or Whites to Another School

PARENTS BACK STUDENTS

9-29-45

GARY, Ind.—For the second time in a score of years, a hate strike is being staged by white students in this steel mill city on the edge of Chicago to stop mixed attendance in local high schools. Approximaely 1,000 white students from Froebel high, which has a mixed student body, and from Tolletson and Horace Mann high, the latter all-white, are taking part in the anti-Negro demonstration which has strong backing from parents, many of whom participated in the similar strike of nearly 20 years ago. It is also believed that some organization similar to the Ku Klux Klan may be involved.

The situation has become so tense and serious that a meeting was scheduled for Tuesday night between a committee representing striking students and parents and the board of education. The demand has been made on the board that either the 850 Negroes be removed from Froebel or the 1,600 whites there be transferred to other schools.

Charles D. Lutz, school superintendent, and Richard Numan, Froebel principal, have refused to accede to these demands. Lutz would not meet with a committee from the strikers and issued a statement saying, "Gary schools will be open to all students wishing to attend them."

This committee was appointed at a mass meeting of pupils and parents at nearby Tyler park a week ago Tuesday, the day after the demonstration began. At this meeting, some parents asked the students to return to their classes but the majority urged them to remain away until some action is taken by the board. The students then appointed delegations to visit lily-white schools and enlist pupils in a sympathy strike.

The anti-Negro action was an outgrowth of a fight between a colored and a white student at the Froebel-Horace Mann football game a week ago Saturday night.

Strikers, however, declare their fight is "not with the Negroes but with the school board, which has promised us additional school facilities." They declare they want "a new school set-up in the area which is predominantly Negro to take care of those from Froebel and the overflow from Roosevelt high." Roosevelt is the all-Negro high school here.

Taking part in the strike are "first generation" Americans whose parents came here from Mexico, Poland, Italy, Roumania and other countries, as well as those of native white American parentage. Gary is considered to have one of the most polygot populations of any American city many persons have come here to work in the steel and tin mills, the sole industry of this city.

Observers say that the desire of immigrants to conform to American racial patterns has resulted in the creation of anti-Negro feeling among these immigrants, many of whom libe in little colonies thruout the city. The Negroes, about 20 per cent of the population, are concentrated in the south central section.

Segregation exists in many respects. Except for Froebel, schools are for the most part strictly all-white or all-Negro. There is discrimination in downtown theatres and in public parks. A race riot threatened in 1929 because members of a Polish community bordering the Negro section objected to Negroes using a park which the Poles looked upon as their own. Since that time a special park has been built in the Negro area with a golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool and similar facilities and Negro use of other parks is discouraged. It is charged that this policy was dictated by the financial interests controlling the mills on which this city is solely dependent economically.

It is also admitted that the situation at Froebel has been tense for some time, with colored students being admitted to school activities such as the student council and band with reluctance.

Since the strike, classes have remained open although attendance has been confined mainly to the 850 Negro students.

SINATRA ASKS YOUTHS TO END SCHOOL STRIKE

New York Times

GARY, Ind., Nov. 1 (AP)—More than 5,000 students joined Frank Sinatra, singer and actor, today in a pledge to the "American way," as he sought to persuade striking white high-school students to return to classrooms. N.Y.

Students screamed, shouted, whistled, stamped their feet and a few even sobbed as Sinatra stepped to the stage to appeal for an end of the strike at Froebel High School which started Monday, the second this semester. 11-2-45

Repeating after Sinatra, the students pledged "allegiance to the democratic ideals in our home, schools, in our independent youth organizations. We strive to work together to prove that the American way is the fair and only way."

"The eyes of the nation are watching Gary," Sinatra asserted. "Maybe you think you have a right to pull a strike. Maybe you have I am not going to argue with you, but I have found out there are a few people from Gary who have nothing to do with schools, who are not parents, and yet who have had a word in your strike. 11-2-45

"Are you going to get the situation back in your hands?"

There were some faltering shouts of "yes."

Frank Sinatra Pleads With Striking Students

The Birmingham News Birmingham, Ala.

GARY, Ind., Nov. 2—(AP)—Frank Sinatra crooned a couple of songs, led some 5,000 high school students in singing the national anthem and pleaded for racial tolerance yesterday as he urged pupils at Froebel High School to end their strike.

There were screams, shouts and whistling by the overflow crowd in Memorial Auditorium after the radio and movie actor had sung. Then he asked the students to repeat a pledge of "allegiance to the democratic ideals of our home, schools, in our independent youth organizations. We strive to work together to prove that the American way is the fair and only way."

Speaking about the strike of white pupils who have been staying away from classes at Froebel High in protest against what they described as bi-racial policies of Principal R. A. Nuzum, Sinatra said: 11-12-45

"People who have absolutely nothing to do with your strike have taken charge of it. And now you have nothing more to say about what is going on at your school."

Sinatra, who came to Gary at the invitation of the Anselm Youth Organization, then urged the students to return to their classrooms. They went on strike Monday for the second time this semester in protest of Nuzum's alleged favoritism to Negro students, although an investigating committee has exonerated the principal.

School Strike Ends in Gary

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

GARY, Ind.—The 500 white pupils on strike at Froebel High School to force exclusion of colored pupils voted Sunday to return to classes on Monday.

This action followed an appeal made Friday by Dr. Malan, State superintendent of instruction, to representatives of the pupils' parents in which he promised to see "that justice is done" if the strikers return to school. 11-17-45

Charges that the strike was but the curtain raiser on a studied scheme of terrorism were made at a meeting of the Civil Liberties League here last Tuesday night.

Parents Used as Tools

Investigators stated that there was conclusive evidence that the pupils and their parents, mostly foreign-born, were being used as the unwitting tools of big realty and industrial interests to force an exodus of colored labor back to the South.

With factory shutdowns imminent, they said, there is a fear that thousands of unskilled workers will be forced on relief, becoming a burden on the community for which the moneyed class will have to carry the biggest share.

It was pointed out that Gary, by virtue of its steel plants and other sustaining factory work, lured from the deep South the lowest type persons, "with strong backs and few brains."

With the war over, the city planners now hope to dislodge their undesirables before the depression sets in.

Realty Firm Complains

One method is the stirring of racial unrest among the lower bracket of both races by unleashing the pent-up animosities which have been smouldering throughout the war years but have been suppressed for the sake of unity.

The charge was made that one realty firm operating in the Froebel District had complained that the encroachment of colored residents was costing them $15,000 annually in rents as whites moved out. 11-17-45

Board Members Accused

Certain members of the school board were accused of holding secret meetings with the striking pupils, pledging them support.

Propaganda tracts were said to have been donated to the strikers by a printing firm whose proprietor had been investigated during the war as a fascist-front agitator and organizer of brown shirt youth organizations.

CIO officials charged that the incitement could also be traced to the steel industry which hopes to break the union's bi-racial solidarity before the impending strike vote is taken for a post-war pay hike.

With colored labor comprising a large membership in the locals, any trick to split the adults through their children will play into the hands of the operators, it is charged.

Harry White, district representative of the American Council on Race Revelations, revealed that similar tactics had been employed in Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other local points.

A school strike against Jews was recently quashed in Milwaukee, and the Chicago strike was nipped by Mayor Kelly in Chicago.

Action by Mayor Urged

The league sent a petition to Mayor Henerty demanding that he set a definite date for the strikers to report to school.

If the order is ignored, they urged that all pupils over the age of 16 be automatically expelled and denied the right to enroll in any other school.

For those under 16, it was demanded that he put into motion the machinery provided for the prosecution of parents and guardians under the State compulsory education statute.

Arrests Opposed

Some opposed these measures on the ground that wholesale arrests would make martyrs out of the strikers and win them undeserved sympathy. 11-17-45

One citizen, a white lawyer, took the position that the opportunity to obtain an education was only a privilege which the community provided.

"If these parents want their kids to grow up in ignorance," he said, "let them do it. They are not harming anybody but themselves. As long as they do not try to keep colored children out, nobody cares how long they stay out on strike."

Violence Feared

Others insisted that the education of the pupils was not the paramount issue.

To them the question was one of defiance of law which was the

Rap Attempt to Confuse Issue

ney issued a joint statement nouncing the attempt to con- the issues by dragging other ols into the controversy. ney warned colored parents not draw their children out of ol in what was branded as a y fight to abolish segregation ll districts.

e Froebel strikers had de- join them on this issue.

Frank Sinatra Tells Gary To Run Strike-Mongers Out Of Town

The Call Kansas City Missouri

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — Frank Sinatra, the crooning idol of America's teen agers, charged two white civic leaders here with being the evil forces behind the local anti-Negro high school strikes and urged that they be run out of town during a talk to 5,000 high school students in mammoth Memorial auditorium here Thursday.

In pleading the cause of true Americanism, Sinatra, the son of immigrant Italian parents, backed racial equality in telling them about the wonder and beauty of America and the need for unity among all groups of Americans. He placed ideals above politics in naming the two local civic leaders, one a well-known business man and the other a city official, to the dismay of Mayer Joseph E. Finerty and the Rev. Lawrence Grethouse, head of the Gary CYO.

11-9-45

Words Hurt

Father Grethouse stalked off the speaker's platform in the same manner as Dan Caske, 15-year-old son of Italian immigrant parents, and Tom Katsimpolis, both anti-Negro student strike leaders, had done. Sinatra's sincere remarks sent them shamefacedly out of the auditorium and his charges caused Father Grethouse to also seek fresh air.

John Jardnak, leader of the white parents who engineered the student strike, called a meeting of 400 of them at Spanish hall here before Sinatra spoke with the avowed intention of boycotting and picketing the auditorium meeting. That plan failed but they did donate $1 each to join a property owners association now engaged in trying to block Negro home seekers. 11-9-45

Rebuffs Idol

Here is how Maqor Finerty rebuffed Sinatra's charges against the two civic leaders who are known to be the instigators of the student strikes:

"I thought you were sincere, and that you hadn't come here just as a publicity stunt. Your remarks were most unfortunate. You were ill-advised in your statements and what you said in your personal remarks was a disservice to the cause and to the community."

Sinatra was greeted by cheers from 5,000 youthful throats and had to wade through a group of students two blocks deep to reach the auditorium. He was introduced to the jubilant youths by Maurice Bean, a 17-year-old Negro pupil of Roosevelt high school, before he sang "Paper Moon," "Old Man River" and the national anthem.

Mayor Finerty remained to turn a deep crimson and to attempt to rebuff the crooning idol, not deny any of his charges, about making his behind-the-scene expose of those responsible for the racial school strife. Sinatra, apparantly well informed about the entire situation, had met with a mixed group of white and Negro high school students at the Gary hotel before he went to the auditorium.

Further information on the local school strikes, which is responsible for 800 of the 1,100 pupils of Freebel high school being on strike again, was probably placed at his disposal by the Junior Youth forum, a high school tolerance organization that invited him here. Leonard Levanda, the 17-year-old strike leader, denied that those Sinatra accused had anything to do with the move to oust Negro high school students from Freebel. 11-9-45

Blasts Parents

Pitting his international fame against angry race-prejudiced parents, he blasted their anti-Negro move as "the most shameful incident in the history of American education." He advised the kids to stop using the words "N---", "Kike," "Mick," "Polack" or "Dago."

"You should be proud of Gary," he said, "but you can't stay proud by pulling this sort of strike —taking the remarks and advice of outsiders, people meddling, people dictating to you.

Divide and Conquer

"Their aim is to divide and conquer you," he continued. "If you stick together, they can't do it. Why should you have two groups fighting each other, anyway? You don't know what you're missing, not being friends, playing together; visiting each other's families, sticking up for each other.

"Other kids in other centers don't have things like you have. Educational advantages, especially.. You're throwing them away."

Why Gary Is Powder Keg of Post-War Racial Strife

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Native-Born Whites Pit In-Migrant Groups, Colored and Foreign-Born, Against Each Other

By RALPH MATTHEWS

GARY, Ind.—With the now infamous school strike attracting nation-wide attention, students of race relations are focusing their gaze on this war-boom steel town, wondering what will happen next.

Gary, the mid-western city which has been the guinea pig for so many sociological studies, is a post-war powder keg as this and other industrial centers begin to shake themselves loose from the synthetic prosperity of war.

Element Digging In

All elements, capital, labor, old residents and transients, are beginning to dig in for the depression years ahead. 11-17-45

Compared to old Eastern cities, Gary is a new community.

In 1910 there was a total population of only 16,802, of which only 383 were colored, and no racial problem existed.

After World War I, the population rose rapidly and in 1940 was estimated at 111,719, with colored persons equaling 20% or 20,394.

Victims Partly to Blame

Clinging superficially to it's Northern patterns of race tolerance, the city under cover has permitted an unofficial jim crow pattern to emerge, aided and abetted by voluntary segregation on the part of colored persons themselves and the restrictions of housing opportunities.

The Froebel High School strike in which white pupils walked out 900 strong to force the school board to remove colored pupils to a segregated school, is but a surface manifestation of the smouldering conflict held in check during the war.

World War I Encore

Those who remember the riot and bloodshed which followed the last war are wondering if Gary is to be the first scene of violence. 11-17-45

There are many indications which point that way if courage and foresight are not employed to suppress the evil influences which are gaining headway in lawlessness and anti-racial agitations.

Theatres, public auditoriums remained bi-racial, but public city places automatically took on a jim crow pattern which colored persons themselves failed to combat. Today on Broadway, the main artery, restaurants and stores operated by and for white or colored patrons exclusively, are side by side.

Churches Increase JC

The churches also helped to extend the segregation pattern as more and more Southerners poured into the city bringing their many denominations with them.

Today there are 37 churches with a combined membership of approximately 10,000, owning property valued at $418,150. There is no YWCA or YMCA, but some YMCA extension work is carried on in the segregated Roosevelt High School by the white organization.

The YWCA has an integrated program with colored women and girls belonging to many organizations in the white Y. 11-17-45

Business Lags

Colored business has not kept pace with the churches. The business establishments are mostly of the personal service variety.

There are 25 cleaning and pressing establishments, 5 grocery stores, 5 funeral homes, 3 filling stations, 2 garages, 2 print shops, 1 weekly paper and 1 hotel.

The complete number of clergymen is not definite, due to many store-front churches, but there are 12 doctors, 4 dentists, 8 lawyers and a large number of teachers in the elementary and high school grades. 11-17-45

Colored persons have made some inroads in municipal employment with 10 in the fire department and 11 on the police force. There is a smattering of job holders in the city government, parks and welfare agencies.

Situation in Industry

While women are mostly engaged in domestic work, many have been absorbed by the industrial plants during the war.

In the mills, colored workers were subjected to all of the prejudices which the FEPC was created to correct, but, nevertheless, were kept in the lowest bracket with few rising to supervisory posts. Best available figures show the following distribution of labor in the mills:

Type work	White	Colored
Sheet and tin ..	6,000	900
Tubular alloy ..	2,000	360
Standard Spring Works	288	61
Gary Works ...	18,000	4,860
Amer. Bridge ...	1400	224

Against this background looms the shadows of impending strife with the usual strategy of colored being the first to be fired as war contracts are cancelled.

Before the war, at least 50% of the colored population was on relief, and a large percentage of the immigrant whites.

Fighting Each Other

Again, these low strata elements are being pitted against each other with the American-born whites maintaining an aloof hands-off policy.

The native white population is estimated at 73,976 or 66%; the colored, 20,394, and the foreigners, 17,270. 11-17-45

The pressure of colored migration is felt hardest by the latter group because it is only into the poorer slum areas which they occupy that colored persons are permitted to rent and buy homes.

This sharpens the antagonism. Moreover, this is one of the factors in the school strike and will reflect itself in more drastic forms as time goes on.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
Circ. D. 37,926 - S. 46,237
SEP 30 1945

Somewhat Disappointing

The rebellion of white boys and girls in schools of Gary, manufacturing city in Indiana, against the admission of negroes in numbers into the schools with them is evidence that in the North is wish for racial separation that is strong and universal in the South. Separation of the races is natural. White students should not be admitted to negro schools and colleges against their wish, and if anywhere in the country are members of a race in numbers, companionship of others should not be forced upon them. What has occurred in Gary fortifies Southern opinion and reassures that it will have to be respected.

On the other hand, it is disconcerting that discrimination against members of the negro race appears in a populous Northern community. The News and Courier thought and has liked to think that Northern cities have been and are havens of refuge for negroes discontented with homes in Southern communities. In this time, when anybody who isn't a pauper and is in good health can migrate and thousands of Southern white people are moving to all parts of the country, receiving fair treatment and welcome wherever they go, The News and Courier had hoped that in Northern and Western cities Southern negroes would have similar reception. Of hope that they would be able to earn a livelihood, if they migrated, in numbers, on farms and in rural villages outside of the South, has been little or none.

It is discouraging to observe a disposition in a city of laboring people in the North to condemn negroes to remain in the South, to freeze them out of the North, to jimcrow them in the South as if it were set apart for residence of negroes, in the manner of a separate part of a railroad train where they sit and ride in the Southern states.

The News and Courier insists that the colored people have just treatment in the courts, that no one interfere with their right to vote in elections ordered by law, that they have the full worth for every dollar that they earn and spend.

The right of a textile corporation to employ only white people in a factory cannot be doubted, and if colored people in South Carolina shall, with the assistance of wealthy Northern friends, build cotton mills, it will be their undoubted right to exclude white women and men from employment in them.

The disposition of young white people in Gary, on the northern border of Indiana, toward young colored people, while not exactly unexpected, is nevertheless somewhat disappointing.

Strike At Gary School Forgiven But Not Forgotten

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
10-13-45

GARY—The students who bore the brunt of the teen-age hate strike declared here this week that they would "forgive it but not forget it."

Negro students at Froebel high school who admitted they were shocked and hurt when their classmates suddenly turned on them to demand their ouster, said that they would continue to fight against segregation.

Robert Miller, 17, 1901 Madison, 200-pound chairman of the school's Junior-Senior club, said:

"When we first heard of the strike, we were shocked. We had thought some of those students were our friends. Whenever their clubs sponsored events we would support them.

When they walked out against us, well, it hurt. It went down deep."

Miller, one of five Negro students who appeared before the Gary school board to present demands for an end of race-segregation in Froebel while white students struck for more segregation, said that although Negroes formed 40 per cent of the school's student body, they were banned from most of the school's extra-curricular activities.

"We will put ourselves forward to welcome these students back," said Miller, "providing the school board eliminates all segregation and stand behind us in making this a better democracy."

Ray Williams, 17, 1617 Jefferson, senior, said that only about one-fourth of the white students "really went on strike," the others were intimidated."

I saw one little girl who tried to come to school but the janitors told her the school was closed by orders of Washington, D. C.," said Williams. He said he had watched white boys turn back girls who tried to enter the school grounds.

Willard Odell Walker, 18, of 1529 Monroe street who has attended Froebel high since his first year in kindergarten said that he had "gone up through grade school with lots of those guys" but "didn't know they would do what they did."

Walker, a senior, said that the colored children were "kinda warm about the strike at first," but that they had learned to "take it in their stride."

10-13-45

"What we don't understand is the white kids saying they're unprotected," said Walker. "They got all the protection, we think."

He said that few of the teachers in Froebel dared to comment about the strike. The subject which was occupying the time of most history students before the strike was the U. S. constitution, Walker said.

Other representatives of the Junior-Senior club who appeared before the Gary school board were Eula Whittaker, 1633 Monroe, Imogene Henderson, 17, 1647 Massachusetts and Melvin Stroud, 17, 1321 Madison, all of Gary, Ind.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN.
TRANSCRIPT
Cir. D. 2,724
SEP 29 1945

A SERIOUS STRIKE

One of the most serious strikes yet one which is attracting considerably less interest than the industrial disputes is taking place in a Gary, Ind., high school where white students are protesting because Negroes are permitted in the same classes. This outbreak was followed by a similar disturbance in Chicago.

Along the same line we read of street fighting between white and Negro students in New York's Harlem, the outgrowth of an argument over the score of a basketball game or a report that a Negro teacher had struck a white student.

In the New York fracas pupils were found to be armed with knives, razor blades, rocks, bottles and even a home-made pistol. This does not sound like juvenile exuberance. Youngsters armed in this fashion expected to commit bodily harm.

Race riots among the adult population are bad enough but when they spread to the teen-agers they illustrate a failure of grownups to set proper examples of tolerance. Such things should not occur in the United States, for the entire educational structure is endangered when the right to equal training is overlooked.

Let's hope that the teen-age race disturbances will be checked without further spread.

Teen-Age Racists In 2nd Walkout

The Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois
11-3-45

GARY, Ind.—Gary's Hitler youth movement went back on the march this week.

Nazi-minded white students of bi-racial Froebel high school goose-stepped out in their second anti-Negro demonstration after the Board of Education flatly turned down their demands for a lily-white school.

Enraged over their rejection, white parents of some 1,350 students pulled their children out of Froebel and threatened to picket the school.

The school board's rejection of the lily-white bid of the strikers came after a two-week investigation of charges made by white students against their liberal principal, Richard Nuzum had flopped.

The board accepted recommendations made by a committee of university investigators that Gary's high schools remain, at least theoretically, unsegregated.

When it was learned that Nuzum, of whom hysterical anti-Negro students said they would "die" if he was not ousted, would retain his post, white parents and students congregated in nearby Tyler park and began their second demonstration.

Froebel's now infamous teen-age race hate drive, which lasted from Sept. 16 to Oct. 1, had touched off a wave of anti-Negro strikes throughout the nation's high schools. Chicago's Englewood, Calumet and Morgan Park high school students picked up the idea and carried on a 15-day agitation for a Dixie school system.

The three investigators were Dr. J. M. Hughes, dean of Northwestern university's school of education; Dr. Earl W. Anderson of Ohio State university, and Prof. E. S. Lawler of Northwestern university. After their 2½-hour report to the school board, a board spokesman stated:

"The group of educators did a very good job . . . and verified and clarified the board's thinking. The board's findings, therefore, are these:

"That the evidence does not justify the dismissal of Mr. Nuzum and he will report back to work tomorrow morning.

"That the organization of Froebel school should be returned to the status it had immediately preceding the strike and whatever temporary arrangements were made for conducting the school during the absence of Mr. Nuzum will be discontinued.

"That the Board of Education recognizes that certain things should be done as soon as possible to eliminate some of the conditions about which the parents have complained.

"The board's action came as Gary's religious and social leaders began a belated drive to end anti-Negro propaganda in the public school system. Msgr. Joseph S. Ryder, dean of the Gary Catholic deanery, presented a statement to the school board urging that Negro students be allowed to attend all Gary's high schools, not just Froebel."

A citizens' committee, which included C. V. Ridgely, former Superior Court judge; Finley French, Horace Mann High school instructor; John Jadrnak, chairman of the anti-Negro white parents' committee, and Frederick Price, representing Negro parents, concurred with the finding of the special committee.

Meanwhile, red-head Leonard Levenda, 18, leader of the teen-age race-haters, said that a new "mass meeting" of Froebel white students had been arranged by the strike committee to be held in Tyler Park this week-end.

Jadrnak indicated that dissatisfaction over the school board's action might result in another strike.

Seek Sinatra

11-3-45

However, the Anselm Forum Forum continued with its plans to bring Frank Sinatra, God's gift to bobby-soxers, to Froebel for a special tolerance program.

The Gary visit of "The Voice" being sponsored by the Anselm Forum, headed by Harry Johnson, a third-year student at lily-white Horace Mann High school.

Johnson said that his group had long been trying to book Sinatra for a special program but had only recently succeeded in getting a favorable response. He said that "we have pretty fair assurances" that Sinatra will talk to the Froebel hate strikers between Nov. 4-7.

The Anselm Forum committee is also attempting to obtain Joe Louis, world's heavyweight boxing titleholder, to share platform honors with Sinatra, but this phase of the planning is still in the embryo form.

Stronger Leadership Needed

Gary Sitting on Powder Keg; Anything May Happen

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

11-24-45

By JOSEPH D. BIBB, Courier Columnist

(Second and Last of a Series)

GARY, Ind.—It was a hollow victory for democracy, liberals and humanitarians when the striking white students reluctantly called off their strike and went back to Froebel High. Colored and white students at Froebel were observed after the strike, huddled together in separate, racial groups muttering to themselves. The fires have not been extinguished. The flames are merely smothered. Smoke fills the air in Gary, the town of steel.

Keen-minded observers regard the school strike in Gary as nothing more than a smoke screen to foil and deceive the public and foment racial friction and tension. It has been emphatically declared that the Polish Catholics who live in the General District, alongside the colored people, are being cleverly used to stir up strife. Even the youthful, striking students admitted that they were inspired by their parents to rebel against their colored fellow students. A dip into history must be taken to disclose some of the reasons why the Polish Catholics are so belligerent.

A DIP INTO HISTORY

When Judge Elbert Gary of Evanston, Ill., founded the phenomenal city of Gary, Ind., in 1906, he had a far-reaching vision—a vision that brought millions of dollars into Gary, many, many foreign laborers, many religions and many concurrent difficulties. W. P. Gleason was hired to supply manpower and labor for the steel mills. He was a devout Catholic and immediately set about to entrench those of his religious faith. Under the Gleason influence, hospitals, community houses, churches and the like were set up. The Catholic influence become dominant. But, shortly thereafter, the Protestants got busy. Judge Elbert Gary, a Methodist, got busy. Captain Norton, representing the steel-owned Gary Land Company, came upon the scene.

11-24-45

PROTESTANTS ARRIVE

Captain Norton began to spend millions to counter-act the rising power of the Polish Catholics. While the Protestants were weak in numerical strength, they were strong in money. A million dollar church was built in the Central District—the district where the Poles and Colored Americans live. But there were less than one hundred members to start with. Settlement houses were built for the few colored workers, homes and hospitals sprung forth like mushrooms. The friction between religions started in the Steel Town in the very districts now inhabited by the present-day colored citizens.

JIM CROW BEGINS

During these hectic times, the pattern for "Jim Crow" was being insidiously founded. The colored American was caught squarely in between the Catholic and the Methodists. He was used as the NAACP and various newspapers made their findings. In the end, the Liberal sentiment won out and the students returned. But the issue is far from ended.

Prominent citizens in Gary declare that a united front is necessary for the minority groups to win out. Strong, dynamic leadership is needed. Labor leaders are fearful over a split in their circles. They assert that, if organized labor is split in Gary because of inspired and cleverly peddled race hatred, the cause of democracy is lost. Politicians say the time is ripe for liberal and progressive Republican ascendency. All agree that anything may happen at Gary at any time.

11-24-45

THE TWO DOLLAR RAISE

The CIO dismayed the United States Steel Corporation when the demand for a two dollar-raise followed the end of the war. Then, for some curious reason, the fellow workers in the Union slyly started to question each other about "race relations," separate schools and "social equality." Steve Jones, superintendent of labor for the Steel Corporation, vehemently denies that he precipitated any such sentiment. But labor does not now present the same strong front. The Democratic politicians deny they were behind the school strike and decried it.

Mayor Joseph Finnerty, Catholic Democrat, hastened to deny any part in the dissension and so did his arch rival, Anthony Dobis, also a Democratic Catholic. Nobody was able to fix the blame upon any specific person. But the students raved. Mass meetings held sway. Charges were hurled and the school strike was called. Before the strike ended, the Civil Liberties Union, various interracial groups, the

Church Blamed For Gary School Strike

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

11-21-45

GARY, Ind.— (ANP) — Promotion of the two recent anti-Negro school strikes here is being blamed on the Catholic church in the Froebed High School district.

An analysis of facts, gathered through a careful Associated Negro Press investigation, points an ugly finger of guilt to Catholic church officials and affiliated organizations of the church in probably the most sensational expose of sinister behind-the-scenes race baiting and nefarious political machinations in the history of this city.

HOLDING THE BAG

Froebel High School district was formerly populated by white Catholics, most of them foreign-born. The Catholic church, the center of community life, acquired millions of dollars worth of property but found itself holding the bag when the racial face of the neighborhood changed from all-white Catholic to almost all-Negro Protestant. More than 200 Negro families moved into the district within four years as the result of whites seeking homes in more restricted areas.

Protestants Negroes have purchased homes near Catholic church and school buildings. Facing the dilemma of not being able to move their property to another site, and not being able to sell it to the new Negro residents, Catholic leaders decided to mix politics with race hate to solve their acute real estate problem.

DOVETAILS WITH DRIVE

This activity on behalf of Catholic leaders has, it is felt here by many observers, dovetails with the efforts of big business to weaken the trade union movement now that the war is over. The Steel Workers union has asked for a $2 daily wage increase to compensate for the reduction in weekly pay brought about by the cancellation of war contracts. This has been refused by the U. S. Steel corporation, principal Gary employer. An internal rift between white and colored members of the union automatically weakens the union and makes it less likely to have the unity necessary for a determined wage fight.

11-21-45

It is also pointed out that the residential, school and recreational patterns which resulted in the comparative isolation of racial elements here, thus making it possible for the present situation to develop, conform to a policy traditional with the metal mills which actually rule the city.

67-1945

Gary's School Strike Grew Out Of Old Steel Trust Jimcrow Policy

The Worker N.Y., N.Y. 10-7-45

By GEORGE MORRIS

GARY, Ind.—When the late Judge Elbert Gary, founder of U. S. Steel, laid out this city in 1906, it was never meant to be the union town that it is today. Gary was planned according to the company-town pattern of those days under which the open shop would be sacred and progress could be kept out as "outside" interference.

This old pattern of company domination and racial segregation is the soil from which the disgraceful anti-Negro strike at the Froebel school here sprouted. From this town, the disease of race-incitement soon spread to two Chicago high schools. 10-7-45

Nearby Whiting, Ind., built around Standard Oil's largest refinery which mass picketing by oil workers closed for a day last week, is another sample of the same pattern. A Negro is not allowed to live in the town (though many work for Standard) and he is not even permitted to sleep overnight within the city's limits.

When Judge Gary's Gary Land Co. bought 8,000 acres of land along the beautiful sand dunes of the lake shore, the curse of race discrimination was placed upon the city he planned. To this day, deeds of property purchase originating with the Steel trust's subsidiary, contain a clause barring sale to a Negro.

JIMCROW PARKS

A considerable part of the city was laid out in parks, just as the Judge willed it. But the fifth of the city's 140,000 people with dark skins are allowed to use only the North Gleason Park, especially designated for their use. Policemen have for a long time been stationed to preserve that color line. One of the city's parks reaches to the edge of the Negro populated area of Gary, but Negro children must first look to see if there is a cop around before crossing over to the green.

Gary boasts of the country's most beautiful beaches—a sharp contrast to its large slum area and its thriving gambling and prostitution—but Negroes are not allowed to use even a piece of its several miles stretch. All the Negroes can do when not working in the hot mills on a summer day, is loaf around near their homes in the congested areas alloted to them.

SOME ON JOBS, TOO

As for the condition in U. S. Steel plants, despite efforts by the United Steelworkers to correct the situation, Negroes, in the main, are still confined to the most disagreeable and lower-paying jobs. Negroes comprise a fourth of the workers in the mills.

Civil liberties groups have in the past challenged the segregation policy of Gary officials, and, in fact, forced the admission that there is no law on the books requiring such condition. But the unwritten jimcrow law is more rigidly enforced here than any other.

The Steel Trust's tradition was carried more specifically to the Froebel school, 800 of whose 2,200 students are Negro, by Julius Dansch, custodian of the city hall. This gentleman was actively involved in such enterprises as arrangement for a pro-fascist rally with former Congressman Hamilton Fish as speaker. Before the war Dansch had the audacity to appear in public wearing a Hitler brown shirt. 10-7-45

Dansch saw his chance when Principal R. A. Nuzum of the Froebel school allowed segregated and staggered use of the school's swimming pool by Negroes and whites. He formed a for-whites-only Parent-Teachers organization. The outfit folded however, because the Indiana PTA would not charter it. A mixed PTA was formed two years ago under the presidency of Mrs. Beatrice Lawrence and this group has received a charter.

THE TRUST'S TOOLS

It was coincident with Dansh's efforts that a real estate group circulated a petition supporting him on the old threadbare excuse that real estate values would fall if Negroes were not "kept in their place."

It is these real estate interests, carrying forward the old Steel Trust property ownership rule, who are the direct instigators of race strife. They are the real link between the Steel Trust and the inciters of division among the people.

They awaken every type of prejudice and it is they who mobilize white small home owners to "defend" their "investments."

These lower-scale tools of the Steel Trust also make use of such hoodlum elements among school students as would lend themselves for their program. The Froebel school includes elementary and high school grades. Among its older students, there are a number of particularly degraded hoodlum types—reform school, moronic and similar cases. Those are the types who stepped out ahead on Sept. 18 when white students were rallied for a strike. While intelligence test records of the "strike" committee of 12 revealed only two as high as 50 percent and the rest down to as low as 17 percent, these 16 and 17 year old lads appeared very handy in all the necessary procedure for "strike" arrangements.

They arranged daily meetings in a park, passed resolutions and arranged petitions among the adults and sent committees to confer with school authorities. A couple of them, appearing at Board of Education hearings handled themselves with the gall and cunning of a Bilbo. They took full advantage of the Board's "appeasement" policy.

"We don't want to be used as guinea pigs for interacial experimentation," their leader told the board. And he openly threatened race riots in Gary if the Negroes were not put into separate schools. The Froebel school has had mixed students for 30 years.

The most disgraceful feature here is the weakness of city authorities. Not until the "strike" was nine days old did the authorities even suggest application of the truancy law against those below 16. The hoodlums were treated most tenderly. One Board member, Rev. Fowler, gave them the fatherly advice that "you could have gotten the same results without a strike, but I wouldn't have beaten you out of the fun of a strike for anything in the world." 10-7-45

Board member Kreitzman said to the head of the hoodlums that "all those things you said I personally believe are true," but he pleaded that the board needed time to investigate.

Another sample of sentiment among some city fathers was the speech of Councilman Paul Dudack before one of the park "strike" meetings.

"White students are within their legal rights to strike," he told them. "It is up to the students themselves to choose their associations. I think the school board is being unfair to the white students and their parents."

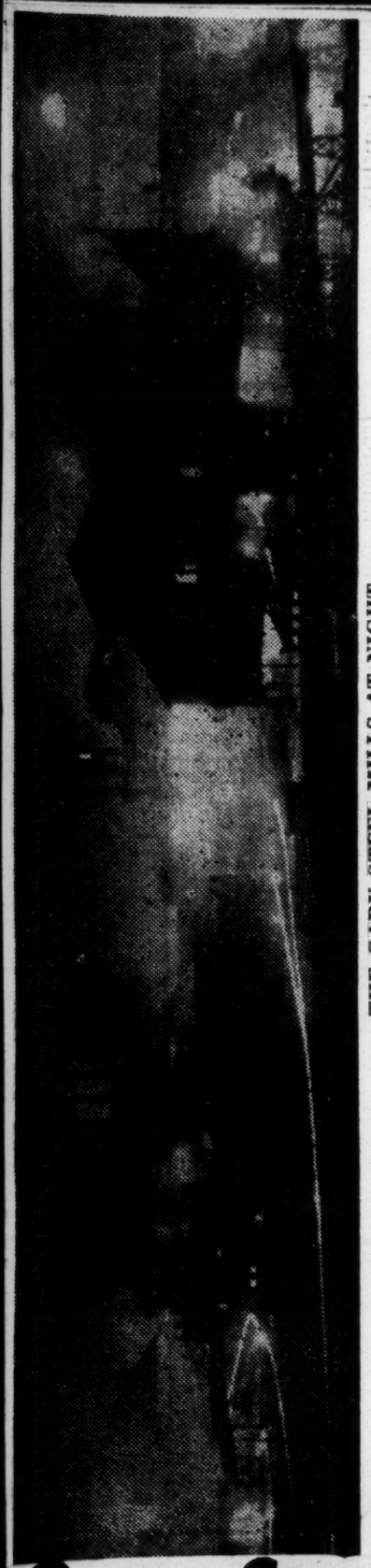
But Gary has changed in recent years, thanks to its powerful labor movement this disgraceful exhibition did not go unchallenged. Leaders of the steel union headed by regional director Joseph Goin immediately said the "strike" was inspired by the Steel Trust in preparation for a struggle over the $2 a day raise demand. A Gary civil liberties body was formed with representatives of labor, church, civic, white as well as Negro groups, upon it.

But while the CIO took a prominent part in the fight to get action from authorities, AFL leaders were conspicuous by their silence. They, undoubtedly, feel the risk of embarrassment by the fact that the AFL itself tolerates unions which exclude or Jimcrow Negroes. The AFL Teachers Union local's leaders however, have taken a progressive stand. 10-7-45

Another notable progressive feature was the active participation of youth leaders from some 14 outstanding organization in the area. They included leaders of the Y's, religious groups, Urban League, American Youth for Democracy and labor. They jointly issued an open letter to the Superintendent of Schools condemning segregation policies. The AYD issued a leaflet directly to the students and its members have some influence among the students themselves.

When the strike spread to Chicago, these youth leaders arranged an anti-discrimination mass meeting within a day's notice with Danny Kaye, Bill Robinson, Hilda Simms and other celebrities as speakers. 1,500 students attended.

A cry for investigation to disclose the real ringleaders came up from all sides. Jimcrow was never so challenged in this city as today. The Froebel affair has had the effect of sounding an alarm that should be heard in every community in the country.



THE GARY STEEL MILLS AT NIGHT.

Gary Students Hail Sinatra's Unity Plea, Take Tolerance Vow

By CARL HIRSCH

GARY, Ind., Nov. 2.—In the hearts of eight thousand Gary students today burned a strong flame of racial unity symbolized by Frank Sinatra, idol of the 'teen agers. Sinatra flew here to speak to the Gary students whose lives have been disrupted by the anti-Negro school strike incited by pro-fascist elements and the steel trust in this community.

The Municipal Auditorium, packed with Negro and white students, rang again and again with hearty response to Sinatra's plea to "end these strikes" and return to the democratic way of solving problems together.

"I know something about this business of racial intolerance," the singer declared. "At 11, I was called a 'dirty Guinea' back home in New Jersey. We've called people a lot of nasty names. Let's cut all that out."

TAKE TOLERANCE PLEDGE

In a stirring ceremony, the entire assemblage repeated with Sinatra a pledge of allegiance to democratic ideals. They applauded the slim young crooner's singing of warm songs of unity and shouted and screamed in enthusiasm at Sinatra's rendering of Earl Robinson's "The House I Live In."

A climax came as the singer was introduced by a Negro student leader Maurice Beam, of the Roosevelt High School.

"I've always thought of Frank Sinatra as a great singer," Beam declared, "but now I introduce him as candidate for Citizen Number 1 of America."



SINATRA
Fights for Tolerance

Bedlam broke loose in the auditorium as Sinatra stepped forward to tell the students earnestly: "You young people have made me famous. Now I want to do something for you."

APPEAL FOR UNITY

Sinatra gave a simple and forthright presentation of the need for unity of Negro and white, speaking in the language of the students themselves.

Sinatra singled out for a blistering condemnation some of the adult inciters of racial hatred in the community. The crowd roared its approval when he turned to Mayor Joseph E. Finerty and demanded that the pro-fascist Julius Danch, custodian of the Gary City Hall, be thrown out.

The singer had won his audience the minute he stepped out on the platform and was met with a thunderous ovation.

"I was told that you had been instructed to boycott this meeting, and I wondered whether there would be anyone here to meet me," he declared.

Sinatra recounted the important role that the steel town of Gary played in the "War for freedom the world over."

The stage was filled with the student leaders of all Gary high schools. However, some of the ringleaders of the anti-Negro strike at Frobel School absented themselves from the meeting. Sinatra stated that he would make it his business to get in touch with them before he left town.

What's Wrong at Gary

The Afro-American Baltimore ed.

The AFRO's Ralph Matthews, assigned to report the continuing strike of white high school pupils in Gary, Indiana, protesting the attendance of colored pupils, says there is conclusive evidence that the youngsters and their parents are being used as the tools of big realty and industrial interests to force colored labor back to the South.

We have always felt that there was more behind the Gary strike than met the eye. Similar demonstrations in Chicago, New York and Milwaukee were quickly squelched by city authorities. The Gary affair, however, even after the appearance of Frank Sinatra in the role of apostle of tolerance and good will, still goes on.

The irony of the situation lies in the fact that those pupils who are staying away from school are actually the pupils in greatest need of education. By staying away, they are cutting off their noses to spite their faces and postponing the day when they will be able to capitalize upon what knowledge they have.

One of the Four Freedoms stressed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was freedom from fear. It is foolish, unfounded and often hysterical fear upon which are based many of the prejudices of white America. Such is the case in Gary.

The Gary school plan of interracial, intercultural education has been aimed at allaying such fears through having colored and white pupils, and through them their families, know each other better.

It is up to the city officials to see that this wise investment is not sabotaged through the efforts of unscrupulous adults who would use juveniles as unwitting pawns. Gary would do well to take a leaf from the book of its sister city, Chicago, and put an end to these shenanigans.

07-1945

Anti-Negro Demonstration Presents Tense Situation

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia 9-23-45

GARY, Ind.— (ANP) — For the second time in a score of years, a hate strike is being staged by white students in this steel mill city on the edge of Chicago to stop mixed attendance in local high schools. Approximately 1,000 white students from Froebel high, which was a mixed student body, and from Tolletson and Horace Mann Highs, the latter all-white, are taking part in the anti-Negro demonstration which has strong backing from parents, many of whom participated in the similar strike of nearly 20 years ago. It is also believed that some organization similar to the Ku Klux Klan may be involved.

GARY, Ind.— (ANP)— For the second time in a score of years, a hate strike is being staged by white students in this steel mill city on the edge of Chicago to stop mixed attendance in local high schools. Approximately 1,000 white students from Froebel high, which was a mixed student body, and from Tolletson and Horace Mann High the latter all-white, are taking part in the anti-Negro demonstration which has strong backing from parents, many of whom participated in the similar strike of nearly 20 years ago. It is also believed that some organization similar to the Ku Klux Klan may be involved.

BOARD TO ACT

The situation has become so tense and serious that a meeting was scheduled for Tuesday night between a committee representing striking students and parents and the board of education. The demand has been made on the board that either the 850 Negroes be removed from Froebel or the 1,600 whites there be transferred to other schools.

Charles D. Lutz, school superintendent, and Richard Nuzum, Froebel principal, have refused to accede to these demands. Lutz would not meet with committee from the strikers and issued a statement saying, "Gary schools will be open to all students wishing to attend them."

This committee was appointed at a mass meeting of pupils and parents at nearby Tyler park a week ago Tuesday, the day after the demonstration began. At this meeting, some parents asked the students to return to their classes but the majority urged them to remain away until some action is taken by the board. The students then appointed delegations to visit lily-white schools and enlist pupils in a sympathy strike.

The anti-Negro action was an outgrowth of a fight between a colored and a white student at the Froebel-Horace Mann football game a week ago Saturday night.

STRIKE AGAINST BOARD

Strikers, however, declare their fight is "not with the Negroes but with the school board, which has promised us additional school facilities." They declare they want "a new school set up in the area which is predominately Negro to take care of those from Froebel and the overflow from Roosevelt High." Roosevelt is the all-Negro high school here.

7-23-45

Taking part in the strike are 'first generation' Americans whose parents came here from Mexico, Poland, Italy, Romania and other countries, as well as these of native white American parentages. Gary is considered to have one of the most polyglot populations of any American city. Many persons have come here to work in the steel and tin mills, the sole industry of this city.

Observers say that the desire of immigrants to confirm to American racial patterns has resulted in the creation of anti-Negro feeling among these imigrants, many of whom live in little colonies through out the city. The Negroes, about 20 per cent of the population, are con-

tion.

Segregation exists in many respects. Except for Froebel, schools are for the most part strictly all-white or all-Negro. There is discrimination in downtown theatres and in public parks. A race riot threatened in 1929 because members of a Polish community bordering the Negro section objected to Negroes using a park which the Poles looked upon as their own. Since that time a special park has been built in the Negro area with a golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool and similar facilities and Negro use of other parks is discouraged. It is charged that this policy was dictated by the financial interests controlling the mills on which this city is solely dependent economically.

It is also admitted that the situation at Froebel has been tense for some time, with colored students being admitted to school activities such as the student council and band, with reluctance.

Since the strike, classes have remained open although attendance has been confined mainly to the 850 Negro students.

The Pittsburgh Courier

FOREIGN PARENTS BLAMED IN STRIKE

Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

By TED COLEMAN
(Chicago Bureau)

9-29-45

GARY, Ind.—The walkout of over 2,000 white students from schools in Gary last week, as a protest movement against Negro enrollment at Froebel Grade and High School, brought to light an anti-Negro movement which has been simmering in the neighborhood of the school for some time.

The strike started Monday when 200 students of Froebel refused to enter the school, and sent a committee with demands for the ousting of Negro students, or a shift in their enrollment. Total student body numbers 2,300 of whom 850 are Negroes.

The strike was allegedly an aftermath of a fracas at a football game the preceding Saturday. The movement spread to other schools of white attendance in sympathy with the absentees.

School officials placed the blame for the strikers' attitude on parents. Superintendent of Schools Charles D. Lutz, stated that schools were open and orderly and ready for all to attend.

STRIKERS SPURNED

Richard J. Nuzum, principal of Froebel, in an interview with The Courier Wednesday said, "This school is for Americans, regardless of race, creed or color, and will continue classes for all who come. I am not in sympathy with the striking students." When questioned further on the situation, Mr. Nuzum shrugged his shoulders and declared that it was a puzzle to him, but he hinted that the strike was fomented by parents.

It was learned from an authoritative source that politicians had promised the voters in that district (predominantly of foreign extraction) that Froebel would become an all-white institution. Julius Danch, a Hungarian, of 1164 Pierce Street, was named as an instigator of race trouble at the school. He allegedly headed the former Parent-Teacher Association, which banned Negroes from membership. This organization was dissolved after heated protest of colored citizens. Danch was referred to as the mayor's "lieutenant" in the district surrounding Froebel school.

MAYOR SQUIRMS; ISSUE A "HOT POTATO"

Civic leaders, including ministers, members of the school board, juvenile authorities and Mayor Finnerty, held an interracial meeting at the Gary Hotel, downtown, Thursday, to work out a solution to the critical-problem. (Newsmen were excluded, but I was overlooked).

The entire discussion hinged on the proper steps to take to bring about the return of the striking pupils, but the problem loomed as a "hot potato" and nobody wanted to shoulder the responsibility.

Mayor Finnerty squirmed in his seat when he was asked by a prominent Gary publisher, to take a definite stand in the matter, and to direct the course of the school board in settling the strike. The mayor hurriedly answered that he only appointed members to the school board, and did not feel it his duty to tell them how to run the affairs concerning the students' behavior. Politics was not mentioned, but the aspects were visible.

It was suggested by Superintendent Lutz that a demand be sent to the students for their return to school, to be followed up by warrants to parents if the first means should fail.

Rev. Frank P. Newton, prominent white minister and member of the Gary school board, in summing up the situation after listening to over an hour of discussion on the subject, said: "There is nothing the matter with Froebel that a good dose of Americanism can't cure."

FIGHT STARTED RIOT

Meanwhile, at this writing, the tension pot continues to boil, while the mayor continues to await the decision of the school board, and white leaders wring their hands in desperation, afraid of unfavorable criticism from anti-race groups if they take a definite stand for democracy.

The anti-Negro action was an outgrowth of a fight between a colored and a white student at the Froebel-Horace Mann football game a week ago Saturday night.

Strikers, however, declare their fight is "not with the Negroes but with the school board, which has promised us additional school facilities." They declare they want "a new school set-up in the area which is predominantly Negro to take care of those from Froebel and the overflow from Roosevelt High." Roosevelt is the all-Negro high school here.

Taking part in the strike are "first generation" Americans, whose parents came here from Mexico, Poland, Italy, Romania and other countries as well as those of native white American parentage. Gary is considered to have one of the most polyglot populations of any American city. Many persons have come here to work in the steel and tin mills, the sole industry of this city.

SEGREGATION RAMPANT

Segregation exists in many respects. Except for Froebel, schools are for the most part strictly all-white, or all-Negro. There is discrimination in downtown theatres and in public parks. A race riot threatened in 1929 because members of a Polish community bordering the Negro section objected to Negroes using a park which the Poles looked upon as their own. Since that time a special park has been built in the Negro area with a golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool and similar facilities and Negro use of other parks is discouraged. It is charged that this policy was dictated by the financial interests controlling the mills on which this city is solely dependent economically.

It is also admitted that the situation at Froebel has been tense for some time, with colored students being admitted to school activities such as the student council and band, with reluctance.

Since the strike, classes have remained open, although attendance has been confined mainly to the 850 Negro students.

Whites in Gary Schools Stage Anti-Negro Strike

The Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 9-29-45

GARY, Ind.—(ANP)— For the second time in a score of years, a hate strike is being staged by white students in this steel mill city on the edge of Chicago to stop mixed attendance in local high schools. Approximately 1,000 white students from Froebel high, which was a mixed student body, and from Tolletson and Horace Mann highs, the latter all-white, are taking part in the anti-Negro demonstration.

A meeting was scheduled for Tuesday night between a committee representing striking students and the board of education. The demand has been made on the board that either the 850 Negroes be removed from Froebel or the 1,000 whites there be transferred to other schools.

Charles D. Lutz, school superintendent, and Richard Nuzum, Froebel principal, have refused to accede to these demands. Lutz would not meet with a committee from the strikers and issued a statement saying, "Gary schools will be open to all students wishing to attend them."

The anti-Negro action was an outgrowth of a fight between a colored and a white student at the Froebel-Horace Mann football game a week ago Saturday night.

Strikers, however, declare their fight is "not with the Negroes but with the school board, which has promised us additional school facilities." They declare they want "a new school set up in the area which is predominantly Negro to take care of those from Froebel and the overflow from Roosevelt High." Roosevelt is the all-Negro high school here.

Talk, Songs Win Applause But Walkout Still On

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
11-10-45

Crooner Introduced By Negro Youth At Big Rally Of 5,000

By RICHARD DURHAM
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

GARY, Ind.—Sinatra sang while Gary's race-haters burned.

In a heart-to-heart talk with 5,000 stomping, screaming adorers, Frank Sinatra told the teen-agers to "kick out" the adult instigators of this town's bitter anti-Negro high school strike.

While enraged leaders of Froebel high school's race hate drive pleaded with students to ignore Sinatra, the famous crooner led his converts in a pledge to fight racism.

Sinatra, who passed up a New York Town hall rally honoring him for racial tolerance to appear here to fight the contagious race strike, had the sanction of the Gary Board of Education.

Fresh, eager and with less than an hour to catch his plane, the singer led the cheering students in a pledge of "allegiance to the democratic ideals in our home, schools, in our independent youth organizations."

Names Leaders

Ripping into the tangled hate drive which has gripped this city for two months, Sinatra named Joseph Lach, head of the anti-Negro parent's committee and Julius Danch, city custodian, as instigators and described one as a "small-town politician who runs for election and never gets past the billboards" and another as "a shady character."

At his own request the crooner was introduced by Maurice Bean, 17-year-old Negro student of Roosevelt school who received a thunderous ovation from the mixed assembly. Few of the striking Froebel students, however, were among the throng.

Then Sinatra, blue-suit and red-bow-tie, five feet ten inches tall and 138 pounds, the "heavyweight" in the hearts of the teen-agers, stepped to the stage amid weeping, some fainting, much crying and said:

"You should be proud of Gary, but you can't stay proud by pulling this sort of strike—taking the remarks and advice of outsiders, people meddling, people dictating to you."

Rips Name Calling

When he described his own racial background and told how he was called a "dirty little Guinea," the students yelled in horror "no, no, no" and listened quietly when he told them to stop using the words "niggers," "kikes" and "dagoes."

When he demanded that Mayor Joseph E. Finerty, who shared the platform with him, oust the city custodian who had proven to be anti-Negro, the Mayor reddened, squirmed, but the students howled.

When he sang "The House I Live In" and "Old Man River," a strange silence fell upon his normally noisy worshippers and for once they screamed only when the songs ended.

"The eyes of the nation are watching Gary," Sinatra said. "You have a wonderful war production record. Don't spoil it by pulling a strike. Go on back to school, kids."

11-10-45

Out of Their Hands

Earlier Sinatra, met in an hour-long luncheon with a mixed student group sponsored by the Anglem Youth Organization and asked for a first-hand report of Froebel school's anti-Negro walkout.

When Harry Johnson, 17-year-old student of Horace Mann who is opposing the strike, told the crooner that the fight had been taken out of the hands of the students and depended wholly upon adult decisions, Sinatra said, "You've got to get it back into your own hands. We can rule out those tin horns who are horning in with their hate and prejudice."

The singer told the students about the famous "Springfield" bi-racial plan and urged them to study it. He said that he had spoken earlier at New York's Benjamin Franklin high school to students who had been engaged in a similar conflict.

Asking the mixed student body if they were "out to break the strike" Sinatra told them that unless it stopped soon it would spread throughout the country. "This is the way the war started," he said, "one group using another as a scapegoat."

Lash Sinatra

11-10-45

Lashing out against the Sinatra rally, parents of the striking Froebel high school pupils met the following night and demanded that the school board clarify its policy in regards to Negro students.

Led by John Jadrnak, who charged the CIO with supporting the Negroes and "interfering in issues that do not concern it," the parents said they would not send their students back to school unless the board agreed to segregate Negro pupils.

Gary has one all-Negro high school, Roosevelt. Parents of the striking Froebel students are seeking to put an end to bi-racial schools throughout the city.

Jadrnak assailed the trustees of the Rosenwald fund for bringing Frank Sinatra to Gary and ripped into the Chicago Defender for labeling the strike as "nazi-like."

Supports Levenda

Joseph Lach, who had been named by Sinatra as an instigator, intimated that he might attempt to sue the singer. Frank Spychalski, attorney for the parents' committee, told the 400 parents who met in Spanish castle, "The real issue here is that our associations in our social life should be voluntary, not forced. This is not Froebel's problem alone. It is a problem of the whole nation."

Meanwhile, the "front" for the adult-led student strike, 17-year-old Leonard Levenda, was given a vote of confidence by the parents. He stated that he would not go to New York to talk with Sinatra as previously reported.

Before leaving the city, Sinatra had been rushed to Levenda's home by Rev. Lawrence Grothouse, pastor of St. Anthony's church and leader of the CYO. The singer told Levenda he would pay his expenses to New York if he would come to discuss the strike.

While parents of the teen-aged strikers insisted they would continue to keep their children at home until Negro students are Jim Crowed, Richard Nuzum, the principal of Froebel, reported that attendance had increased somewhat after the Sinatra meeting.

Nuzum admitted that he had deplored Sinatra's "mention of personalities" and indicated that he believed the singer should have been "tolerant" towards the anti-Negro strike leaders.

While no official word has come from the Gary School Board, a definite climax of the strike is expected early this week as State officials prepared to intervene.

School Strikers' Parents Want State Aid in Race Dispute

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

GARY, Ind.—(ANP)—Parents of Froebel high school's striking white students voted here last week to turn over their grievances against Richard A. Nuzum, principal, and the Gard Board of Education to state authorities.

11-17-45

During a meeting of the parents at Spanish hall here, the Committee of 13, elected by them sometime ago to take action in the dispute, was instructed to immediately contact Clement T. Malan, Indiana state superintendent of public instruction, and plead with him to come here to personally supervise an investigation.

Their quarrel is not with Negroes, they argue. They have conceded that Negro students are entitled to equal rights of education and are not now demanding their exclusion from Froebel, but they want segregation at school social functions, such as in the case of the school band, orchestra and swimming classes. They maintain that white students have the right to choose their own associates outside of school, at dances, and the like.

11-17-45

They are still seeking the removal of Principal Nazum, whom they originally charged was prejudiced in favor of Negroes, and they still have grievances against the Gary Board of Education, which they want the Committee of 13, headed by John Jadrnak, to turn over to Malan for a personal investigation.

See Anti-Labor Union Plot Back Of Gary School Strike

Atlanta Daily World
Georgia - 9-28-45
See 2150 25F.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
SEP 24 1945

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — A plot by the powerful steel industry to weaken the strong CIO union forces in this industrial city by playing upon dormant racial prejudices was seen by many observers as back of the hate strike by some 1,000 white students against Negroes continuing to attend Froebel high school, where they constitute one third of the student body.

An investigation of the strike, which began a week ago Monday, was undertaken Thursday and Friday by Ira Latimer, executive director of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, and the newly formed Gary Civil Liberties committee.

SEE PARENTAL SUPPORT

Meanwhile the Froebel Parents Teachers association issued a statement Saturday terming the demonstration "the work of unknown organizers of racial hatred." School Supt. Charles D. Lutz asked the striking students to return to classes and declared: "School officials believe that parents of the pupils involved in the strike are supporting their sons and daughters."

Much of the trouble was traced to a custodian of the city hall who, it was said, was the personal stooge and spy for the local head of the steel mills who reportedly "runs the town." This custodian, prior to the war, was allegedly active in fascist organizations.

9-28-45

Following his investigation, Latimer called upon Supt. Lutz Friday with a group representing the Froebel P-TA, the United Steel Workers of America (CIO), the American Youth for Democracy and Interdenominational Ministerial alliance. Dismissal of the custodian was demanded on the ground of his "known leadership in promoting racial dissension." He was also accused of conferring with the strikers and their parents and is declared to have set the police policy of refusing to interfere with the demonstrators so long as they do not actually commit any "act of violence."

Prep School Strike in Gary Has Roots in City's Origin

See 25F

Special Correspondence

GARY, Sept. 24.—Events long past are casting their shadow today across the scene here where 500 students of the Froebel High School went on strike a week ago in protest against having to attend classes with Negroes. In another high school 250 striking sttudents have since returned to school.

Gary, a U. S. Corp.-built city, with a population of 120,000, has the largest percentage of Negroes of any Northern city, according to a National Urban League survey. Negroes here comprise 20 per cent of the citizens compared with 18 per cent in nearby Chicago.

Gary is modeled after a Southern town and was laid out in 1906 by a Southerner, William Gleason, on a segregated pattern. Sociologists have pointed out that this segregation was deliberately planned with an eye toward easier capitalization of cheap labor from the South by not having to extend Northern liberalization to Negroes.

Segregation Pattern

Its parks today are still mainly segregated. Negroes can't use the bathing beaches on Lake Michigan. They can't play in the high school bands (because they would be sharing mouthpieces on instruments used by the whites). Up until a year ago they couldn't use the swimming pools except on Fridays after which the pits were drained for the new week. They are permitted, however, to play on the football teams because the contact is not regarded as intimate.

The National Urban League just has completed a six-month survey of Gary which, in addition to pointing out the initial intention to trustrate democracy there, warned that the No. I No. II hot spots for racial trouble are the bathing beaches and Froebel High School.

The fact that the city has both restricted and unrestricted schools, and to a lesser degree, restricted parks, has tended to heap coals on fires of unrest laid by the founding fathers.

Parent-Fostered

It is obvious to all observers, including school and municipal authorities, as well as the Parent Teachers Assn., that impetus for the strike came from parents rather than from youngsters.

The PTA has strongly denounced "the unknown organizers of racial hatred in Gary." Charles D. Lutz, superintendent of schools, has refused to talk to the strikers' committee until the students return to their classes.

Bulk of workers in Gary make their living in steel mills so that implication has been made that the steelworkers are themselves behind the move to oust Negroes from the schools.

However, the United Steelworkers, CIO, has actively joined the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee and other groups in ferreting out the instigators of the unrest.

The fact that the white population is comprised mainly of first and second generation Middle Europeans who must compete actively with the Negroes on an economic basis, many of whom are themselves regarded as minorities, has made it possible to create defection without anyone having to crusade openly on an anti-Negro program, according to Negro leaders in Chicago.

The extent to which racist forces have gone underground in Gary, is found in the Urban League report which said it knew of no organized anti-Negro groups in the steel city.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
SEP 26 1945

Pupils Renew Racial Strike

Special Correspondence

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—After voting Monday to return to school following a week-long strike because of the presence of Negroes in classes, hundreds of students from Froebel High School in Gary, Ind., again have walked out.

The renewed strike yesterday did not include all the nearly 500 who originally protested. Richard A. Nuzum, principal, described the number of students who returned as "substantial" and said only a few left school after the lunch hour.

The second walkout lent credence to the growing belief that adult groups are behind the move to protest against Negroes in the school.

Gary was founded by and still is controlled in large part by the United States Steel Corp., which employs a majority of its citizens.

The renewed strike came in defiance of warning by Capt. Peter Billick of the Gary police that arrests for truancy would start if pupils remained away from school. The arrests were ordered by the School Board, he said.

of the Hitler Youth Movement.

10-6-45

Plan: To purge 800 Negro students from Gary's "white" high schools.

Hitler Youths: 1400 white students of bi-racial Froebel-Tolleston high school.

Time: This week, two months after V-J day.

Directors: 400 organized parents and the Gary police force.

Scene: Horace Mann high school before the Gary Board of Education.

Movement leader from Slovakia, pretty 16-year-old blonde Youvonne Staco stands up before the Gary School board, composed of Acting President Michael J. Lobo, Dan Dreitzman, secretary of the board; Newton Fowler, treasurer; Mrs. Uno T. Hill, assistant secretary, and Charles Lutz, superintendent of schools, at 9:45 p. m., Tuesday to demand an end to bi-racial schools in Indiana.



Dan Casko

"Colored people should not hold over our heads a statement in the constitution," Youvonne is reading from a script she brought from home.

She is one of six well-dressed turants from all-white Tolleston high school who struck "in sympathy" with white students at Froebel "to make Froebel all-white like our school."

Prejudice Their Medium

Now facing the equally sympathetic Gary school board to discuss solutions to the hate strike, Tolleston's race leaders, of upper-class immigrant families, sit across the aisle from nine cheaply-dressed race leaders from Froebel, mostly of lower-class immigrant stock.

This is the first time in 30 years the two groups have found a common ground to unite on.

In this steel mill town, composed mainly of immigrants from Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Greece and

Ira Latimer of Chicago's Civil wald Foundation.

Demand Bias Guarantee

Liberties League had just left the ing of room after branding the walkout a "We have seen what happened at sults in hate strike. "I don't know where Froebel and we want a guarantee nounced he got that word," little Youvonne that there will be no more bi-racial ted be- looked distressed. schools in Gary."

16-year-old Ray He said that "if Negroes are taking Diminuitive for brought into our schools, we'll lose stiest Pabalo, leading spokesman our educational advantages."

Tolleston stood up, said, "We have The school board promised to ace-hate proof that Froebel has been used consider" the recommendation cluding as a racil experiment by the Rosen-

TRAGEDY IN TEEN ACTS

The Chicago Defender

Gary Strikers Like Their Equality White

Chicago, Illinois

By RICHARD DURHAM

GARY, Ind.—U. S. version

Mexico, the 15 followers of Fuehrer's race-steps whipped the Gary School board into partially granting their demands.

"We the students of Tolleston

Gary Hate Strike Afro-American Spreads to Chi Baltimore, Md. 10-6-45

made by the Tolleston truants who left the room and the board with Froebel's leaders.

Movement leader from Polish parents, Andrew Tereak, fumbled with his notes and stood up before the board. Dressed in tight yellow slacks and paid shirt, the 18-year-old senior who said "jazz and boogie-woogie" was his favorite music, stubbornly demanded the board give an immediate answer and ban colored students.

Earlier, in his home at 1065 Jackson, Andrew's mother, Mrs. Eleanor Tereak, a stort stocky woman in her late fifties, met me at the door and unhesitatingly beckoned me into her kitchen.

Andrew's father, Joseph, a steel worker, looked at me long and quizzically. His wife busied herself about the kitchen, dipping large pork chops into a pan of cornmeal before frying.

Mr. Tereak said that he had come from a little village near Warsaw about 23 years ago. Asked about his son's part in the anti-Negro strike, he turned to his wife and after a five-minute exchange in Polish, said, "We don't know."

Asked if Mrs. Tereak spoke or understood English, he said, "very little" and spoke to her again in Polish to explain my presence.

Strike 'No Good'

Mr. Tereak translated a question from me asking his wife's opinion of the strike, she said simply: "No good, no good."

Tereak said that he had "lots of colored friends down at the plant who see me and yell 'Hello Joe . . . Hell, I got not a thing against the colored."

When Mrs. Tereak was pressed again for her opinion of the anti-Negro strike led by her son she listened to the question translated in Polish, bent her head said: "I--I anguish." Tears rolled down the lines in her face and spilled over into the cornmeal.

Mrs. Tereak went into the bedroom and returned with a picture of a round-faced boy in a private's uniform. "My son—my son," she said in Polish and held the picture out to me. Mr. Tereak explained that he had been killed in France during the invasion.

His wife listened with increasing sobs as Mr. Tereak translated a question asking if she thought Gary race haters were attempting to do to Negroes what Hitler had done to Poles in Poland and she said, in a loud cry that echoed through the house, "Yea, yea, that's so, that's so."

Tereak looked away and picked up his lunch to go. Suddenly Andrew swept into the kitchen with a big pock-marked Italian boy in a GI jacket.

Andrew looked neither at his mother or father, said that the Defender's account of the "strike is prejudiced."

"We're not against the colored race," Andrew said nervously. He recounted stories of fights between colored and white boys and said that "If colored go to their own schools and we go to ours—it makes it better."

'Just Against Races'

Asked if he would like to be forced into an all-Polish school, Andrew stammered, said: "You've got it wrong—we're not against nationalities, we're just against races."

He said he would not like to see Negroes treated "exactly" like they are treated in the South because "down there they push Negroes around."

Hitler, said the son of Polish immigrants, did not really treat the Polish people badly, "just the Polish Jews."

Andrew's definition of fascism was, "Well, just certain people ruling." Of Nazism he said, "Just certain leaders giving out the orders if they're not obeyed they're punished and nobody has anything to say about it."

Asked to give his definition of democracy, he hedged. The Italian in the GI jacket shot back, "Equal rights."

Andrew said he knew that about 1,000 Negroes had served in the army from Gary and many had been killed in action. "But white boys have gotten killed too, so that makes us even," he said.

Asked if he thought of his brother dying in France, he swallowed hard, looked at the floor angrily: "They told us you guys would pull



RAY PABLO

that soft sympathetic stuff on us. They warned us about that stuff."

He would not say who "they" were but when asked if he thought talk of his brother's dying was "soft sympathetic stuff," he looked down, choked hard, said "No."

Then with the same quizzical expression of his father, he spoke thickly without trying to cover his slight Polish accent.

Claims Inferiority Complex

"Look—if you're a foreigner," he looked away from his mother. "I mean, if you got parents that are foreigners—they consider you in a lower class. Don't they?"

Not waiting for an answer, Andrew said, "All they got in Froebel school is immigrant children . . . and colored mixed. They call us 'hunkies,' 'polacks.' Then they consider the colored in a much lower class.

"If colored went to another school," he reasoned. "Wouldn't that make it better for us. Would they keep on looking as us as a lower class."

Now at 11 p.m., on equal terms with the Gary School Board for the first time in his life, Andrew told them that "White kids just naturally back down when they have to fight a colored boy . . . the colored boys start all the trouble."

Newton Fowler, the Board's treasurer, answered that he had no doubt that "Negroes would be better off and much happier in their own schools. But the law's the law. In Indiana there's a law against segregated schools."

Then lean, handsome Stanley Cieskiwicz, right guard on Froebal's football squad, arose and bitterly assailed the school board for claiming that they "were against segregation." Cieskiwicz cited the fact that all other Gary schools except Froebel were Jim Crow and that he "knew colored boys who wanted to get into them."

Cieskiwicz, one of the first signers of the anti-Negro petition, lives at 1820 Connecticut in a ramshackle frame building in the midst of a Negro community.

In the apartment above Cieskiwicz live two Negro families. The house he lives in is owned by a Negro.

Stanley's mother, Mrs. Helen Cieskiwicz, a vigorous, bronzed woman, was under the impression that Stanley was staying out of school because "some Negro boys horsewhipped a white girl."

Ask Jim Crow Contract

Leaning against the back door of her basement flat, Mrs. Cieskiwicz laughed when mistaken for a Greek, said, "Me no Greek, I'm Polack!"

Asked about the race strike, Stanley's mother, who said she came from southern Poland 20 years ago, stripped her arms and placed them against mine, "See, your color, my color—not much difference. What difference the difference makes? None."

But at 11:50 p.m., after three grinding hours before the Gary School Board, her son, Stanley, was stubbornly fighting for segregation "because whites and colored just can't get together."

During an ebb in the student demands and the appeasements of the board, 17-year-old Dan Casko spoke for the first time during the meeting:

"If you can just show us a contract where you're planning a building to separate the white from the colored," Casko implied that the truants would go back to school if they could see a "contract."

Earlier, Casko's father, Tony, 1364 Harrison, was wiping sleep from his eyes while his wife, Santa, belligerently defended her son's race ideas.

Sitting half-naked on his sun-parlor, Mr. Casko looked back and forth between his wife and daughter who argued in Italian about the race issue.

"Colored boys just like Italians," Mr. Casko volunteered. "When they fight they like to win . . . better to keep them apart."

Mr. Casko, who was born in a small village near Naples, Italy, which had been liberated by the all-Negro 92nd Infantry, said he got along well with colored but "boys got no sense . . . they fight, they don't know no better."

Asked if she supported her brother in the race strike, Dan's sister stuck her hands on her hips, flashed back, "Sure! Sure!. We'd be better off if we had it like they got it in the South." She said she had once lived in Tennessee and "liked the way they did colored people."

Asked what she thought of anti-Italian discrimination, she threw her head back further and with genuine venom said:

"I no care what they do to Italians. Let them do what they want to Italians."

Mr. and Mrs. Casko looked alarmed for a second until their daughter said:

"We no Italians—we Americans!"

Relieved, the Caskos shouted and laughed, "We no Italians, we Christian Americans."

The Caskos were laughing too loud to answer whether they thought that Negroes, too, might be Americans.

CHICAGO — Approximately 200 white students of Englewood High School left their classes Thursday on a strike interpreted as a spread of the movement from two Gary Ind., high schools where white students are protesting increased enrollment of colored students.

Joseph O. Thompson, principal, reported two police squads were called in an effort to persuade the first strikers to return to their classes, but instead they were joined by others. 10-6-45

Thompson added that the strikers made no attempt to molest the students who continued attending classes, but went to nearby ice cream parlors, drug stores and their homes.

Gary Pupils Vote

Meanwhile, 500 white pupils of Froebel High, Gary, Ind.. voted at a mass meeting Thursday to stay away from classes until the school ceases to be a biracial institution.

Following the move, the city board of education instructed R. Nuzum, school principal, to take legal steps to get the pupils back to school. The striking students demand transfer of 800 colored students from the school.

See Industrial Plot

Meanwhile, a plot by the powerful steel industry to weaken the strong CIO union forces in this industrial center by playing upon dormant racial prejudices was sen as back of the hate strike.

An investigation of the strike, which lasted more than a week, was undertaken last Thursday and Friday, by Ira Latimer, executive director of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee and the newly formed Gary Civil Liberties committee.

The Gary committee found that the strike was timed to coincide with the demands of the steel union for a $2 per day increase in wages, a move, which the group declared, was designed to break the unity of colored and white workers.

Demand Changes

The Gary Civil Liberties committee also demanded the school board lift discriminatory practices in assignment of colored children to schools out of their zone, removal of discriminatoin against colored students at Forebel in all phases of school life, a program of democratic education in all classes, and removal of textbooks containing discriminatory material against colored people.

It also urged appointment of colored teachers, and appointment of a colored member to the school board, and advocated investigation and removal of any teachers found teaching undemocratic ideas.

Custodian Blamed

The Froebel Parent-Teachers Association issued a statement on Saturday terming the demonstration "the work of unknown organizers of racial hatred." School Superintendent Charles D. Lutz declared: 10-6-45

"School officials believe that parents of the pupils involved in the strike are supporting their sons and daughters."

Much of the trouble was traced to a custodian of the city hall who it was said, was the personal stooge and spy for the local head of the steel mills who reportedly "runs the town." This custodian proir to the war, was allegedly active in fascist organizations.

Police Little Help

Following his investigation, Latimer called upon Superintendent Lutz Friday with a group representing the Froebel P-TA, the United Steel Workers of America (CIO), the American oYuth for Democracy and Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

Dismissal of the custodian was demanded on the ground of his "known leadership in promoting racial dissension." He was also accused of conferring with the strikers and their parents and is declared to have set the police policy of refusing to interfere with the demonstrators so long as they do not actually commit any "acts of violence."

THE POINT OF VIEW

Courier Journal

More On the Mason-Dixon Society

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

My attention has been called to a front page news story regarding the Mason-Dixon Society, Inc., carried in your paper October 3, and written by Robert L. Riggs of your Washington Bureau.

The headline of this story is: "National Anti-Negro Group Incorporated In Kentucky." Louisville, Ky.

I also noted the editorial of October 6, entitled "The Effort to Repeat the Ku Klux Feat." 10-13-45

At the outset I wish to emphatically state that there is not one scintilla of truth in either headline. In an interview with your Mr. Riggs, and in the presence of a witness, I stated that the Mason-Dixon Society was not against any minority group nor was it emulating, or in association with, any other organization past or present.

The aims and purposes of the Mason-Dixon Society are so plain that any American can clearly understand them. These aims and purposes are to perpetuate the American Way of Life and to improve our standard of living. It seeks to achieve these objectives by maintaining free enterprise, by fostering individual initative, by preserving our established freedoms, by respecting human and property rights, by creating a greater national unity by encouraging more active and intelligent participation in public affairs, and by supporting the Constitution of the United States of America. These, Mr. Editor, are the principles for which our sons and daughters fought and died in the World War, and I challenge you, or any one else, to deny them.

The Mason-Dixon Society will advance its cause by supporting legislation in keeping with its principles and oppose legislation not in accord with them. That is an American right. False statements and misrepresentation will not deter us in our efforts to accomplish our purposes.

The Mason-Dixon Society is opposed to the continuance of the Fair Employment Practices Committee or any legislation that seeks to make it permanent. We believe that it is in conflict with the principle of free enterprise and that it is detrimental to the best interests of the colored people and other races and nationalities.

You seem greatly disturbed about a national organization for the advancement of white people. Isn't it a fact that millions of white people live in slum districts and others throughout the country who need advancement? By what weird process of reasoning do you assume that the advancement of white people would in any way interfere with the progress of the colored race or any other minority group? Is it your idea that the white people have reached their peak in development or are not capable of further advancement?

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been in existence for some time. To have such an organization is their great American right and privilege. Does the fact that they are organized under that title mean that they are anti-white?

We are concerned about and apprehensive of designing whites who seek to exploit the colored man for political and economic reasons.

The editorial referred to above stated "it is a humiliation to all fair-minded Kentuckians that the Mason-Dixon Society has been chartered in Frankfort." Mr. Editor, I will have you understand that the officers of the society are Americans whose ancestors helped to found this country and we do not apologize for trying to maintain the American Way of Life, improving our standard of living or for supporting the Constitution of the United States. Knowing Kentuckians as I do, it is my opinion that the great majority will not feel humiliated but will be pleased to support us in our program of Americanism, your editorial to the contrary notwithstanding.

Further, the editorial states: " 'Thar's dues in them boobs!' This seems to be the underlying principle of the Mason-Dixon Society." Evidently Mr. Editor you did not read the application for the corporation charter which was granted to us by your Secretary of State. Had you done so you would have learned that the Mason-Dixon Society was incorporated not for profit. Neither is it sectarian nor partisan. The scurrilous insinuations, half-truths and false statements carried in the news story, and in the editorial, are flagrant violations of traditional newspaper ethics. Obviously they are violent attempts to smear and destroy by foul means. What is your purpose? Do you object to the American way of life or to improving our standard of living? Do you approve of the F.E.P.C.? What are your answers to these questions? An editorial stating your position on these issues would clear up a lot of confusion in the minds of your reading public as to just where you stand. 10-13-45

The support the Mason-Dixon Society is getting definitely proves that Mr. John Q. Citizen is alert to those tendencies that would destroy our democracy. He feels the time has arrived wher some organization founded on sound democratic fundamentals should recognize his welfare and support measures for the betterment of all Americans. This, the Mason-Dixon Society will endeavor to do.

BEECHER HESS, President.

Washington, D. C.

Peddling Race Hatred No Joke

Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

As one born in the Deep South and, therefore, nurtured on race prejudice, and as a university professor, many years teacher of "Race and Population Problems," I feel myself capable of speaking a word in Christian, democratic protest of the ill-advised and unhappy Mason-Dixon Society.

This movement might be ludicrous enough to be dubbed "the last great American joke" were it not for the fact it may hold greater disastrous potentiality than the Japanese sneak on Pearl Harbor. The report that chapters are to be organized throughout the country is sufficient grounds to cause any rationally minded person to have violent suspicions that it is another system of collecting dues in return for peddling race hatred.

It is quite obvious that the author of this "society" is acting out of gross ignorance of the nature and disastrous outcome of other like movements. If he is capable of reading the legible pages of the last seventy years of history, let him read the story of "The Pan-Arabic Movement," an effort to organize the Moslem world against the Christians. Let him read the story of the Pan-German movement, climaxed by Hitlerism and now dead with its worshipers evermore to be "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Let him read how the Pearl Harbor sneak began by a movement on the part of the Japs to "break the backbone of Abanarcracy"—the rule of the white race. Time would fail us to tell of other like movements, all of which have resulted in disrupting good will, harmony and peace of races, nations and classes. Louisville, Ky.

The history of nearly all racial movements is the history of conquest, destruction and profit of a stronger group at the expense of the weaker. It squares neither with Christianity nor democracy. Let all who have a sense of humor laugh at the idea of a "National Association for the Advancement of White People." And then let all those who have bowels of Christian mercy weep over the fact that at the present time, taking the world as a whole, one white man holds in subjection three men of the colored races. 10-10-45

The Negroes among us have made great strides toward the goal of the white man's civilization. Is it too much to expect that, with proper guidance and wise co-operation, he may yet attain that goal? With the whole sad world writhing in the pain brought on by national and racial hatred, this of all ages is no time to start another anti-racial society.

Louisville. TOLBERT F. REAVIS, Ph. D.

If Pro-American, Then Why the Name?

Louisville Ky
Courier-Journal

The vice president of the Mason-Dixon Society took up a good deal of space in our *Point of View* column yesterday and the president takes up still more today, without ever explaining why an organization devoted in such broad terms, as they insist, to the promotion of the American Way of Life takes its name from two Eighteenth Century British astronomers. CHARLES MASON and JEREMIAH DIXON, subjects of King GEORGE III, had no interest in the American Way of Life and certainly did nothing to promote it. They were employed in 1763 by the BALTIMORES, proprietors of Maryland, and the PENNS, proprietors of Pennsylvania, to make a survey to establish the boundary between the two grants, which had been long in dispute. Their service, in this technical capacity, was not to the United States at all, but to the colonial system from which the War of Independence freed us. 10-13-45

The name Mason and Dixon Line (for it came to be extended in popular usage to include the northern boundary of Kentucky and the eastern, northern and western boundaries of Missouri) survives only as a relic of the time when the Line divided free soil from slave. What is the point of displaying this relic in conjunction with the subtitle: "A National Association for the Advancement of White People?" Is there any other point except to attract the mongers of one special form of prejudice? If there is any other point, then why in the society's slick paper brochure, offering club memberships at $1 a head, is the proposal to make permanent the Fair Employment Practices Committee the only specific item of legislation singled out for opposition, or even mentioned at all? 10-13-45

Opposition to a permanent F.E.P.C. is not by itself evidence of hostility to Negro aspirations. THE COURIER-JOURNAL, which has long fought for justice to the Negro, opposes the measure for various reasons, among them the invitation it would constantly offer to agitators like those who have chartered the Mason-Dixon Society, a National Association for the Advancement of White People. The title that they have chosen is ample evidence of their bent, and, with reference to their concentration upon opposition to F.E.P.C., we confess to embarrassment at finding ourselves on the same side with such people on any issue.

Ridicule Not Enough

Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

It has been most encouraging to see the protests in The Point of View condemning the Mason-Dixon Society. 10-15-45

I find it hard to believe such a group of people could have had the effrontery to identify themselves publicly. I should be the last to deny that some Negroes are taking the wrong attitude to procure their more rapid advancement. However, so long as the white people find among themselves people such as these founders of the Mason-Dixon Society, can we cavil about the less fortunate? Louisville, Ky.

Ridicule is not enough to suppress them, I know, though it seems all they are entitled to. I am trusting The Courier-Journal, as so many citizens are, to keep the light of publicity on such groups and their doings.

Paris, Ky. Miss MARY E. STEWART.

Mason-Dixon Activities Here Investigated

Courier-Journal

Congressman Tells of Dangers

Louisville, Ky.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) said last night that he has made an investigation in Louisville of the Mason-Dixon Society and warned leaders and organizations here of "an ominous trend to rob minority groups of rights guaranteed by the Constitution." 10-19-45

Celler, who will return this morning to Washington, D. C., said he had no knowledge of the scope of this organization, "known as the Mason-Dixon Group," but he said he aimed to "needle leaders here into action" in an effort to suppress the activities of the group.

"Thoroughly un-American organizations are taking advantage of the present unrest and the economic situation of the people. This organization should be jostled off the sidewalk whenever it is met," he said.

He termed the activities of the "Rankins and the Bilboes" as being a "stench in the nostrils of the good citizenry" and called for Louisvillians and Kentuckians to be on the alert for signs of groups attempting to retard the progress of the Negro and other minority races.

Celler, ranking majority member of the House Judiciary Committee, said he planned no public address here during his stay because he wanted to investigate first by private conversations

Anti-Negro Group Incorporates To Fight FEPC Bill

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dixie race hate became a corporation this week, the business of which will be the blocking of any legislation which might better the conditions of dark Americans.

Incorporation papers were filed in Kentucky for the Mason-Dixon Society, Inc., subtitled the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Will Fight FEPC

The initial objective of the organization is to fight against the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission with authority to forbid discrimination against Negroes in private employment.

In a broad, general campaign, however, its purpose is to squelch all movements designed to improve, by legislation, the lot of the Negro. 10-20-45

Its members contend it cannot be compared to the Ku Klux Klan because it has no animosity towards Jews and Catholics. They say that, while they have no immediate goal beyond halting FEPC, they are, in general, against everything that Representative Vito Marcantonio, of New York, espouses.

Ohioan Is "Front Man."

The front man for the organization is its president, Beecher Hess, of Norwood, Ohio, Cincinnati suburb.

He has established Washington offices at his hotel near the Union Station here and, on the basis of a few hundred circulars, has already received several good-sized contributions.

The originator of the organization is its vice president, J. Larry Dooley, Covington, Ky., who has been for 19 years a representative here for northern Kentucky industrial concerns.

The organization had its inception largely in indignation meetings held among secretaries of Southern members of Congress who expressed their ire at the pressure put on representatives and senators to vote for legislation favored by Negro groups. 10-20-45

Local Chapters Planned

Dooley said the group intends to meet the "agitators" with their own tactics. If Negroes stage a parade with placards in advocacy of FEPC, the Mason-Dixon Society will stage a similar demonstration.

Hes said the group does not intend to concern itself with the fight over poll-tax repeal unless the membership decides it wants to branch out beyond FEPC.

His goal is to establish local chapters in communities throughout the country, with a membership fee of $1 a year. Virginia Bayard, secretary, will be in charge of the group's "national" headquarters, with an office at 625 Scott street, Covington.

Against Negroes —But, Definitely

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
New York, N.Y.

COVINGTON, Ky. — The Mason-Dixon Society, Inc., a new anti-Negro organization, is growing rapidly as money flows into its coffers, it was learned as the group prepared to set up headquarters here. The society's aims are to fight legislation and other efforts to better the lot of the Negro. 10-17-45

Headed by Beecher Hess, Norwood, Ohio, and founded by J. Larry Dooley of this city, its sponsors say that it differs from the Ku Klux Klan, since it disclaims any animosity to Catholics or Jews. 10-17-45

Dooley declared that the main objective at present is to fight legislation for a permanent FEPC. The subtitle of the organization is "National Association for the Advancement of White People."

To Repeat Ku Klux Feat

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

"Thar's gold in them hills," cried the Forty-Niners, and their slogan is embalmed in American folklore. There is another slogan, which has also yielded a lot of gold in this country, and it might be translated: "Thar's dues in them boobs!" This seems to be the underlying principle of the Mason-Dixon Society, subtitled, according to our Washington correspondent, the National Association for the Advancement of White People. As long as any considerable number of them will take such bait as this, the white people really do need a society for their advancement—but their advancement in intelligence, not their advancement in bitterness against minorities. 418.

It is a humiliation to all fair-minded Kentuckians that the Mason-Dixon Society has been chartered in Frankfort, for the condition of mind which it proposes to exploit is not characteristic of this State. Kentucky after the other war was little bedeviled by Ku-Kluxism compared to Indiana, or various other States of the North, including Kansas and Maine. And there is little in the record meanwhile to indicate that our soil has become especially hospitable to the tares and thistles of organized intolerance.

In the tension of war and more especially in the uneasiness of its aftermath, unworthy American prejudices are easily stirred, as was proved the other time. That the process could be made a bonanza was discovered by two promoters, Edward Young Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, who took in hand Col. William J. Simmons' Ku Klux Klan at Atlanta in 1920. Within a few years between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 dupes were paying dues and buying regalia in the name of "native, white, Protestant supremacy." Inevitably there are people today eager to duplicate this promotional feat with the same shibboleth, or some variation of it. A Commoner Party and a Christian Veterans' Association are already at work in Georgia. A Christian American Association is active in Texas. Tennessee has spawned something called the Sons of Dixie. And now Kentucky is afflicted by the Mason-Dixon Society. 10-18-45

All are candidates in one way or another and at one level of society or another for the power and pelf briefly enjoyed by the Kluxers of yore. And undoubtedly there will be still other candidates, to put to test the strength of America's conviction in the ideals of democracy she has inherited.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mason-Dixon Society Self-Revealed

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I should like to see some editorial comment by The Courier-Journal regarding the recent insult tendered by the Negro Congressman Adam C. Powell to Mrs. Truman.

Mrs. Truman was never elected to anything. When the First Lady exercised her personal right by accepting a social engagement extended her by the D.A.R., Congressman Powell stated: "From now on Mrs. Truman is the Last Lady of the land."

I should also like to see some comment by the local, New York-spawned Civil Liberties Union. Surely Negro Congressman Powell tried to deprive Mrs. Truman of that civil liberty that ensures a lady the right to accept a social engagement.

In passing, I might say that for every letter protesting the incorporation of the Mason-Dixon Society and appearing in The Courier-Journal, we received more than ten membership applications. Louisville

We are going ahead full speed forming a strong, white voting bloc.

Do you now admit that your charges against the Mason-Dixon Society were as reckless as your silence in the Powell matter is disgraceful? We assume that the kind of civil liberties you favor are the civil liberties you favor.

LARRY DOOLEY,
Washington, D. C. Vice President.

Louisville, Ky. 10-31-45

Is not this letter sufficiently indicative that the preoccupation of the Mason-Dixon Society is exactly what The Courier-Journal has said it is?—(Editor.

A New NAAWP Formed

The Afro-American Baltimore Md

Just in case you missed it, your attention is here called to the Mason-Dixon Society, Inc., with headquarters in Covington, Ky., organized for the express purpose of "fighting legislation and other efforts for betterment of colored people." 12-22-45

Sponsors state that it is different from the Ku Klux Klan in that it disclaims any animosity to Catholics or Jews. The group is presently fighting legislation for a permanent FEPC.

Well!

New Lobby to Shield Negroes From Burdens of Equal Rights

PM-New York, New York
9-25-45

By Milton Murray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—For a buck a year you, too, can be a Patriotic American. You can defend "The American Way of Life." You can uphold "Individual Enterprise." And you can prove yourself a "sincere friend" of the Negro who is not going to see him overtaxed by getting privileges he is "not educated" to receive.

The dollar is for the national office of the Mason-Dixon Society which will represent your interests before Congress and in opposition to those "pressure groups" like FEPC.

If you have other interests than those listed, now is the time to write, wire or telephone to Beecher Hess in Washington and tell him about it so it can be included in the "policy" of the Society.

Hess is all wrapped up in getting his organization launched and the policy is not yet too well defined. He is coy about publicity—"premature, you know"—but will have a statement for the press when his incorporation papers are filed. Even PM will be allowed a copy—"want to be fair, you know."

Hess is pretty experienced about these things—"used to be a newspaper man, myself"—and has been "up on the Hill for eight years." He represented the Townsend Club and "other organizations" in "presenting their viewpoints" to Congressmen. Drew Pearson once referred to him as a "high power lobbyist." He would have been "chagrined" if Pearson had made it "low pressure."

"You get used to being panned," Hess confided. "I suppose some people will pan us for this new organization, but you have to take those things when you have principles.

"Look at the way things are now. The CIO has lobbyists. The AFL has them and the Manufacturers' Assn. All the minority groups have them. Who represents the people?"

(In high school civics it used to say Congress does.)

"Take all those minority groups and then what have you? Millions of people without anyone in Washington to represent them. All those Americans who believe in the American Way of Life" (his tone of voice capitalized the words) "individual enterprise and things like that.

"And take the Fair Employment Practice thing. I'm a great friend of the Negro. Admire the way the Negro has progressed in the last 90 years. But I don't want to see him pushed too fast. Worst thing in the world that could happen to him to be given special privileges he hasn't been educated up to."

"See what I mean? Millions of Americans must believe these things. These are the people we want in the Mason-Dixon Society."

At only a buck a year.

National Anti-Negro Group Incorporated In Kentucky

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Kentucky 10-3-45

By ROBERT L. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A new national organization to combat legislative demands the Negro is making for political and economic equality has been launched through incorporation papers filed in Kentucky.

The name of the organization is the Mason-Dixon Society, Inc. Its subtitle is the National Association for the Advancement of the White People, an obvious play upon the name of the Negro organization called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Will Fight F. E. P. C.

The initial objective of the organization is to fight against the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission with authority to forbid discrimination against Negroes in private employment. In a broad, general campaign, however, its purpose is to squelch all movements designed to improve, by legislation, the lot of the Negro.

Its members contend it cannot be compared to the Ku Klux Klan because it has no animosity towards Jews and Catholics. They say that, while they have no immediate goal beyond halting F.E.P.C., they are, in general, against everything that Representative Vito Marcantonio, of New York, espouses.

Ohioan Is "Front Man."

The front man for the organization is its president, Beecher Hess, of Norwood, Ohio, Cincinnati suburb. He has established Washington offices at his hotel near the Union Station here, and, on the basis of a few hundred circulars, has already received several good-sized contributions. The originator of the organization is its vice-president, J. Larry Dooley, Covington, Ky., who has been for 19 years a representative here for northern Kentucky industrial concerns.

Incorporators are Virginia Bayard, Covington; Leo Lawson, Covington, and Mrs. Beecher Hess. Trustees are Dooley, Hess, Mrs. Hess, Miss Bayard and Paul Edwards, Covington.

Hess was for seven years legislative agent in Washington for Dr. F. E. Townsend's old-age pension movement. For the last two years he has been employed by the Republican National Committee. Some years ago, Drew Pearson, in his Washington Merry-Go-Round, accused Hess of combining his Townsend activities with his Republican connections.

Translates Talk Into Action.

The organization had its inception largely in indignation meetings held among secretaries of Southern members of Congress who expressed their ire at the pressure put on representatives and senators to vote for legislation favored by Negro groups. Dooley, who keeps well informed of what goes on in Congressional offices, translated the talk into action.

Dooley said the group intends to meet the "agitators" with their own tactics. If Negroes stage a parade with placards in advocacy of F.E.P.C., the Mason-Dixon Society will stage a similar demonstration. 10-3-45

Hess said the group does not intend to concern itself with the fight over poll-tax repeal unless the membership decides it wants to branch out beyond F.E.P.C.

His goal is to establish local chapters in communities throughout the country, with a membership fee of $1 a year. Miss Bayard, as secretary, will be in charge of the group's "national" headquarters, with an office at 625 Scott Street, Covington. Hess temporarily is maintaining Washington branch headquarters in his hotel at 420 N. Capitol Street.

Mason-Dixon Society Hit By 2 Groups

Courier Journal

Attorney Denies Negroes Are Target

Louisville, Ky.

A counterattack against the alleged anti-Negro Mason-Dixon Society appeared in the making yesterday as Grover Sales, Kentucky attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, announced plans to seek disbanding of the society if it is found to be "subversive or contrary to democratic principles."

Dr. Robert Warner, president of the Louisville chapter of the Union for Democratic Action, said he believed the legal procedure was the proper method of opposing the society. 10-4-45

Called Ridiculous.

"It's a ridiculous organization with a cynical misrepresentation in its title," he said. "The U.D.A believes in the good common sense of the American people, and we believe the society will probably attract only a few unimportant persons. It's unfortunate Kentucky had to become associated wit hthe group."

Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt said the City's Inter-racial Council would take no action in the matter as there was at present no evidence that the society intended to operate in Louisville.

At the same time Joseph C. Healy, Covington, Ky., attorney who prepared and filed the society's incorporation papers, denied Washington reports that the purpose of the society is to block legislation designed to help Negroes. He explained that the society was "to ameliorate conditions by combatting uncouth tactics of certain organizations which are now making themselves obnoxious to Congress and industrial and business leaders" in both the North and South.

10-4-45

Expects Charter Copy.

Sales said he was expecting to receive by today a copy of the society's charter from H. T. Perdew, chief corporation clerk in the office of the secretary of state, Frankfort, which approved the charter September 27. Sales said if the society is what Wednesday's Courier-Journal said it is, he would ask the attorney general to file suit to revoke the charter. The secretary of state's office said it found nothing in the articles of incorporation to justify refusal of approval.

Perdew said the purposes of the organization are set forth in the articles of incorporation as follows:

"To maintain free enterprise by fostering individual initiative and by preserving our established freedoms; by respecting human and property rights; to create greater interest in national unity by encouraging more active and intelligent participation in federal and State affairs and by supporting the Constitution of the United States.

"To support such legislation in keeping with the principles of the Mason-Dixon Society and oppose legislation not in accord with its principles. The Mason-Dixon Society will support such legislation as will improve business and promote industrial development."

Cause of Shame

Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

When I read in The Courier-Journal about an organization, calling itself the Mason-Dixon Society Inc., I couldn't help but feel ashamed—yes ashamed. We are Americans, supposed to be living in a democratic nation, and yet have to tolerate such things as anti-Negro organizations.

Is this what our boys have fought and died for in war? Can people belonging to such societies turn their backs on our returning veterans and refuse to accept them and their families because their faces are black? They fought for peace and justice. Is this it? Is the Negro never to know freedom? 10-5-45

I suggest that we get on our knees and pray to God to help us remove these prejudices from our hearts; for I can't believe that He is pleased with the treatment Negroes are receiving and have been receiving for years. Let us educate ourselves and learn democratic principles in America before we practice them on the Germans and the Japanese.

B. G. Stewart.

Lexington, Ky.

The Mason-Dixon Society

Ky Louisville Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

How can our State allow such a group to be incorporated as an anti-Negro organization? Louisville Ky

How can the State of Kentucky go against the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights? Who has authority to allow such groups to be organized locally or nationally? 10-6-45

Tell the ones in Covington, Ky., that black is preferable to yellow.

Louisville. White Teacher.

"Un-American"

Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

If newspapers were delivered in the underworld, Hitler surely would celebrate. His dream of racial hatred is realized in our own country, with the establishment of the Mason-Dixon Society. 10-6-45

This organization is undemocratic. It is

un-Christian a most violent display of intolerance and most serious disregard of brotherhood of the Christian era. Ky.

The society is un-American. Our nation was founded on the principles of democracy and equality, haven for those who fled from intolerance and persecution. Heroes of all classes, color, creeds and races have lived

10-6-43

What is it they think they will gain by reducing the standard of living, educational opportunities and democratic privileges of 10 per cent of our population? Hitler's Reich failed. This must not succeed.

Michael W. Rice.

Louisville.

The Effort to Repeat The Ku Klux Feat

Courier Journal
9 10-6-45

"Thar's gold in them hills," cried the Forty-Niners, and their slogan is embalmed in American folklore. There is another slogan, which has also yielded a lot of gold in this country, and it might be translated: "Thar's dues in them boobs!" This seems to be the underlying principle of the Mason-Dixon Society, subtitled, according to our Washington correspondent, the National Association for the Advancement of White People. As long as any considerable number of them will take such bait as this, the white people really do need a society for their advancement—but their advancement in intelligence, not their advancement in bitterness against minorities. Ky.

It is a humiliation to all fair-minded Kentuckians that the Mason-Dixon Society has been chartered in Frankfort, for the condition of mind which it proposes to exploit is not characteristic of this State. Kentucky after the other war was little bedeviled by Ku-Kluxism compared to Indiana, or various other States of the North, including Kansas and Maine. And there is little in the record meanwhile to indicate that our soil has become especially hospitable to the tares and thistles of organized intolerance. 10-6-45

In the tension of war and more especially in the uneasiness of its aftermath, unworthy American prejudices are easily stirred, as was proved the other time. That the process could be made a bonanza was discovered by two promoters, EDWARD YOUNG CLARKE and Mrs. ELIZABETH TYLER, who took in hand Col. WILLIAM J. SIMMONS' Ku Klux Klan at Atlanta in 1920. Within a few years between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 dupes were paying dues and buying regalia in the name of "native, white, Protestant supremacy." Inevitably there are people today eager to duplicate this promotional feat with the same shibboleth, or some variation of it. A Commoner Party and a Christian Veterans' Association are already at work in Georgia. A Christian American Association is active in Texas. Tennessee has spawned something called the Sons of Dixie. And now Kentucky is afflicted by the Mason-Dixon Society. Louisville

All are candidates in one way or another and at one level of society or another for the power and pelf briefly enjoyed by the Kluxers of yore. And undoubtedly there will be still other candidates, to put to test the strength of America's conviction in the ideals of democracy she has inherited.

The Measure Of a Race

Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The papers filed recently for the incorporation of an anti-Negro organization in Kentucky should be firmly and forthrightly rejected. Is a State or a nation really civilized when such a charter may be granted for the asking by a hate group or any other kind of a group?

By what standard shall we measure our civilization? By racial hatred? By that standard, Hitler was a paragon of history; but with some small encouragement we could give him some lively competition in these United States. He was never sorry for the unfortunate and oppressed races.

A race is measured not by planes, guns, tanks, atom bombs, and material things, but by how far will it extend a proud, successful hand to lift an unfortunate to an equal plane? And anyone who denies a Negro equal economic and employment rights with the rest of us is not a good citizen, measured by the Constitution of the United States. HATLER JOHNSON.

Paintsville, Ky.

We Are All Americans

The Courier-Journal Louisville Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

An editorial I was waiting for appeared under the title, "The Effort to Repeat the Ku Klux Feat." I was convinced that an enlightened, liberal, fair-minded paper like yours would not overlook the formation of the Mason-Dixon Society. 10-9-45

When there is so much misery in the world around us and chaos threatens us on all sides, it is downright pathetic that some people should devote their energies to obstructing and thwarting the progress of one section of our own population. White or black, red or yellow, we are all Americans who can contribute something to our civilization and who have some inheritance in our history and our soil. We owe a great deal to our Negro population in music and religion, in literature, science and the arts. Why should we deny them the privileges of being Americans when their contributions have so much enriched our life?

Paris, Ky. CLAVIA GOODMAN.

Advancement To What?

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

It appears the organizers of a new group have chosen their name well. The purposes of the Mason-Dixon Society are more in keeping with the ideals of the days of Mr. Mason and Mr. Dixon, a century and a half ago, when a racial group might be held down because the pigments of its skin were different. 10-9-45

The sub-title is not so well chosen: "The National Association for the Advancement of White People." Advancement to what? Advancement to destruction seems to be the answer. We have just brought to defeat a great international idea of racial supremacy. Scientific discoveries seem now to promise that if such ideas of hate and oppression continue, either internally or externally, the inevitable end is disaster.

Righteous indignation has caused this group to state that the new organization is not necessarily against the Negroes. I think America should know by now that economic oppression can be just as bad as some other types of oppression.

Louisville. BILL MOORE.

The Mason-Dixon Society

Courier Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The amazing demonstration of vicious intolerance displayed by your paper in its handling of the Mason-Dixon Society's incorporation, is, our attorney informs us libelous. 10-12-45

The Mason-Dixon Society, Inc., is a non-profit organization. It is a non-sectarian organization. It is a non-partisan organization. It is no more anti-Negro than the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people is anti-white.

The Mason-Dixon Society isn't opposing racial elements in our society, it is solely interested in legislation. The Mason-Dixon Society is opposed to the F.E.P.C., and will oppose any other legislation that seeks to force, by law, an acceptance by our people of a doctrine alien to the American way of life.

It is almost unbelievable that any responsible editor, with no reliable information of the corporation's motive, would attack a group of citizens who are sincerely interested in promoting the general welfare of the country.

The principles which the Mason-Dixon Society espouses may not agree with the editorial policy of The Courier-Journal. However, this will not deter us from vigorously fighting for the principles of our organization.

Now for the Civil Liberties Union—that New York spawned group of professional busybodies: For over a hundred years the courts of Kentucky have protected the liberties of the people of our State without any assistance from the people of New York. If the Civil Liberties Union wishes to protect someone's civil liberties, we suggest that they transfer their activities to Moscow.

The Mason-Dixon Society is opposed to the granting of a six-billion-dollar loan to Russia. We are opposed to giving away the secret of the atomic bomb. In fact, we believe it is about time to stop giving and to start receiving. We believe that the real boobs are those who follow the educational philosophy of The Courier-Journal, which concludes that America should continue indefinitely as a sugar daddy for the other nations of the world.

The Mason-Dixon Society is opposed to oppression whether it comes from the top or the bottom; it is opposed to the threatening tactics of some groups in this country. Finally, we are a vigorous and an intelligent group of Americans, most of whom have served their country on the fields of battle, and we don't propose to accept the guidance of either the Civil Liberties Union or the Communist Party along the path we propose to pursue toward our goal of a free America.

LARRY DOOLEY, Vice President.

Washington, D. C.

Will Fight for Americanism

Courier Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I chanced upon your edition of Saturday, October 6. It was the first time I have had the pleasure of reading your wonderful paper. One column in particular pleased me, The Point of View.

Having just returned from two years overseas, I am pleased to see that we have so many red-blooded Americans who believe in a true democracy, people who know why there was a Declaration of Independence and a Bill of Rights, people who know why this war and the past one were fought.

It is people like these and we fellows who are coming back home to don civilian clothes again, who are going to put our shoulders to the wheel to combat these existing un-American organizations such as the Mason-Dixon Society. I am not alone when I say, we, the returning service men, will not tolerate such organizations. We have just finished fighting a long, tough, bloody war. Now, we are beginning to wonder why. So that these organizations may continue to flourish and grow increasingly stronger? Louisville, Ky.

We have seen victory over one enemy, and we will over these. 10-14-45

WILLIAM E. PEARSON, JR., U.S.N.

Brunswick, Me.

A Common Lot

Courier - Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

If, as Beecher Hess, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, stated, millions of white people are living in ignorance and in slums, one wonders if he realizes that each of them would rather be his poverty-ridden self than a Dumas because race prejudice has blinded him to the fact that his welfare is inevitably tied up with that of the black man. There are no walls in ordinances and constitutions that stand between these millions of ignorant white people and their material basis for life and advancement; yet, as long as they nurse an inflated ego caused by the possession of a white skin they are too busy being "superior" to take advantage of opportunity that keeps vigil with them. 10-19-45

It seems impossible that a man of the apparent intellectual caliber of Mr. Hess would seek to exploit the belief of too many white people, satisfied with destructive traditions that have built and seek to maintain walls in City ordinances and State constitutions which stand between the Negro and the chance to acquire an education. They demand his segregation and discrimination and deny him the chance to earn a decent living in whatever job he is qualified to fill simply because his skin is not white. Louisville, Ky.

The more closely members of Mason-Dixon Society cling to destructive traditions the more surely will too many white people continue to remain in ignorance and in slums with the black man. He cannot be kept there unless the white man stays with him.

Louisville. AMELIA B. RAY.

Race Relations- Louisiana

DISPUTE WITH CASHIER LEADS TO VIOLENCE

Louisiana Weekly

5-19-45

New Orleans.—A leading local professional worker and society matron, Mrs. Alma Rose Granderson, wife of Everett W. Granderson, for the past eight years a letter carrier in the Crescent City, was the victim of abusive treatment in one of the H. G. Hill, Inc., stores in the 3400 block on St. Charles Avenue, near Delachaise Street, she told member newspapers of the New Orleans Newspaper Council this week.

5-19-45

Mrs. Granderson, who is employed in Flint-Goodridge hospital, said that she was in the St. Charles Avenue store Saturday afternoon between one and two o'clock and bought a quantity of groceries, including some spinach, a portion of which fell off the scales onto the floor, according to her statement.

The matron said she was ordered by the woman cashier, in a tone that she said was not at all polite, to pick up the spinach. Mrs. Granderson said that she refused to do so because she resented the abusive manner in which she was addressed. She said the cashier then called one of the male clerks in the store and she (Mrs. Granderson) was ordered from the store. She said that as she got to the door and started from it the clerk slammed the door against her, causing her to fall to the sidewalk.

Representatives of the New Orleans Newspaper Council—representing the four local weekly newspapers — contacted both the St. Charles Avenue store and the main establishment at 1001 South Broad Avenue. From the main store, they learned the manager of the St. Charles Avenue store is a "Mr. Serio", who, when questioned about the incident, stated that he was not present when the incident took place. He referred the council spokesman to the general store.

5-19-45

When the general store was again contacted, council spokesman was told that the manager had gone for the day. When the next executive in charge was requested, the council was told he was in conference.

By Carey McWilliams:

Northwest's Officials Fail to Act On the Causes of Racial Trouble

PM — New York, N.Y.
4-25-45

This is the fourth in a series of articles which PM asked Carey McWilliams to write, surveying West Coast race relations against the background of the San Francisco Conference.

In June, 1944, the executive director of the Portland Housing Authority told me that "the nigger is all right in his place but, when he gets some money in his pocket, he begins to walk hard and talk loud, and he is likely to stick a knife in your ribs." Mayor Earl Riley has steadily refused to appoint an interracial committee. ("They stir up trouble," he says.) . . . There are no Negro policemen in Portland and the Mayor has refused to review the request that some be appointed.

Police brutality is rampant: 37 persons died in the "drunk tank" in 1944, ostensibly from concussions sustained prior to arrest. In a report released on Jan. 26, 1945, the Portland City Club calls attention to the fact that Portland has the second highest venereal disease rate among 39 cities of more than 200,000 population in the nation. The percentage increase in new cases of primary and secondary syphilis for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1942-1943 and 1943-1944 shows an increase of 78.7 per cent in Portland.

4-25-45

According to the military authorities, Portland "is one of the worst spots on the coast—the chance of a service man contracting veneral diseases are six times greater in Portland than in Seattle." When his attention is called to these facts, Mayor Riley invariably replies that "most of the disease is in the Negro woodpile."

The other West Coast cities which have received a heavy influx of Negroes have not only controled, but in many cases, have actulally reduced, their veneral disease rates. Nor is there much prospect for immediate improvement in Portland, for in November Mayor Riley was re-elected for another four-year term.

Race tensions are running dangerously high in Portland and in Vancouver (while located in Washington, Vancouver is really part of the Portland metropolitan area). A leading citizen of Portland told me of two near-riots that he had personally witnessed in the last two weeks. "White Trade Only" signs appear in numerous shops, cafes, and restaurants. Jim Crow practices are beginning to develop.

30 Racial Fights

When Marian Anderson appeared in Portland in January, she could obtain hotel accomodations only at the Benson Hotel, a third-rate hotel; and, even there, so I am informed, she had to agree not to use the main elevator and to have all her meals served in her rooms.

The worst aspect of the situation in Portland is that little effort is being made to curb the growth of these Jim Crow practices. A proposal to enact a civil rights act in Oregon was defeated in the recently adjourned legislature by a vote of 24 to 6 in the Senate.

4-25-45

With the exception of Los Angeles, the Negro communities on the West Coast today are *migrant* communities, that is, Negro migrants have overwhelmed the prewar Negro residents. In Portland, for example, the prewar Negro population was largely made up of Pullman car porters, station hands, shopmen, yardworkers, janitors and domestics. There was virtually no middle class professional group (one Negro doctor and one Negro dentist).

Having established a fairly satisfactory status quo, the prewar Negro population has tended to resent the influx of migrants. Long isolated from the main current of Negro opinion, the prewar Negro community was quite unprepared to cope with the issues that began to arise.

'Uncle Tom' Leaders

While there are, of course, some excellent leaders among the older Negro residents, many of them are of the Uncle Tom variety. And while there are some able leaders among the migrants, there are, also, some extremely troublesome elements. For example, the housing projects are overrun with various fundamentalist sects (Negro and white), and the number of Negro lay ministers is simply astronomical.

Capitalizing upon the rank segregation that prevails, many of these lay ministers preach hatred of "the whites," advocate further segregation; and constantly talk in racist terms. While there is an interesting inter-racial church in the Bagley Downs project, it is faced with very stiff competition.

To indicate the leadership problem, suffice it to say that one of the Jim Crow locals of the Boilermakers' Union was actually organized by a Portland Negro who, at the time, was a prominent official of the local branch of the NAACP! Nor has this situation been improved by the assignment to the area of a Negro consultant from the staff of the WPB.

This particular consultant has consistently advised Portland Negroes "to move on" as soon as possible and has considerably strengthened the position of the Uncle Tom element in the community. The recent establishment of a branch of the Urban League under the direction of Reginald A. Johnson and the assignment to the area by the Congregational Church of an experienced and able worker, George Thomas, has greatly strengthened the local Negro leadership, but a serious problem still remains.

In fact, leadership would seem to be the real problem in Portland. Throughout the Northwest (unlike California), the CIO is weak. Both in Washington and Oregon the AFL is in the driver's seat and its leadership is inclined toward Jim Crow practices.

4-25-45

The Negro communities which have sprung into existence overnight throughout the Northwest are lacking in experienced leadership and, as in Portland, are torn apart by internal dissension.

The vacuum created by such a situation has been filled in Seattle by an alert civic leadership; but, to date at least, the same cannot be said of Portland. Add to these difficulties the existence of a weak and inefficient city administration and an ineffective chief executive in the person of Gov. Earl Snell, and it becomes painfully apparent that Portland is one West Coast city where "anything can happen."

Protection after We're Dead

Afro-American

Last winter, William H. Conley, a World War II veteran, and his wife Ruth were forced to flee to Baltimore from their Stevensville home on Maryland's Eastern (Lynching) Shore to escape bodily harm following mob threats against their lives. 6-9-45

Conley had written a letter answering an editorial in the Queenstown News in which he stated, among other things, that he was "as good as any white man." A white State trooper who heard threats of mob violence, "suggested" that the Conleys leave. They did.

The AFRO called the case to the attention of U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, who in turn advised that an investigation had been made but that because "there appears to be no possible violation of any Federal statute" the Department of Justice could not act.

If some group of people can make threats so strong against a colored couple that it was advisable for them to get out of town, the Justice Department is in the position of saying that it is unable to help people when they are threatened but can only protect them in case of murder.

It should take the position that it can protect people when they are threatened and thus prevent outrages. It now says to the people on the Eastern Shore:

"If somebody threatens to kill you, we can do nothing. The best that we can do is to wait until after you are dead. Then we can act." 6-9-45

Athough months have passed, the Conleys still do not feel safe on the Eastern Shore and there are others living there who live in constant dread that something awful can and will happen to them. Baltimore, Md.

This is as good an example of intimidation and suppression of free speech as we may expect to find, to say nothing of a conspiracy to deprive American citizens of their lives and liberty. These are the things, we are told, for which we fight abroad but can't enjoy at home.

Scheduled Talk Of Mrs. Roosevelt In Md. Cancelled After White Clerics Protest

New York, N.Y. Age

12-8-45

HARVE de GRACE, Md. — A speech scheduled to be delivered by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in St. Matthews A. U. M. P. Church here Tuesday was cancelled because the white Ministerial Association of Hartford County didn't like the idea, it was announced.

The Rev. William H. Milburn, pastor of the church, who was to have Mrs Roosevelt as guest at the meeting under auspices of the NAACP, in announcing the cancellation said it followed after his ministers had said that if he allowed Mrs. Roosevelt to speak he would be doing a great disservice to the race. Things spoken or done might be misinterpreted, they said, and the whole thing would prove ill-advised. 12-8-45

A newcomer to the community, Rev. Milburn said that "in view of the bitter criticism aroused in public opinion, I have withdrawn as official host."

Ban on Negroes Voted Down By Civic Union

Wash. Daily News, 12-5-45

The Arlington Civic Federation by a 49-21 vote, killed a proposal to membership to persons of the amend its constitution to limit Caucasian race at a meeting Tuesday night. 12-6-45

Glen B. Wall, who spoke against the amendment, declared that its passage might enhance the danger of "our losing the war by setting up bars against racial minorities.

"We have just won a war," he said, "aimed against just such doctrines as this, which Hitler promoted in Europe. I don't want to call any one a Fascist, but this is a Fascistic idea. We have allowed Negroes to fight for us. It doesn't seem fair to me to deny them the right to sit in this hall."

Dr. Victor Meyers, a member of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, pointed out that Negroes have their own civic federations in Washington and in Montgomery County, Md. "I see no reason," he said, "why the Negroes should not have their own federation here, and work hand in hand with out own organization." Wash. D.C.

The vote was preceded by an involved parliamentary tangle, precipitated by members of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, who wished to reconsider the proposed amendment in further committee hearings, and by other federation delegates, who pointed to constitutional provisions which would have necessitated tabling the proposal until the January meeting before any action could be taken on it. 12-6-45

The vote against the amendment represented the views of 20 organizations in Arlington. Delegates from some of the groups, notably the Parkway Citizens Association, had come to the meeting with definite instructions to vote against the amendment.

In other actions, the Federation made several other changes in its constitution, many of which were designed simply to modernize wording, ne of which provided for

BOSTON, MASS.
Christian Science Monitor
Cir. D. 119,791
JUN 21 1945

Peace on the Home Front

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to express my appreciation to the editors for assigning to Mr. R. H. Markham and others the topic of "Negroes of United States Grow Confident in Intense Struggle to Win Equality" for careful and prayerful investigation and report. Mr. Markham and The Christian Science Monitor really constitute a modern prophet calling to the citizens of our country in their present wilderness of ignorance, apathy, and prejudice, to beware of their indifference and dislikes.

The appeal is also to the Negro population here to express still more patience and wisdom in the solving of their many and humiliating problems. Their own real leaders who, I have heard, are not so greatly regarded by uneducated Negroes, have, none the less, pointed out the way to peaceful and permanent solution of their difficulties.

For many years, the writer was a public-school teacher in the Middle West where segregation was not practiced. Most of the Negro girls had classes in her department. She noticed that those who were least conscious of themselves as different from the others and those whose thought was centered upon making progress in their school work were accepted, invariably, into fellowship with their classmates and rewarded with admiration for their ability and diligence. By the way, we were much interested in our art study to find that all human skins were tints or shades of orange.

Always the real fight is not against other individuals but in our own consciousness, and all of us must make this fight to establish peaceful relationships in our home land. The need for the help of all in war production has wrought wonderful progress in leading the Negro race out of bondage Through effective service to their country they have advanced their cause.

Let us love, see the enduring, fine qualities in one another. Then equality that is worthwhile will appear. Frances M. Gregory

Newburyport, Mass.

67-1945

NEW MASSES
(NEW YORK CITY)
JUN 19 1945

LISTEN TO THE RUMBLE

Two readers have put their ears to the ground and their pens to paper in response to NEW MASSES' *invitation to its readers to tell us what they hear when they "listen to the rumble." (See Lucius Ballinger's "Listen to the Rumble," NM, May 22). We hope other readers will respond to a further invitation to tell us what the people are saying on the subjects which concern them most closely.*

Michigan.

THE rain was hitting hard against our hospital window. The Negro cleaning woman, Sadie, was bustling about, and I found my attention turned to her as she sang a cheerful little song. It lightened my spirits and I talked to her.

All day fragments of our conversation came to my mind. "Do you know what punishment a Negro girl suggested for Hitler?" she asked. "She said he should be painted black and sent to America."

She related a conversation she had had with a man in one of the wards down the hall, who thought anti-Negro feeling in the South had died down. She got excited as she repeated tales of recent lynchings and described gross discrimination she had witnessed in her home state of Mississippi. One of the stories was about a Negro who took the chair in a soda fountain a white man was heading for. The whites took him out into the street, tied him to a car and dragged him all over the town until he was dead. She was indignant because so many people never saw, or made sure they would never see, articles in the local papers which would have enlightened them about anti-Negro sentiment.

"They close their eyes to these things," she said. "As for us, we don't want to intermarry, or even ask to associate with white people, but only to be treated as human beings. The way to fight against discrimination is not by thinking in terms of one race against another, but of one human being against another."

When she had gone my roommate turned to me and remarked that Sadie really "knew her stuff." I said that it was a pity more white people didn't know the details of this struggle. We both were silent. We were both thinking of Sadie and of her race, who just asked to be treated as human beings.

MRS. A. M.

New Orleans.

A RECENT Sunday saw the first Negro parade ever to march on Canal Street—a Seventh War Loan Bond drive in which schools, Scouts, military, and Red Cross volunteer units shared, escorted by mounted white police.

The previous Sunday ("I Am an American Day"!) city police had refused use of a public park to a Negro civic organization, the Peoples' Defense League, which has met there for four or five years. Boiling but self-controlled, the organization withdrew to a church to hear its speakers—prominent Negro members of AFL and CIO unions—and to plan all-out support of the bond parade and sale.

Even though transport facilities for Hollywood's Lena Horne, who was to have led the bond rally, somehow couldn't be found—perhaps deliberately—$260,000 in bonds were sold. The old-time Klux type tried to laugh it off: "A n——— parade." But many, especially the young, don't feel like that. A stout lady onlooker was overheard saying to her son, "Oh, you're just like them agitators." Another said, "Those are the real Americans, parading."

Negro organizations see the doors open to the future. They intend to walk through with dignity and in solid ranks, hand in hand with organized labor, and welcoming any who support the peoples' war and the bases of permanent world peace. That's why the bond parade got *first-page mention* by the New Orleans *States*, in an area where white papers do not print Negro news, unless about alleged crimes.

ELIZABETH COUSINS ROGERS.

67-1945
SENATOR BALL SEES DENT IN RACE HATE
Chicago Defender, Ill. 2-10-45
By Sen. Joseph H. Ball
(7th of a Series)

It is very much the fashion these days to shake one's head dolefully over the so-called "Negro Problem", to despair of any solution and to predict dire things for the postwar years.

Without trying to minimize the difficultproblems involved, the ancient prejudicesto be overcome and the tough struggle ahead to achieve for Negroes the equaliry of rights and opportunities to which they are entitled, I believe there are a number of circumstances that are likely to help.

First is the job Negroes are doing in the armed forces. When men have faced death together, artificial prejudices tend to disappear. I have found this true among service men in audiences to which I have spoken. I remember particularly a fighter pilot whose squadron had fought alongside a Negro squadron. His voice, and I believethe voices of many thousands, even millions , like him will beraised against discrimination in the future. It should make a sizable dent in the public apathy toward this issue. 2-10-45

Second is the contribution Negroes have made to war production. The necessities of war have broken down many economic barriers for Negroes, and they have proven that given the same training they can produce as well as any in any job in industry. The phony argument that Negroes could not handle certain tasks will never hold water again. 2-10-45

And finally, there has developed an ever-growing public awareness and interest in the whole issue and its solution. Various organizations in local communitieshave made great strides in recent ye years in breaking down econmic barriers to Negro employment, particularly in the South. The forthright demands of public leaders for a facing of the issue squarely, notably by the late Wendell Willkie, have had a tremendous effect which will carry on for years to come. 2-10-45

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
TIMES
Cir. D. 115,252
SEP 8 - 1945

EDITORIALS

Our 'Least Secure' Citizens

The ultimate welfare of any community is intrinsically geared to the standards and opportunities offered to its least secure inhabitants. In the past Negroes have occupied the unenviable position as the least secure residents of Minneapolis ....From a bulletin of the Minneapolis Urban league.

THERE IS NO DOUBT about it: the Negroes are the least secure residents of Minneapolis.

This is true with respect to jobs, to housing and even to civil rights.

The Negro walks a lonely and uncertain path between close-walled prejudices. His quest for economic stability is far too often savored with the bitterness of abject failure.

The shut door becomes the symbol of society's insistence that he shall not compete for jobs on equal terms. Insecurity is the rule rather than the exception; it shadows the Negro like some avenging specter.

THE MINNEAPOLIS URBAN league is sustained by excellent authority in its comments on our "least secure residents." The fine report on the Negro worker in Minnesota which was made by Governor Thye's interracial commission last March tends to bear out the league.

Consider, for example, this excerpt from the report:

"Within the Twin Cities the housing conditions of the Negroes are deplorable. The Negroes who must rent property pay excessively high rates for what they obtain. Facilities are tragically limited and often large families are crowded into two or three rooms."

Or consider this comment on job discrimination which in peacetime tends to freeze so many Negroes to relief rolls:

"The Negro applicant is placed in a disheartening position. He may be stronger than Samson, he may have a college education, he may have a higher I. Q. than many of the whites, he may have a special dexterity for the job. His only request is that he be judged on his personal qualities. Yet the employer sees the Race Problem and often politely refuses employment."

The fact of the Negro's insecurity deserves to be understood. Far too often he is the victim of bad environments which he cannot help, of idleness which is thrust upon him against his earnest wishes, and of limited educational opportunities which he is desperately anxious to enlarge.

The Negro child, more often than not, is reared in third rate houses or worse. In his early years, he not only endures economic privation, but suffers the humiliation of being set apart in the community as "different" and "unwanted."

Later, as a seeker in the job market, he finds innumerable doors closed against him. He has no security worthy of the name. It is little wonder if he sometimes thinks that the whole world is in a conspiracy to penalize him for the color of his skin.

THERE IS MUCH discussion currently in Minneapolis about Negro trouble spots in the community and what can be done to eliminate them.

Well, one approach to the problem is to give the Negro a better economic break. Give him a wider opportunity for peacetime employment and upgrading. Give him a chance to live in cleaner and more healthful surroundings. Give him less reason to feel that he is permanently down and out.

Then we shall have fewer of the so-called trouble spots, because we shall have partially removed from our community the economic wretchedness which helps to spawn so many of them.

67-1945

Mississippi

Speedy Ouster Of Bilbo Urged After Written Attack On Soldier

Informer - Houston, Texas

8-18-45

NEW YORK — Reiterating its demand that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi be removed from the Senate, the National Maritime Union, CIO, today made public a letter he wrote to an American soldier which the Union asserted was "the final word" warranting his speedy ouster.

8-18-45

The letter, written on July 23rd, was sent to Private Stanley S. Levine, who is with the Medical Detachment at the Brooke Convalescent hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Ferdinand C. Smith, Secretary of the NMU, declared that "the Senate can no longer permit Senator Bilbo to disgrace it by such violent rantings. Bilbo's attack upon a man in uniform of the United States is the final word which urgently demands his prompt impeachment."

In a letter to "The Pilot" accompanying the Bilbo missive, Levine declared: "Enclosed herein is a letter sent to me by that contemptible, unspeakable, labor-hating, union-hating, anti-Semitic, pro-fascist, Senator Bilbo of Mississippi.

"I wrote him a letter, taking him to task for his scurrilous letter to Miss Josephine Piccolo, and his attitude toward racal and religious minorities. His letter will give you a good idea of what a vicious and snarling creature he is."

Miss Piccolo is the Brooklyn girl whom Senator Bilbo addressed as "Dear Dago."

Following is the text of Bilbo's letter to Private Levine.

July 23, 1945

"Pvt. S. Levine, 35836321
Medical Detachment, Brooke Conv. Hospital
Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Dear Levine:

Your letter of July 19 has just been received and I confess to you that I took time to read the asinine contents of your letter. From your scribblings I get a strong suspicion that you are a "Bowery inmate," from the slum sections of New York City and that you are what is commonly called a very common "kike." Therefore, you do not deserve nor do you merit Senatorial attention.

"But you make such an ugly threat until I think I will just try your hand and call you what I think you are—just a sorry, puny, insignificant, uncultured, unrefined, dirty, pusillanimous, limicolous, communistic braying jackass. If this does not fit you or does not paint your true picture, then let me know and I will finish the job because I promise you I can do better word painting. I am sure if you want to give publicity to this letter, the public generally will recognize your photograph.

8-18-45

"But really I am sorry for you and I suggest that you submit to treatment of just even a second-class psychiatrist.

Yours with much sympathy,
s| Theodore G. Bilbo
U. S. S.

Bilbo Blames Defender For Foes In Home State

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

8-1-45

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, whose name has become a symbol for Dixie race hate, this week blamed the Chicago Defender for stirring up antagonism against him in his native state of Mississippi.

In a letter to a group of religious students at the Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University avenue, the scurrilous solon from the South pleaded that while governor of the state, he "treated the Negroes with such justice and fairness until they are all my friends except the few who have been poisoned by inflammatory books and Negro newspapers and chief among them is the Chicago Defender."

9-1-45

Bilbo was replying to protests from the students against his slander of Negroes as "an inferior race." They had challenged him to name any reputable anthropologist or social scientist who would upon his assertion. They attacked his hate speeches as opposed to the "Christian message of universal brotherhood."

The senator answered by blasting the religious students because "you have decided that you are not any better than the American Negro. With this statement you at once place yourself out of my class of white Americans."

"I know you live in the great Windy City of the West and in a state that does not prohibit the intermarriage of the Negroes and Whites and possibly you are the victims of wrong influences and wrong concepts."

Then Bilbo proudly pointed out: "But let me say that even your own State legislature refused recently to pass FEPC legislation."

The Mississippi solon solemnly declared: "I do not hate the Negro." He then told of his Negro friends in Mississippi—excepting those "poisoned" by the Chicago Defender.

Bilbo dealt at length with white Americans who believe in racial equality.

He's Above Average

"It is needless for me to say that I have no patience with a white American who says that he is not a better type, of better stock, better blood, better characteristics than the average Negro or as we say down South "nigger," Bilbo declared.

Berating the theological students, he continued: "Of course, your opinion of yourselves may be so poor until you will think you are below the average—if so, I am sorry."

9-1-45

He then patted himself on the back with the remark: "Personally I think I am above the average and therefore better in every respect than the American Negro.

"I have some regard, "Bilbo continued, "for the integrity of the white blood and white race and I am not willing to pursue such a course, either as a private citizen, as a church man or as a public official that will bring about the mongrelization of my race, yet that is exactly what your preachments and course of life will lead to. If you do not agree with this statement, then you are ignorant of the history of the human race for 30,000 years."

Bilbo informed the students that "I am writing a book on the race question that will be ready for distribution the early part of next year. In it I propose to 'call a spade a spade' and write a book that will give the white man's viewpoint in white America."

EVERY BILBO KNOCK A BOOST

Chicago Defender
9-1-45

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Henry A. Baumann and Others, Page 2
August 13, 1945

attempt to integrate the American negro into the social life of the American people. I know you live in the great Windy City of the West and in a State that does not prohibit the intermarriage of the negroes and the whites and possibly you are the victims of wrong influences and wrong concepts. In that case you are more to be pitied than blames. But let me say that even your own State Legislature refused recently to pass FEPC legislation.

I do not hate the negro. I was Governor of my State for eight years and I treated the negroes with such justice and fairness until they are all my friends except the few who have been poisoned by inflammatory books and negro newspapers and chief among them is the Chicago Defender. The purpose of all these negro books, and there have been over 200 of them written in the last four years by both negroes and Quisling whites, is to array the American negro against the white man, North and South.

As soon as the war is over I will re-introduce my bill to provide for the voluntary resettlement of the American negro in West Africa because separation of the races is the only solution to save both the white and the black races of this country.

Thanking you for writing me, I am

Yours truly,
Theo. G. Bilbo
U. S. S.

TGB:laf

Here's a copy of the letter sent by Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi to students of the Chicago Theological Seminary in which the Chicago Defender is attacked for making enemies for Bilbo in his home state.

Crusader Against Bilbo Seeking Vet Recruits

June PM New York, New York 9-10-45

Edward Bykowski of Woodside, the One-Man Crusade against Sen. Theodore ("Dear Dago") Bilbo of Mississippi, came back home from Washington yesterday, temporarily out of the fight but neither discouraged nor defeated.

A wounded veteran of five years' service in the Navy, Bykowski spent the last two weeks picketing Sen. Bilbo's office and home in Washington, protesting the Mississipian's "Dear Kike" and "Dear Dago" letters. He sought but did not obtain interviews with both Bilbo and President Truman.

"I'm going to rest up a couple of days and go to the hospital for a checkup," said the 6-foot-4 Bykowski, whose left leg was shattered in the Battle of Savo Bay in the Solomons. "Then I'll let you know how I'm going to carry the fight on.

"I'm thinking of a couple of thigs. I'm going to appeal to every veterans' organization to get behind me. And I'm toying with the idea of getting a lot of ex-GIs to go visit Mississippi with me.

"I want to say this: I purchased a round-trip ticket from Washington. I'm not giving up."

Bykowski was met at Penn Station yesterday by his wife, Veronica, and delegations from a number of organizations, including the Polish Veterans Assn., and the Metropolitan Coordinating Council of Interracial and Interfaith Committees. Josephine Piccolo, the Brooklyn girl whom Bilbo addressed in a letter as "Dear Dago," was also on hand.



Edward Bykowski, the wounded Naval veteran who has been picketing the home of Sen. Bilbo in Washington because of the Mississippian's slurs on minorities, was greated at Penn station yesterday by Josephine Piccolo of Brooklyn, recipient of some of Bilbo's choicest insults.

Photo by Dan Keleher, PM

of the ideals for which it was fought, and their returning sons are going to help them understand. We have actually talked to enough boys who feel this way, and enough of their fathers, to give rise to our belief that Bilbo next year may very likely get the decisive political beating he has deserved since his corrupt administration as Governor.

We are going to have the gratitude and congratulations of the rest of the South the day we retire this bad actor; and those are going to be the feelings of many of Mississippi's service men, who from the point of vantage of foreign service were able to see for the first time the real smallness and meanness of this man who professed to be the friend of the common man; and who learned for the first time the general contempt in which he is held and the disgrace he has brought to Mississippi in the eyes of the world. 11-10-45

Dixie Mob Threatens White Officer for Blocking Jim Crow

The Afro American Baltimore Md

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—A white Army officer demanded and received food for two colored soldiers in a white downtown restaurant here last week, but was threatened by a mob of irate whites estimated at 2,000. 11-17-45

The colored soldiers were among a group of 25 troops Maj. Edward Gierring, the white officer, was taking from California to Camp Shelby. He seated the men in booths then sat with the colored soldiers.

The major demanded and received service. A mob gathered outside, and the colored soldiers and the major were taken into "protective custody" until military authorities came and put them on the train.

Bilbo Our Disgrace,' Says Mississippi Paper

Daily Worker, N.Y.

Senator Bilbo "damages the name and prestige" of Mississippi, declares the Chronicle-Star of Pascagoula, Miss., in a recent editorial. The editorial follows:

ALMOST every time Senator Bilbo opens his mouth in Washington he damages the name and prestige of the state of Mississippi. He hurts the name of Mississippi where it really counts, and that is in the opinions and the feelings of the well-meaning people of America, wherever they may be. His "dago" and "kike" letters are a disgrace and an outrage. He is going to find out that this kind of business actually turns the stomach of many a young Mississippi service man now returning to the farms and counties. They are going to remember "dagoes" like John Basilone of the Marine Corps, the Medal of Honor winner, who went back to die on Okinawa from a safe job in Washington. And they are going to remember the Jewish star symbols among the Christian crosses which show where some "kikes" are buried. Even civilians can see them. Just look at the pictures of the war graveyards that come out in news magazines. 11-10-45

Our Mississippi boys have not been out there fighting for the worst in our national character, but for the best, knowing we have not always lived up to it, but hoping at least that it would grow stronger here in Mississippi and in the nation. Bilbo represents and speaks for the worst that is in us—for the residue of suspicion, meanness, unfairness, that exists to some degree in every human heart, and which the good instincts are constantly struggling to control and put down.

Bilbo is going to find out to his surprise the simple human decency that exists among the remote country people whose remoteness he depends on to bamboozle them with his artificial agitation of the race question. The war has filled these farmers with some sense

67-1945

Vet Gives $56 To Buy Books For Bilboland

New York, N.Y.

Bykowski Wants Mississippi to Read Up On Democracy

P.M.

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Edward Bykowski, the Brooklyn veteran who still is picketing Bilbo for those "Dear Dago" and "Dear Kike" letters, has received hundreds of letters from ex-service men praising his campaign, and $56 in cash.

He put the $56 in a money order and with it sent a letter to the American Library Assn. in Chicago. This is what he wrote:

"Gentlemen:

"Here is $56 which was sent to me by my buddies to help me out while I am picketing Bilbo for his un - American remarks about Negroes, Italians, Catholics, Jews and other minority groups. I am not keeping this money because I do not feel that I should take money from my buddies while I still have funds of my own.

Buy Books

"About the best way I think that I can spend this is to give it to your group and have you send it to your branch in Mississippi so they could buy books in the name of disabled American service men telling the folks of Mississippi the real story of America.

"I hope you can find books which will tell of the good work done by all minority groups in making America what it is today and particularly what these people have done in two world wars.

"I hope this will not give you too much trouble and you can do this for me."

Bykowski hasn't seen Bilbo yet, but he's going to keep on picketing. He said that he had received about 200 telegrams and letters, mostly from service men, telling him they're all for him and expressed regret that he couldn't answer them all personally. And he added that he hoped no one would send him any more money because he felt he shouldn't take it.

8-31-45

Room Rifled

He's been having his troubles, too. Yesterday when he got back to his room at the Hotel Raleigh, he found it rifled. His papers were scattered around, the bureau drawers were in a mess, his pockets had been turned inside out. He called police, who are investigating. Nothing, apparently, was stolen. Whoever did the job, obviously, is looking for something to pin on him.

Then, just to make life brighter, the Raleigh asked him to move because his reservation is up, so he has had to rustle around and find some other place to live.

One of the letters he received has pleased him a lot. It came from Josephine Piccolo, the girl who got the original "Dear Dago" letter from Bilbo. In it she said:

"I'm proud to know that we stand on the same side. You may like to know that you are doing just what I would like to have done my self. I share that feeling with many others. We shake hands in a common cause."

8-31-45

Bilbo Denounced anti-American by Catholic Unit

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — A double-barralled attack against Sen. Theodore Bilbo's race-baiting tactics was contained in letters sent the Mississippian last week by the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights and the Board of Directors for Freedom House.

Signed by Senator Murray (Dem., Mont.) the letter from the Catholic organization said, "Your conduct is a chilling deterrent to the worldwide belief that America is the symbol of democratic freedom and human rights."

Blow to Nation

The committee told Bilbo that his recent acts were "a blow to the international reputation of these United to demonstrate that a member of the U.S. Senate openly disparages his fellow Americans who have sprung from the soil of many lands, now liberated from a tyranny whose basic tent was the inferiority of all others than its adherents."

Urging the Senate to adopt a resolution censuring Bilbo, the Freedom House board write:

Acted "Unbecoming"

"We hold that Senator Bilbo has acted in ways unbecoming to a U.S. Senator. Using his immunity as a Senator, Bilbo has outraged the American people and degraded his high office."

8-18-45

Mississippi

Veterans Tells What He Wanted to Say to Bilbo

See also 56th U.S. Europe

Press Review

Explains Why GIs Don't Like Spreading Of Race Hate

P.M. N.Y.N.Y.

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Edward Bykowski, of Woodside, Queens, sat in a chair in his hotel room here with his wounded foot up on another chair and admitted that he couldn't do much more picketing of Bilbo, because his foot wouldn't take it. His ankle is a bit puffy and he touched it gingerly saying:

"There's still some shrapnel in it. A vein once broke in it and I lost a lot of blood. I wouldn't want that to happen again."

He sat back a moment and then added:



Bykowski

"But, anyway, this is what I wanted to tell Bilbo, even if he didn't want to hear it and kept dodging me for the past two weeks.

"I wanted to tell him:

"Sen. Bilbo, I'm just a Polish-American GI. I got myself wounded in action in the Pacific and I spent three years in a naval hospital. I just want you to know what you do to men like me when you pull that 'dago' and 'kike' stuff.

"I've seen with my own eyes what the boys have been through. I know that when they're on the other side of the ocean they crave with all their hearts to come back and see their own country. And then when they're wounded and they come back, how do you suppose they feel when they pick up a newspaper and read of themselves as being 'dagoes' and 'kikes' in the eyes of a U. S. Senator?

9-9-45

'That Talk Is Bad'

"Being a U. S. Senator is a pretty big job in their eyes and they respect the job, but I've seen men crumble up newspapers with stories like that in them and drop them alongside their beds with tears in their eyes. Mr. Bilbo, that sort of talk is bad for our morale—very bad. You're not helping men like me to get better when you talk like that.

"Then, too, Mr. Bilbo, I wanted to take you to one of our military hospitals. Any one. What I wanted to ask you to do was to come with me and talk with the men in the beds. Men with legs gone and arms gone. What I wanted to find out was if you could go up to one of those beds and call some Italian boy a 'dago' or some Jewish boy a 'kike.' Or if you would call them undesirable citizens just because they are of some race or religion against which you have some prejudice. Would you have the courage, for instance, to call me a Polak to my face?"

9-9-45

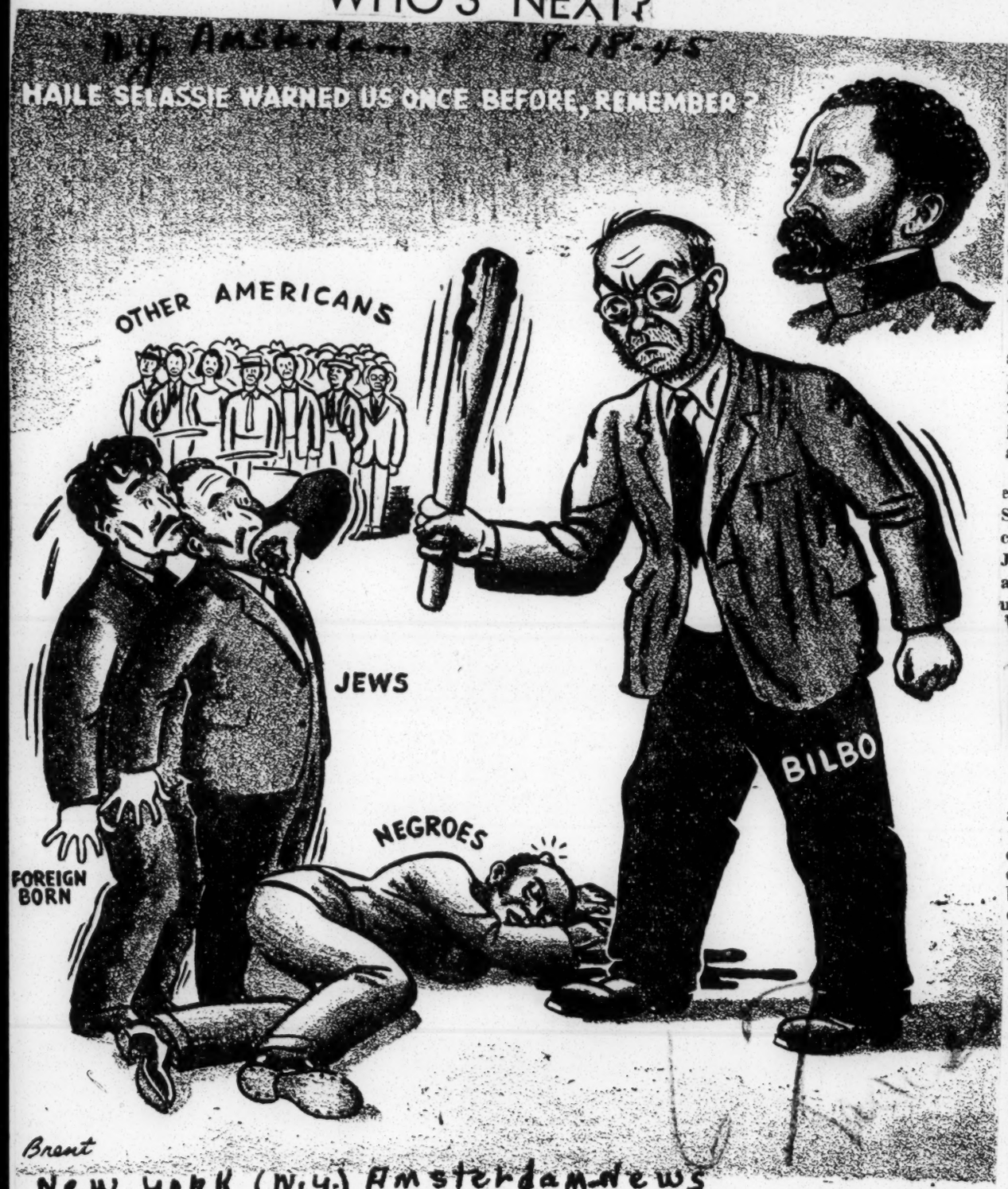
Bilbo Ducked

"That's what I wanted to tell Bilbo, but he was able to duck faster than I could hobble, so I guess I won't have the chance.

"But I'm not sorry I came and I think that maybe I'll see him yet. I've had hundreds of letters from servicemen, and women and all of them except two supported the things I believe in. And I'd like very much to talk to the boys who sent those two because I think I could convince them that they were wrong. And I had the satisfaction of knowing that a man like Bilbo was afraid to face me. Why? It's probably getting into politics, which I don't know anything about."

Bykowski is leaving Washington Sunday morning on the President due in New York at 12:10 at Pennsylvania Station. I think he feels a bit lonely about his fight against Bilboism—the local press has pretty much kept away from the story—and if anybody wants to meet him, it would do him a lot of good.

WHO'S NEXT?



Brent

New York (N.Y.) Amsterdam News

Legion Post Demands Bilbo's Impeachment

The James A. McKenna Post of the American Legion this week demanded immediate impeachment of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo for utterances which "destroy unity and aid the enemy."

The post, which has headquarters at 30-46 31 St., Long Island City, petitioned Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead to start impeachment proceedings in the Senate.

The post's resolution condemned, "the action of the fascist-like Senator Bilbo in insulting without cause Catholic priests, Italians, Jews and Negroes. We believe his action is un-American, destroys unity and aids the enemy."

was meeting to discuss taking further action against Sen. Bilbo.

"We have also told the Senator that we have no minority problems in our organization, and that our husbands are not only fighting side by side with men of all faiths and races but that they are fighting for the very ideals which Mr. Bilbo attempts to negate," she stated.

Wives Demand Bilbo Apology

By RICHARD R. DIER

NEW YORK—The WIVES, Inc., a national organization composed of wives of service men of every color, creed and nationality, this week called on the race-hating Sen. Bilbo "to repudiate and publicly apologize for his insults upon the heroic defenders of American democracy."

In a letter sent to him on July 30, as a result of his recent outbursts against American minority groups, particularly the Jewish and colored people, it said:

"As a non-sectarian, non-partisan, national organization of wives of service men whose husbands have conducted themselves with honor on the battlefields against the tyranny which fostered and promoted the theory of racial supremacy, we vigorously protest your recent outbursts against the racial minorities of our beloved country.

Morale Breaker

"Our husbands, Jew and Gentile, colored and white, together defeated those would pit race against race and color against color. How can the morale of our gallant fighting men be maintained if a member of our Senate vigorously attacks those men who belong to these minority groups?"

Further Action Planned

In an exclusive AFRO interview with Mrs. Naomi Nash, white, president of WIVES, she stated that their executive committee

The big idea of Edward Bykowski

New York, New York
P.M. 9-23-45

EDWARD BYKOWSKI is a 31-year old American of Polish extraction who grew up on New York's East Side with boys of many races, creeds and colors. He fought alongside some of them, and alongside boys from many other sections of the country, in the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway, and Guadalcanal. He floated on bits of wreckage with them when his ship, the USS Vincennes, went down off the Solomon Islands, in the dark, early days of the war. As a pharmacist's mate he helped them when they were wounded, and when he himself was hit by Jap shrapnel, they helped him.

He spent three weary years in Navy hospitals. Once in a while the Navy sent him out to make war bond and blood plasma speeches, but he had plenty of time to think. And out of his thinking came the conviction that if men really get to know each other, they can get along—color and religious differences and childhood prejudices notwithstanding.

His plan

Bykowski had plenty of time to read the papers, too, and some of the stories he came across were about Senator Bilbo of Mississippi. When he learned that this Senator had actually written insulting letters to Americans, calling them "dagos" or "kikes," he was at first amazed and then angry. 9-23-45

After he had been discharged from the hospital, and gone to his home in Woodside, Bykowski told his wife he was going down to Washington to see the Senator from Mississippi. He would tell of the Jews, Italians, Irish, Negroes—of all the boys he had seen in battle. He would picket Bilbo until he consented to talk with him. He was sure that if Bilbo knew what Bykowski knew, he'd stop insulting minorities.

We saw Bykowski three times when he was in Washington. The first time we stood and watched as he picketed in front of Capitol Towers, Bilbo's apartment house on Massachusetts Avenue. He is a tall, gaunt man, and he looked a little Lincolnian as he limped along with the help of a cane. People stopped to stare at him and to read the sign he wore—*Was this in vain? Tell it to me, Bilbo—I fought for democracy!*"

The second time we saw Bykowski was when we went to interview him, in his room at the Hay-Adams Hotel. He was sprawled in a chair, in his shirtsleeves. His gray coat, with its honorable discharge, Purple Heart and Veterans of Foreign Wars lapel buttons, hung on a clothes tree.

What people said

Bykowski grinned. Bilbo had not yet returned from his Summer vacation, he said. Capitol guards had interrupted his vigil in front of the Senate Office Building, since picketing is not allowed there without special permission. But they had been sympathetic, they were veterans, too, they said. Bilbo's secretary, a Mrs. Topp, had told him very sweetly that the Senator would see him when he returned. The picketing in front of the Capitol Towers was going well. Everything looked good.

Did people say anything to him when they saw him picketing?

"It's really been wonderful," Bykowski said. "This morning two men came to a window in Bilbo's apartment house and saluted me. Made me feel OK.

"An elderly colored man told me I was the most courageous man in America today. A lady pointed to a big tree and said, 'That's where we should hang him.'"

Had anyone criticized him?

"When I came here [on August 24] I took a room at the Raleigh Hotel. The papers carried stories about me, using the hotel's name, and two guys out of a number of people who called were critical, all right. 9-23-45

"One said I'd better get out of town or I'd be eligible for another Purple Heart. The other just told me to get out of Washington. Then, just before I moved over here, my room was ransacked." The bedclothes had been torn apart, and his clothes turned inside out. "Someone was looking for something, that's certain. Probably trying to prove some group is behind me. Well, no group is. I came down here on my mustering out pay. That's that."

He looked down at his high, laced, black shoes. We asked where he had been born.

"Stork brought me," he said, grinning broadly. "Naw—I was born on Henry Street, New York, next door to the Henry Street Settlement."

His early life

Had he always been interested in minority problems?

"Interested? I loved them. My parents came to New York from Poland. I had all sorts of pals on the East Side streets. Once I got my head busted for defending a Jewish lad in a street gang fight."

What had he done before the war?

"At high school I studied commercial art. I kept at it until my left eye went bad. I worked as a drug clerk for the New York City Department of Hospitals, and then was chief of staff at Loew's Criterion theater on Times Square."

He had enlisted on August 2, 1940. "First duty I had was helping take those 50 destroyers we traded the British as far as Norfolk."

And then? 9-23-45

He hobbled over to a table where his wallet was lying.

He fished through some papers and handed us one. "This'll tell you where I've been."

The paper was the official introduction Navy Public Relations had given him for use at war bond and other rallies.

Bykowski [it read] *known to his friends as "big ski" since he stands 6' 4", was with the task force that took Jimmy Doolittle's planes to the point where they could take off from the Hornet and bomb Tokyo. Subsequently his ship, the heavy cruiser Vincennes, participated in the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Battle of Midway, the Battle of Guadalcanal and the Battle of Savo Bay, Solomon Islands. In the latter engagement the Vincennes was torpedoed and sunk, along with her sister ships, the cruisers Astoria and Quincy.*

In that last mortal engagement, Bykowski could have got off without injury, following his skipper's order to abandon ship. Instead he stuck to his battle station to administer first aid to his wounded shipmates and saving the lives of five. While performing these services he was hit by shrapnel from a 500-pound bomb and received serious wounds, including a compound fracture of the left leg in four places—an injury from which he will never recover.

A note said that Bykowski had a 60 per cent disability.

We looked up and saw that Bykowski was looking at us, and smoking. "You see how it was," he said. "When I got blood plasma I didn't ask what color man gave it to me. I crawled through the warm blood of Negroes and Italians and other types of Americans. Only 10 per cent of the Negroes on our ship survived. Gosh! That's the sort of thing I want to tell Mr. Bilbo."

Whom he voted for

And if Bilbo learns these things?

"Then, if he's a gentleman, he'll have to retract the nasty things he's said about Jews or Negroes or Italians. He'd have to, because those people died for him and his kind."

If Bilbo didn't respond?

"Then I'd ask him to come with me through St. Albans or any Army or Navy hospital. I'll show him 'dagos' with no arms and 'kikes' with no legs. He couldn't, he *couldn't* say nasty things after that."

We asked where he had got the sign he carried while picketing.

"At a sign painter's shop. Funny, I never saw the sign painter before. But when I went to call for it I asked, 'How much?' And the guy said, 'Nothing, son.'"

A little curious about his politics, we asked whom he had voted for last Fall.

"I don't know much about politics," he said. "It was Dewey I voted for. I thought the Veterans Administration wasn't doing enough for veterans."

He seemed tired, so we left.

A few days later, after Bilbo had returned from Mississippi, we phoned Bykowski. What was new?

The life was gone from his voice. "He comes out of his apartment every morning. He tries to avoid looking at me, and makes a bee-line for his car.

"I called his office, and Mrs. Topp said he wouldn't see me. I wrote asking for an appointment. You know what I got back? A booklet made up of Bilbo's speeches."

What he wants now

9-20-45

On September 4, he sent President Truman a letter, requesting a few minutes of his time. He thought if he got an interview with the President, Bilbo might agree to see him, but the White House did not answer. So he kept on picketing, up and down, in the cool early morning hours, in front of Capitol Towers. On Friday, September 7, though, his leg began to throb painfully. He dragged himself to his hotel room, and stuck his leg up on a chair.

That was the way he was sitting when we saw him for the third time, on the fifteenth day of his stay in Washington.

"I'm going home," he said. "I can't keep on alone. Bilbo is afraid to face me."

Was he sorry he had come down?

"No. It was worth every single cent of my mustering out pay."

Why?

"I sort of feel as though I've started something. I've gotten hundreds of letters supporting me. Most of them were from soldiers. They said they wished they could join me. Maybe they'll come back down here with me when they can. Then there'll be so many of us that we'll *make* Bilbo stop his nasty talk." [*Bykowski later said he'd like to have interested persons get in touch with him at his home,* 58-60 43*d Ave., Woodside, Queens.*]

We asked if he still thought that Bilbo didn't know what he was talking about when he began on his insults or if he was a— 9-23-45

"Louse? Well, I still think he doesn't know. But I think he's a louse, too. Capital L."

Jewish Vets Hit Bilbo?

New York, N.Y. 9-7-45
Journal-American

The Kings County Council of Jewish War Veterans today adopted a resolution condemning Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi, for "using his office to spread bigotry, hatred and the propaganda of Hitler," and calling on New York Senators James M. Mead and Robert F. Wagner to publicly rebut Bilbo's statements in the Senate. 9-17-45

The resolution, which was signed by Jack Daniels, commander of the council, and Harvey Elefant, adjutant comdr., on behalf of the 40 posts which comprise the council, declares that Bilbo has insulted the Negro, Italian and Jewish people, and cites letters written by the Senator to Miss Josephine Piccolo, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Feldman, of Chicago.



Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Lesson for Bilbo: William A. Brown (left), a white neighbor of Senator Bilbo and Rep. Rankin, left Mississippi and came up north to Philadelphia, he states, to get away from Jimcrow. He knows both Bilbo and Rankin, and has sent this picture to Bilbo to show him how democracy should work. He is seated next to his friend Lee Carleton, who is a member of Father Divine's mission.

9 — 14 — 45

Brown comes from Plantersville, Miss., 70 miles from Bilbo's birthplace, 40 miles from Rankin's. His father went to school with Rankin. His father and mother still live in Plantersville.

Brown's brother-in-law, T. E. Posey, helped elect Bilbo but now opposes him on account of Bilbo's attitude on the polltax and price control, and because of Bilbo's "Dear Dago" letter, which he has condemned. Brown is 41, a veteran of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

—Peace Photo.

67-1945

Mississippi

Taft Calls Bilbo Disgrace To Senate

Atlanta Daily World—Ga.

8-15-45

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON —(NNPA) — "There is no excuse for him and he is a disgrace to the Senate," declared Sen. Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio in a letter concerning Sen. Theodore Bilbo last week. During the same week, Freedom House in New York urged the United States Senate to disociate itself from the shameful actions of "The Man."

Taft was answering a letter from a business man in New York, who has a plant in Taft's state of Ohio, requesting that the Senator take a stand on the action of Bilbo in using his position as U. S. Senator from Mississippi to insult and threaten Jews, Negroes, Catholics, Americans of foreign ancestry, and other minority groups.

8-18-45

IGNORE HIM

After saying Bilbo is a disgrace to the Senate, Taft continued by saying that on the other hand "I don't know what good it does to denounce him. I am told that the more he is attacked, the more political capital he makes of it in Mississippi and successfully."

Taft said consideration had been given to filling a petition to oust Bilbo by a two-third vote, but that he felt it would probably be impossible to get a two-third vote. Besides, he declared, Bilbo would revel in the publicity of such a trial "Of course," says Taft, "as a general thing, Senators cannot begin denouncing other Senators because they disagreee with them, but certainly Bilbo is not on the same basis as any other Senator that I know of."

Freedom House made it demand in an open letter to Sen. Barkley, urging that the Senate pass a resolution of censure against Bilbo.

White Veteran-Hero Pickets Bilbo for Racial Slurs

The Washington Tribune Washington, D. C.

9—8—45

(NNPA)—A white veteran, hero of several naval engagements, whose exploits have been hailed in the white press and in Reader's Digest, has been picketing Sen. Theodore Bilbo's office and apartment to try to force his retraction of his racial slurs or get him inpeached. He is Pharmacist's Mate Edward Bykowski, of New York.

Bykowski is working on his own. He is using his mustering out pay and his disability pension to support himself and his one-man campaign against "The Man" Bilbo. He is not a Communist, as some of the daily papers have subtly inferred. Last year, when he cast his serviceman's vote during the Presidential elections, he voted for Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate. He was at sea at the time.

Unwittingly, Bykowski was a party to some Bilbo-hatred last week. He is staying at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington. He decided to hold a press conference and explain his reasons for picketing Bilbo. He wanted to tell the press, both white and Negro, how he felt Bilbo supports everything that he and his buddies fought and died to destory. But the Negro press was unable to attend his press conference because the Raleigh Hotel management refused to permit them to use the passenger elevators. The reporters refused to use the freight elevator.

During the battle of Savon Bay, Bykowski was the subject of hero stories throughout the country when he refused to abandon ship and continued administering first aid to the wounded. The Reader's Digest wrote of his services in an article "Five Ways to Cheat Death." His heroic exploits made him in demand for bond drives, and he was brought home to participate in them. He was injured in action, and now walks with the aid of a cane.

Before coming to Washington, Bykowski wired Senator Bilbo, saying: "Arriving in Washington today. Request you meet me. I want you to tell me, a wounded veteran, that Poles, Jews, Catholics, colored people—all racial and religious minorities are undesirable.

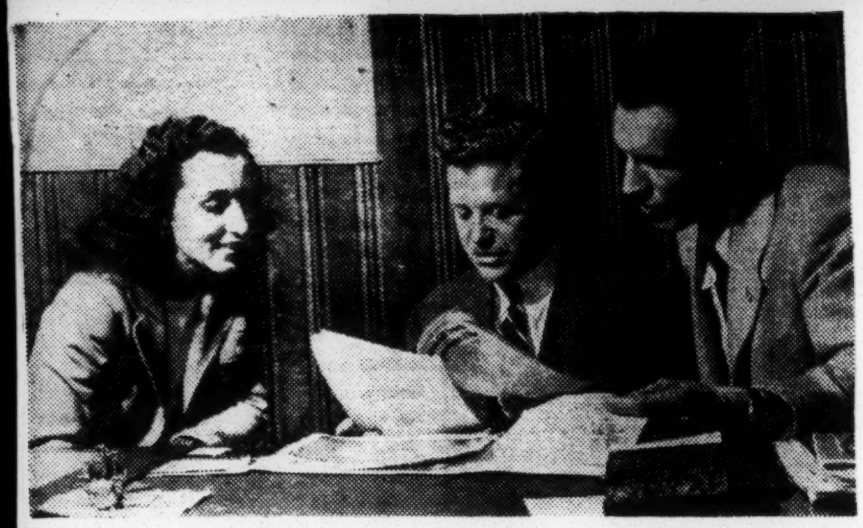
"You will find me picketing your office until you retract your statement or are impeached."

Several times, Bykowski repeated the story of one of his shipmates, a Negro who was wounded in one arm. He dressed the wound, but to his surprise, in stead of finding the Negro lying quietly and suffering, he found him back at his post passing ammunition with his remaining good arm. 9—8—45

Bykowski hopes other veterans will join him in his crusade against Bilbo, the author of the "Dear Dago," "Dear Kike," and "Dear Nigger" letters.

Living Conditions

40-1945



They Will Picket Bilbo: Josephine Piccolo (left), Leonard E. Golditch (center) and Edward Bykowski, veteran, read a telegram from Dollie Mason and Gritt McSwain, Detroit Negroes, who will join them on the line.

Daily Worker N-Y., N.Y.

Anti-Bilbo Picket Line is Expanded

Edward Bykowski, Navy veteran and one-man picket campaign against Bilbo, has expanded his Washington picket line, he said yesterday. In about two weeks, four recipients of the pro-fascist Senator's insults will join him in a permanent march before Bilbo's office and home. They will be Josephine Piccolo, whom Bilbo called "Dear Dago;" Leonard Golditch, executive secretary of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism, whom the Senator called "Dear Kike;" and two Detroit Negroes, Dollie Mason and Gritt McSwain, called "My Dear Nigger Friends" by Mississippi's version of Hitler.

In addition to this group of five, Bykowski said at a press conference yesterday, about 50 veterans of this war will join the line on weekends. These veterans will include four from Mississippi, as well as a Japanese-American, a Chinese-American, Jews, Christians, Italians and representatives of other minority groups.

The picket line will make every effort to see Bilbo himself, and will also visit other Senators to enlist their support in expelling Bilbo from the Senate. Senators will be asked to get behind permanent FEPC and anti-Polltax legislation.

"There's going to be a hot time in the town of Washington when Bykowski and Company get there," the veteran said. "The politicians had better learn that if they try to destroy what we Americans, including the so-called minorities, have created, they will destroy themselves at the polls. I will hit intolerance wherever I find it."

The lanky veteran, wearer of the Purple Heart, said he had sent a contribution of $66—from his "buddies"—to the American Library Association, asking that books "telling the folks of Mississippi the real story of America" be sent to a Mississippi branch. The association replied with, "We will, we are sure, be able to find a library which will make good use of the fund for books on minority groups."

All funds contributed to the anti-Bilbo campaign from now on will be used to maintain the permanent picket line and to help the veterans in obtaining transportation to and from it. Bykowski said.

Even Mississippi Has Two Sides In Race Relations, One Hopeful, The Other, Dark, Discouraging

Pittsburgh Courier Pg. 1
2-24-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III, Special Correspondent

JACKSON—Perhaps the faiths of the fathers, as recorded in Mississippi's State song, are changing. At least there are some indications that a new interpretation of the status of the Negro is in the making. First, a candidate for Governor has been defeated largely because he insisted on making vitriolic, race-baiting attacks on the Negro—his main appeal to the voter. This is how it came about.

After the first primary, the gubernatorial campaign had narrowed down to Candidates Bailey and O'Connor. O'Connor led Bailey by 100,000 votes. Suddenly O'Connor lashed out against the Negro. Said O'Connor: "If I am elected, I will give every white man a pistol to protect his family from the n——s." Said Bailey: "This is no time to bring up the race issue." Said Negro cooks and maids: "If this man O'Connor is elected, we are going to leave the State." Said Negro members of the Women's Federated Clubs: "Bailey must be elected." Said the white Women's Federated Clubs after consultation with Negro clubs: "O'Connor must be defeated." He was. It was a long-to-be-remembered repudiation of race-baiting by candidates for State office in Mississippi. There are those in Mississippi who swear that Senator Theodore "The Man" Bilbo will be the next to go. They point out that Congressman Rankin, coming from a small county, is practically immune from the weight of State opinion on this score. 2-24-45



Mr. Young

Higher Level Set For Negro

Pittsburgh Courier Pg.

Second, talking with Governor Bailey gives one the impression that a new type of thinking is being applied to the Negro. It is progressive thought, which includes the Negro in the State program on a decidedly higher level than has ever before existed in Mississippi. 2-24-45

Third, Governor Bailey has surrounded himself with progressive members of the cabinet. All of the men with whom I talked were highly intelligent and farsighted enough to realize that a new type of thinking must be applied to the status of the Negro.

Fourth, for the first time, I came across a situation where the Church was integrated into the State government. Governor Bailey is one of the outstanding members of the Methodist Church South and has developed a State program built around and into the churches.

Race Prejudice Left Doors Of 18 Million Dollar Plant Closed

Pittsburgh Courier Pg.
2-24-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

FLORA—I saw an $18,000,000 boondoggle here. Buildings stretched over a large area like tombstones. Machines . . . built for the purpose of sending munitions to our fighting men overseas . . . stilled by the hard hand of prejudice and rusting like the minds of the men and women of Mississippi who deemed them so. This is the story:

This great emergency enterprise, known as the Mississippi Ordnance Plant, was built in 1942 for the purpose of preparing gun powder for small arms for our armed services. When it was being planned, it was said that a great majority of the workers would be Negro women from the surrounding territory. There was great rejoicing among Negroes; at last they were to have the opportunity to contribute their skill to making bullets with which their sons would kill Germans and Japanese alike. Their rejoicing was premature. There were things more important to the white people of Mississippi than killing Germans and Japanese. 2-24-45

* * *

IF NEGRO WOMEN worked at the Ordnance Plant, where would white people get cooks and maids? Furthermore, white people should be making these high salaries instead of Negroes. How were white women going to be able to get these jobs if they didn't leave the Negro women in the kitchen to prepare their husband's meals and keep their children?

Pressure on the employers was the answer. The plant was completed. Interviewers curtly explained that, regardless of preparation and ability, Negroes would only be used in menial capacities.

* * *

FOR ONCE THE Negro was adamant. Lining up behind their leaders, they opened their own registration for the jobs; established proof that there was sufficient labor among Negroes to meet the needs; sent their findings off to Washington and asked that the FEPC review their case.

An FEPC representative came down and held a meeting with the Negro committee. He had talked with the employers. Negroes were to be hired as waiters, etc. Present, though uninvited, at the meeting were two neatly dressed white gentlemen who sat quietly through the proceedings. When the FEPC aide had concluded his talk, he asked them who they were and if they had anything to say. Without a word, they systematically displayed their badges affirming their status as officers of the law and asked the representative of FEPC if he would mind stepping into the next room? This meeting-within-a-meeting lasted some fifteen minutes and there were those who noticed, afterwards, that the FEPC official had suddenly become anxious to be other places . . . but fast. He promised, however, that he would refer the case back to Washington.

* * * 2-24-45

A FEW WEEKS later the case was brought before an FEPC hearing in Birmingham. The rest is public knowledge. Mark Ethridge gave out with his famous Birmingham denouncement. The Mississippi Ordnance Plant became a "hot potato"; almost three years later its doors have never opened.

Now there is talk, once again, of opening the plant. It should remain closed. It should be allowed to stand and rot with years. It should be kept as a monument that men of other years may look upon its desolate waste and denounce the men and women of these years who, while their sons, black and white, fought and died that they might live a free people, were so selfish in their own comfort that they in turn gave comfort to the enemy.

* * *

AN INSCRIPTION on the monument should read:

"In these ruins, more died than men. Here are buried patriotism, loyalty, tolerance and all of the constructive precepts by which noble men have lived through the centuries."

Governor Bailey Is Just A Wee Bit Right Of Center

Pittsburgh Courier Pg.
2-24-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

JACKSON — When asked what attitude was on matter that should be GOVERNOR BAILEY was then said: "I think that s

tangible improvements the return- equal economic opportunity for Ne- the States."

ing Negro veteran would be able groes. He said: "We want to create I asked Governor B

to see in his State of Mississippi, opportunities here for whites and concise statement on

Governor Thomas L. Bailey said Negroes. Mississippi's attitude is groes would be allowe

that he would "find a State where one of justice. We are trying to Mississippi. In reply h

the people are all, for once, look- create a State and a condition the Negro develops, I

ing and pulling in the same direc- where white and black can work he will come to partic

tion. In enlarging Alcorn College, for reasonable wages." elections."

we are spending some real money. I then asked Governor Bailey Governor Bailey then told, at length, of the main

We are planning better public edu- what his attitude was on equal his administration. H

cation. We have built a modern re- educational opportunity for Ne- the only way to mak

formatory for Negroes known as groes. In reply he said: "I believe a prosperous State wa

Oakley. There was some opposi- that every citizen of the State agriculture with indus

tion to this school at first, but not of Mississippi is entitled to have this end.

anymore. Significantly, a Negro a basic education." I MENTIONED TH

is in charge of this reformatory. Turning to politics, I asked the Court's decision in the

We are trying to play fair with on the use of the ballot by Ne- and asked the Gover

Negroes." groes in Mississippi. "My attitude thought about it. Gov

2-24-45 is this: I am a poll tax man. When I say that, I mean fo

white alike. There a

people who don't pa

I don't believe tha

vote, who doesn't sh

terest in his Governme

poll tax. 2-24-45

I POINTED OUT to Governor Bailey that many people felt that because of the population ratio of almost 50-50 in Mississippi, there was a fear, on the part of the white people, that any relaxation of the status quo would be dan-

gerous. I asked him what solution would eliminate this fear. He said that said that the only solution was as-

sociation. 2-24-45

"Frankly," he said, "one of the major efforts is to get all of the people together on one thing: to utilize all of the resources of the State." He explained that he is highly intelligent.

FINALLY, Governor Bailey came in. He apologized for having kept me waiting; it was now about five o'clock in the afternoon. He asked me about the trip down. I told him that it had been very fine and most pleasant. He walked into what was apparently an assembly room for cabinet meetings. "Bring a chair over here," he said. I sat down and told him that I brought him greetings from other Governors that I had contacted.

The Governor was wearing a conservative business suit of light brown color. All accessories blended perfectly to give him the appearance of an executive.

During the interview, he sat on a leather lounge chair and often swung a leg over the side in an informal manner. He has a unique habit of adjusting his glasses while talking.

* * *

AS HE TALKED I made mental notes. He is sincere about his work. He is a man of good training. He is a statesman rather than a politician. He is a man who will listen to reason and will rule more by reason than by passion. His every act is influenced in some way by the Methodist Church in which he is recognized as one of the outstanding national representatives.

What may Negroes expect of him? Not once during his campaign for office did he resort to race-baiting or insults to Negroes. They will find him consistent on this score.

I believe that he will always give them the proper respect, should they come to him seeking audience for a constructive program. I believe that they will find that he is including them on all measures for the uplift of the people of the State, because he has been realistic enough to deduce that their inclusion is necessary before there can be any constructive progress.

They will find that the best approach on their problems will be from a standpoint of improving the total economy; no other subject appeals to him more.

* * *

ON THE OTHER side of the ledger, they will find him defending State's rights, the poll tax and segregation. I don't believe that he will advocate voting for Negroes and yet, I don't believe that he will fight against their voting should public opinion crystallize on the subject.

They are apt to find him far more enthusiastic about the type of education that teaches them to work with their hands than education of literary value.

They will find him prejudiced to the extent of believing that the Negro has a place in society, beneath that of the white, from which he can only emerge after more of the people have been greatly influenced by years of greater educational and economic opportunity for the masses of both races in Mississippi.

Rankin Committee

WASHINGTON POST

It is apparent that the chairmanship of the standing House Committee on Un-American Activities is going to be an empty title. Whoever takes the dubious honor—and the reluctance of some of those proposed is altogether understandable—will be chairman in name only, either a stooge to John Rankin or a quixotic tilter of lances at Rankin's windmill in the manner of Representative Edward J. Hart who has just given it up as a bad job. Mr. Hart made a brief, pathetic effort to direct the attention of the committee to un-American activities; he even sought—a distinct novelty—to formulate a definition of un-Americanism. Now he has resigned because of an illness which, if not engendered by his experience in the committee, certainly suffered aggravation from it.

So we are back where we started, back to the dear Dies days, back to hunting heretics, to trailing red herrings, to vilifying witnesses and to uncovering vague, diabolical "plots" for the overthrow of the United States Government which invariably boil down to the expression of an unconventional opinion. When Representative Rankin proposed revivification of the Dies Committee, we said of him: "His record as a legislator compares favorably with that of Mr. Dies for tolerance, social vision and devotion to democratic principles. Under his leadership the investigation of un-American activities would undoubtedly be carried on as calmly, as judiciously and as impartially as in the past. Perhaps alone among his colleagues Mr. Rankin possesses the stature to don the mantle of Mr. Dies."

Mr. Rankin has since justified this judgment to the hilt. His sense of proportion is exemplified by his latest quest for subversion in Hollywood. "The information we get," he said, "is that this is the greatest hotbed of subversive activities in the United States. According to reports, one of the most dangerous plots ever instigated for the overthrow of this Government had its headquarters in Hollywood." Apparently the movie capital is to be our Twentieth Century Salem. And the level of tolerance and understanding with which Mr. Rankin will attack it can be deduced from the bitter bigotry of his attitude toward racial and religious minorities in our society.

Congress will not relieve the obloquy it suffers from the Rankin Committee merely by designating a new chairman. So long as the Rankin spirit prevails, Congress as a whole and the investigatory process in general will be stigmatized. Congress can end this travesty on its prestige only by changing the character of the committee itself—or by dissolving it. An inquisitior into the private or publicly expressed opinions of American citizens is in itself un-American.

MISSISSIPPI

Sirs:

As busy as I am, I'm taking time off from my researc to reply to the self-appointed spokesman for the Negro, Ruby Lepard, of Mississippi (LIFE, June 25). Her assertion that the Negroes are "satisfied with the unwritten laws and agreements" is obviously dictated by the whites in Mississippi. I have taught in Mississippi and happen to know how much Negroes resent the tyrannical treatment and all the inequalities of opportunity fostered by the whites in one of the most backward states in race relationships in the South. . . .

LILLIAN B. LEWIS

University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:

I'm also a Southerner—a Mississippian at that, and I disagree with Ruby Lepard's reply. . . . The South does have a caste problem. . . .

BARBARA CANSEY

Gulfport, Miss.

Sirs:

. . . I've been in the South for 18 years and I think that the whole setup stinks. . . .

LIEUT. F. D. PENDLETON

Walterboro, S. C.

What Bilbo Tries to Hide About Mississippi

By EUGENE GORDON

Daily Worker N.Y.

Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi is writing letters to Americans who resent his fascist behavior toward Fair Employment Practice legislation now before Congress. The main point of that letter is that the Americans in question have no business sticking their "dirty proboscis" into the affairs of "dear old Mississippi."

Bilbo's objections have been so violent of late that one suspects him of trying to hide something. What? What is there, moreover, in the soil and air of "dear old Mississippi" that produces **three** such nazi-minded reactionaries as he, James Eastland and John Rankin?

Having recently stuck my own proboscis into "dear old Mississippi" and noticed a few things, I offer the following sketchy analysis, economically, socially and politically.

Economically—Mississippi is, according to reliable statistics, the most economically backward of all six of the Deep South states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The 1945 World Almanac credits Mississippi with 1,298 manufacturing establishments, whose 46,359 workers earn $27,437,088 while processing materials worth $101,474,875 and turning out finished articles valued at $174,937,294.

Mississippi has, according to these statistics, 563 fewer manufacturing establishments and 24,859 fewer workers than Louisiana, the Deep South state next above Mississippi in economic importance. Mississippi's products are valued at $389,566,780 less than Louisiana's Economically, Rankin's state ranks 37th among the 48 states.

Robert W. Starnes, Mississipian, who was acting CIO regional director when I was in the South recently, told me:

"Mississippi has practically no CIO organization, for the simple reason that she has practically no industry. Most Mississippi tenant farmers earn from $200 to $300 a year."

Starnes said the state was literally a vast plantation area owned, principally, by men for whom Rankin, Eastland and Bilbo speak in Congress; that is, the city bankers.

Socially. — Mississippi has no workers' compensation law. In Mississippi, a few years ago, two 14-year-old Negro boys, seen playing with a white girl of 14, were lynched. Mississippi's 80-day minimum period of compulsory school attendance is the lowest of all the 48 states. The average number of days which students actually attend school—90—is also the lowest of all the 48 states. Mississippi is 48th among the states offering educational opportunities; it is the only state in which any county can circumvent the state educational law by majority vote. The 1930 census showed 23.2 Negro illiteracy in Mississippi.

All the foregoing facts about the social aspects of Mississippi except that about the lynchings, which comes from the Daily Worker files—are from the latest edition of the Lincoln Library of Essential Information.

Mississippi is economically and socially backward, therefore, because, first, she has "practically no industry" and, naturally no organized working class; and, secondly, because of these conditions, the masses of her people can be and are, held in subjection, oppressed, and denied educational and other social advantages.

Politically. — Mississippi's backward economy develops a backward social outlook in the masses of her Negro and white population total, according to the 1945 World Almanac, 2,183,276, about evenly divided between white and black. This backward social outlook is sustained by state curtailment of the right to vote: the people cannot better their condition by means of the ballot because they are prevented, by the polltax and other "legal" hindrances, from exercising the ballot.

The "plantation" of Mississippi, with its semi-slave rather than industrial relations, put Rankin, Eastland and Bilbo in Congress through fraud. Thousands of "electors" listed as voting for these men don't vote, because, under the rotten political machine's domination, they can't.

The Congressional Directory's "Election Data" division of May, 1943, said that Bilbo in 1940 was "elected" by only 7 percent of the total eligible to vote under Mississippi conditions. Eastland, at the same time, got in by 2 percent: Rankin, two years later, was "elected" by 3 percent! of the total eligible to vote under Mississippi conditions.

So there it is! Where the people are economically restricted and constrained, socially hemmed in and oppressed, and dominated by a political machine whose chief function is to perpetuate itself in power, They get Rankins, Eastlands and Bilboes. That, in short, is Bilbo's "dear old Mississippi," which, if allowed to continue in her way, will menace the welfare of all the other 47 states.

67-1945

Mississippi

SENATOR BILBO WRITES ITALIAN WOMAN INSULTING LETTER; REFUSES TO APOLOGIZE

Kansas City, Ka.

Washington.— Representative Marcantonio of New York asked Senator Bilbo of Mississippi this week to apologize for addressing a Brooklyn, N. Y., woman as "My Dear Dago."

Marcantonio said in a statement the salutation was used in a letter to Miss Josephine Piccolo, 25. The New Yorker said Bilbo wrote Miss Piccolo after she had protested to him his opposition to the Fair Employment Practice committee.

"It may be of interest for you to know that this lady had three brothers in the armed forces . . . and that one of them lies buried in Germany," Marcantonio wrote Bilbo. "If you have any shred of decency left in you you would apologize."

Bilbo told a reporter he had no intention of apologizing.

"If you had seen the dirty letter she wrote me you would understand. She got off lightly," he said.

At her home tonight, Miss Piccolo said: "There was nothing dirty about my letter. I wrote the letter very quickly one night but I have no copy.

3-27-45

"In it I asked Senator Bilbo to stop filibustering the FEPC. I told him I didn't think his type of speech behooved a representative of the American people. I find it very hard to believe that you are an American citizen and much, much harder to believe that you are allowed to enter the doors of the United States Senate. Every man and woman who cast a vote for you should hang his and her head in shame.

* * *

"AS A CITIZEN of our country, I urge you to stop filibustering against the FEPC. The American people will not allow men of your kind to stand in the way of their freedom and happiness. Certainly men who go out to fight, men who go out to earn bread, women who bear children—will not let these things continue too long—there are those who will not let them forget."

The letter was signed by Josephine Piccolo. In answering the letter, "The Man" began his letter "My Dear Dago" and then added "If I am mistaken in this, please correct me." When challenged about this incident, Bilbo answered, "It is an old Southern custom to use the word in referring to members of the dark-skinned races from southern Europe and it is generally used without any suggestion of contempt."

* * *

NOW DO YOU begin to see what I mean? Bilbo is overstepping himself. He is beginning to call white people names. He has shouted "n——er" in the Senate for years. Negroes were told, "Well, you know Bilbo; he isn't representative even of the South." But it's a little different when he calls little red-necked Senator, elected by less than sixty thousand poll tax votes, bulldozing the actors, producers and owners of one of the largest industries in the country. Few people would have told Negroes to not get excited about Bilbo after that. They would have said, "That ignorant little Fascist must go before he wrecks the Nation."

8-4-45

SURE BILBO is making more allies for us every day. Other minorities are finding that he includes them in his hate. Liberals who opposed the FEPC by saying that we can't solve the race problem by passing laws are finding themselves in bed with him. This shocks them, for they see reflected in Bilbo some of their own unconscious hates and prejudices. There is a little Bilbo in many liberals (especially Southern liberals). "The Man" shocks them into realization of this and drives many of this wavering, faint-hearted crowd into our camp.

Yes, Bilbo is bringing the race problem out into the open. I am for letting him go until he breaks his fool neck and forces America to clean up the slime from which he and Fascism grows and develops, whether it is in the gutters of Berlin or the swamps of Mississippi.

HURRAH FOR BILBO

His "Red Necked" Ignorance Is Making New Friends for The Negro Every Day

Pittsburgh Courier

8-4-45

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

THIS is a column in favor of Senator Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo, Democrat of Mississippi. I am in favor of "The Man" because he is bringiug our cause out into the open. I am for bigger and better exploits by Bilbo because in showing his red-necked ignorance he is exposing the entire South and its rotten borough system. I am for egging on the Mississippi Senator because he is winning friends for us every day.

Here is what I mean. Recently a young lady from Brooklyn wrote Bilbo about his action in connection with the FEPC. She said in part: "I have just read of your action on the FEPC. I find it hard to believe that you are an American citizen and much harder to believe that you are allowed to enter the doors of the United States Senate. Every man and woman who cast a vote for you should hang his head in shame."

Bilbo replied: "AS A CITIZEN of our country, I urge you to stop filibustering against the FEPC. The American people will not allow men of your kind to stand in the way of their freedom and happiness. Certainly men who go out to fight, men who go out to earn bread, women who bear children—will not let these things continue too long—there are those who will not let them forget."

The letter was signed by Josephine Piccolo. In answering the letter, "The Man" began his letter "My Dear Dago" and then added "If I am mistaken in this, please correct me." When challenged about this incident, Bilbo answered, "It is an old Southern custom to use the word in referring to members of the dark-skinned races from southern Europe and it is generally used without any suggestion of contempt."

NOW DO YOU begin to see what I mean? Bilbo is overstepping himself. He is beginning to call white people names. He has shouted "n——er" in the Senate for years. Negroes were told, "Well, you know Bilbo; he isn't representative even of the South." But it's a little different when he calls someone a "wop"—that story made all of the important papers of the country and once again "The Man" demonstrated how vicious and savage was the hatred of the Southern whites against not only Negroes, but foreign-born whites, Catholics and Jews. That's good. Let America witness its own shame, let Bilbo smear it in America's face. You don't talk about gradualism and that sort of stuff when white groups are being attacked—"The Man" becomes a menace.

Recently Bilbo wanted to take his committee, set up to investigate un-American activities, out to Hollywood to see if the film industry was Communistic. Somehow the plans seem to have bogged down, but I for one wish that they had not. Of course, he would have frightened the cowardly directors of that industry to death but they are not much good anyway and what a show Bilbo would have put on. The Nation, the world, would have seen an ignorant, dishonest

Mississippi Editor Talks Back To Bilbo In Defense Of Downtrodden Minorities

Memphis World

8-10-45

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The national furore aroused by the fulminations against the Negro and other minorities by such men as Senators James Eastland, and Theodore Bilbo, and Representative John Rankin of Mississippi, and others of their ilk, make the following article relative to the position of another type of white Mississippian refreshing and a basis for hope. It is carried here for the information and inspiration of our readers . . the article appeared in the Sunday, August 5, 1945 issue of the nationally-circulated liberal daily P. M.)

Memphis Jem.

Jackson, Miss., August 4,— Although by no means all white Mississippians have approved the recent Congressional utterances of Senators Theodore (The Man) Bilbo and James Eastland, and Rep John Rankin, there has been little public criticism.

"This, in part, can be explained by pre-occupation with the war rather than National or State affairs. But it is probable that the chief reasons for the silence is the fear of being labelled 'N----r lover,' or the feeling—even among many of those unsympathetic with such views—that the South should present a united front in racial matters.

"DEAR DAGO" LETTER

"One Mississipi newspaper editor, however, has struck continually against the race-and-religion baiting speeches of his three fellow Mississippians. He is Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the Democrat Times, an afternoon daily in the river city of Greenville, whose population of 25,00 is half Negro. Recently Carter was retired from the Army as a major after four and a half years' service, including duty in the Middle East and Africa as an editor on Yank and Stars and Stripes. A native Louisianian, he has published a daily newspaper in Greenville since 1936, was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard in 1939-40 and is the author of a novel, The Winds of Fear, published last Fall. At present he holds a Guggenheim Fellowship for a historical novel.

"Of Bilbo's "Dear Dago" letter, he wrote, in part: "That he (Bilbo) should address a woman of Italian ancestry as "Dago" or that his letter to her should contain such phrases as "dirty proboscis" and "what in the hell" is not precisely surprising. He chants the Ku Klux triology of hate, and like John Rankin he long has baited Jews and Negroes in Congress. Now he baits another religious and racial minority in the person of an Italian-American woman who disagrees with him.

"It must take a great deal of courage to rampage against Italians and Catholics who in this State are in such a small minority, or against Jews, whose numbers here are infinitely small, or against Negroes, who don't vote or talk back. In the face of such bravery, we retire, but we hope that Josephine Piccolo will not be downcast by Theodore Bilbo's mockery of her ancestry. It is a cruel and wicked thing for one American to ridicule with derogatory nicknames the national origins of another. The word "Dago" is such a nickname, and there are many such, too frequently applied by the Anglo-Saxon to other peoples, and too much a part of our folk bias

"There was nothing in the Constitution or its Bill of Rights which reserved the blessings of America for 100 per cent Anglo-Saxon Protestants. There was nothing in the draft laws which reserved for their descendants the sole privilege of dying in America's defense in full proportion to their numbers

"Here in America the sons and daughters of downtrodden illiterates have become lawyers and doctors and artists and musicians, businessmen, outstanding athletes, successful farmers, good citizens. They've accomplished these things in an amazingly short time and their records are as good as any. They have earned the right to be called what they are.....good Americans.

8-10-45

"Apparently Senator Bilbo, like other disciples of the cult of the master race finds this irritating. We in turn find the Senator even more so.

"In similar vein Hodding Carter recently answered Senator Eastland's attack on the Negro soldiers' war record, and Rankin's denunciation of the War Department's defense of officers and men who had been labelled Communists by a House investigator."

A Mississippi Editor Explores the Bilbo Mystery

Senator Plays on Hates and Fears of Minority, Attends to Their Small Needs

This is the first of a series of articles on Sen. Theodore (The Man) Bilbo and what makes him tick, written by Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the Greenville Democrat Times, *in Bilbo's home territory. Besides publishing his Mississippi daily since* 1936, *Carter was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard in* 1939-40 *and is the author of a novel,* The Winds of Fear, *published last Fall. At present he holds a Guggenheim Fellowship for a historical novel.*

By Hodding Carter

GREENVILLE, Miss., Aug. 6.—You've asked me what makes Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo acceptable to a majority of Mississippians.

First, let's amend the question. About 49 per cent of Mississippi's approximately 2,000,000 population is Negro. Another two per cent, at least, are Jews, and Italian-Americans, and Catholics of Irish, French or English descent. It is not likely that these groups love Bilbo today. Nor does Sen. Bilbo meet approval among all the rest of his fellow citizens not included in these categories.

So, it would seem, that the question would be what makes him tick among a minority, or among the minority of that minority which votes.

I would say that the most important consideration is his identification with most of the Mississippi electorate—in background, material aspirations, fears and prejudices.

Politically Sharp

Next in order, I would place his personality, which includes his political artistry and his self-identifying attention to the smaller needs of his constituents; third, his adherence in other than racial and pro-labor matters to most of the New Deal tenets when they were at the height of their popularity; fourth, the slowly improving economic, education and social position of Mississippi in relation to the other 47 states; and finally, and this is significant, the common front which most Southerners apparently think they must present to outside criticism of their racial attitudes.

So let's look at these factors one by one. First, here is Bilbo as a representative Mississippian, an identification which would meet with more resentment in the State than you'd think.

White Mississippi has probably the highest percentage of native-born Americans of English and Scots-Irish descent of any state in the union. They are overwhelmingly Protestant fundamentalists, and they vote overwhelmingly dry and Democrat. They obviously have a preponderantly agricultural background, with the inevitable accompanying isolation from the outside world and its ferment. Emotionally, their first civic loyalty is to the white South, and particularly to White Mississippi.

Remember Reconstruction

Whether or not you believe it, they preserve a white-hot resentment for both the real and imagined ills of a reconstruction which ended more than 60 years ago, and which left the memorable first and only marks of military defeat and social-political revolution in the history of the established Republic. It is not only Bilbo who has capitalized upon their fear that the racial "goings-on in Washington" is a threatened repetition for the South of that violent era. Unless you appreciate this fact, you won't understand what's motivating so many white people in the South—and you won't understand Bilbo.

Yet in their suspicion of foreigners, of other religions and of darker races, they are actually little different from the New Englanders of similar background who segregated and misused the Irish and the "Canucks" and "Eyeties"; or the Midwesterners who joined the Know-Nothings and later the Klan; or the 100 per cent Americans of the West Coast who burn the homes of yellow skinned men.

A great many white Mississippians, a great many Southerners, a great many Americans shake their heads in disapproval of Bilbo's Senatorial rages. But too many of them are not shaking their heads against what's behind them, but only at their brutal tone. The racial and religious prejudices are the same ones with which they've grown up. Bilbo knows this.

Knows the Prejudices

He has known the prejudices of his people, and the power which can be gained through nurturing them, for many years. In his younger political days, Bilbo battened upon the reaction of the Southern poor white against the aristocrats who for so long governed the State and represented it in Washington. He was the forerunner of Huey Long, cynically capitalizing upon real grievances; a disciple of rabble-rousing Sen. Vardaman, who in his war against the planter-aristocrat political graduation so successfully used the black menace, the bloody shirt, the big interests and class prejudice as his weapons.

Bilbo also has used all these in his many campaigns. Today, he has retained the first, and discarded the others in favor of an extension of racial and religious prejudices. He knows that the appeal to their hates rather than to their hopes works well with a farming people conditioned for so long to having little, to expecting less and to resenting those who have more. As matters now stands in Mississippi, and the rest of the South, it is not probably that he soon can be defeated.

Has Tasted Defeat

Yet, he has known defeat. He has stared from a jail window behind which he had been lodged on a charge of accepting a bribe. He left the Governorship in 1932 a discredited and supposedly a politically dead figure. He became a Washington scissors clipper not long thereafter because of ill-advised benevolence on the part of Sen. Pat Harrison, Mississippi's patronage dispenser.

Yet Bilbo rose from the politically dead to win election to the U. S. Senate, and to become, on Harrison's death, senior Senator and to make the name of his State presently synonymous with every evil prejudice that besets our democracy; and what must please him most of all to see his name in the headlines of the puzzled, resentful press of the Nation.

The reasons for his success are not explained simply by shared prejudices. Unfortunately, there are many other politicians in Mississippi who are willing to outshout Bilbo in his diatribes against the "Dago" and "Nigger" and the "Kike." But they can't beat him.



Hodding Carter

NMU Seeks Impeachment Of Bilbo

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Following unanimous approval of a resolution by a National Maritime membership here, N.M.U. Port Agent Joseph Stack wrote today to Senator Robert F. Wagner urging him to start impeachment proceedings immediately against Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi.

The resolution charged Sen. Bilbo with carrying on "one of the most vile and vicious attacks on all racial minorities in the United States in the history of this country." It added that the Senator used his "prolific ability for letter writing" to slander the Negro and Jewish people and to "openly advocate the banishment from this country of all minorities or their liquidation."

National Secretary Ferdinand C. Smith has forwarded to the Union's 45 branch halls copies of the resolution adopted in New York and of Mr. Stack's letter to Senator Wagner. Together with this material Mr. Smith has sent instructions for all the ports to take similar action and to contact their respective Senators.

In his letter to Senator Wagner, Mr. Stack declared:

"Senator Bilbo's continued presence in the United States Senate is a blot on that high body and an insult to every fair minded person in America.

"His arrogant and unwarranted attacks upon the Negro people and persons of Jewish and Italian extraction make him unfit to sit in the highest legislative body of the nation. On behalf of the merchant seamen in the Port of New York I urge you to start impeachment proceedings against Senator Bilbo immediately."

MR. BILBO, I come of the tribes of Brent, Kaigler, Crawford, Quin, Fortenberry, Dickerson, Turnipseed, Briarley and Barret and these tribes have multiplied and sent their daughters into many other families whose number is many. *We are myriad and our roots are deep in America and entrenched in the clay soil of Mississippi. Our blood is flowing not only in the tribal families of Mississippi but, if inadmissable; still, and all of us knowing, in the children of the Ethiopian. And this is true of all the other tribal families I know in Mississippi and I could pin it down to names of those involved. I knew this as I knew my a, b, c's. Our houseboy was the son of Lou Pat by a white man named Newman, who had been murdered by the father of my aunt's houseboy, another son of Lou Pat. The little red-haired girl who used to come to play with me, and sometimes we played in my aunt's yard, was first cousin to my aunt's servant. We knew this from the beginning and I retain all names and the color of the tale as I heard it. And I can recount the names, and the time and the place when it was told to me by other daughters of common Mississippi name that they could point out their kin with the mulatto coloring. We always knew they were not bleached by the Mississippi sun and that out there in Negro [illegible] that the society of white men kept a bordello of women to whom they acknowledged no responsibility.*

67-1945

"A Word To Percy Greene"

Memphis World

The above caption was taken from the editorial page of the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News in which the editor of one of Mississippi's leading dailies reached a new low in his answer to an editorial appearing in the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate by Editor Greene in a general complaint of what has contributed to holding back the Negro group and consequently the whole of our sectional progress. But for the coercive effects, the appeal to the spirit of the mob and the finagling of the editor in the use of fear instead of a wholesome argument of his views, fhis article might go by without notice. However, we cannot resist a resentment of the "jack up" method and the pattern of the sowl without stating logical rebuttal and the apparent threat evident from our interpretation, as employed by the learned editor of the Jackson News.

Memphis Tenn.

The Editor of the Jackson News closes his editorial on Editor Greene with this suggestion:

"If we ever have racial trouble in Jackson—and here's hoping we never will—Percy Greene is going to be in the middle of it, and what happens to Percy won't contribute much to his health or well being."

8-11-45

From the above quotation, steeped in a threat suggesting violence and the prediction that "Percy is going to be in the middle of it" and concluding with an equal emphasis that something will happen which "won't contribute much to his health or well being," it should be easy to place the responsibility where it really belongs in case of racial conflict in Jackson.

In a country of free speech, whose citizens, white and black have just fought one war for freedom of men on foreign soil, and are now vigorously engaged in another in the orient for the same purpose, it does not follow that such methods engaged by the editor of the Jackson News would fall in harmony with the procedure of democratic principles and the doctrine employed in enormous expense in money, material and lives in the establishment of the offices of a permanent peace.

We recognize the right and responsibility of both editors to express their opinions but what we are complaining of in this incident is the suggestion of violence as made by the editor of the Jackson Daily News.

Strange Bedfellows

Atlanta Daily World

Dr. Clark Foreman, head of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, charges that northern capitalists do not want FEPC nor do they want the poll tax repealed, and thus they are letting southern demagogues fight it out for them. Heading this list of southerners, he says, is Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi. But Senator Bilbo does not relish the thought of being called a race-baiter and demagogue. For he fears that his white supporters in Mississippi will gain the impression that he is using them as tools for nothern capitalists. Thus he answers back with this terse and enlightening comment:

Atlanta Ga.

Mississippi

1-11-29-45

"Many persons have been led to believe that I have denounced Catholics, Jews, and Negroes. I have not done anything of the kind. . . . God knows I am not that narrow or bigoted. Some of the best friends I have in the world are members of the Catholic church. I have never denounced the Negro as a race . . .. I have discussed the characteristics of the race . . . So far as the Jews are concerned we have Jews in our State, and some of my best friends are Jews.

The Mississippian, of course, does not include the Negro as his best friend. That is due, we gather, to the fact that Negroes do not and cannot vote for him in Mississippi as do the Catholics and Jews. Politics makes strange bedfellows.

Some of Bilbo's Slanders . . .

Daily Worker

N. Y.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

July 2, 1945

Josephine Piccolo
93 Garfield Place
Brooklyn 15, New York

My dear "Dago":-

(If I am mistaken in this please correct me.)

Your letter of June 28 has been received and I have read it with interest and surprise. What in the H--- are you griping about?

So will you, please, keep your dirty proboscis out of the other forty-seven states, especially the dear old State of Mississippi? It is to this State that I am directing my efforts and I have no one to account to except the people of Mississippi. And while passing, let me assure you that from 99 to 100 per cent of the people of my State are bitterly and uncompromisingly against this fool, communistic concept of Government. It would destroy the freedom of the people and it certainly is a violation of the American way of life, for which we are fighting a world war today.

Watch the results of the enforcement of Governor Dewey's FEPC and recap

Yours truly,

Theo. G. Bilbo

U. S. S.

TGB:df

Critt McSwain and Dollie Mason
593 Westminister
Detroit, Michigan

My dear "Nigger" Friends:-

Your telegram of July 6 has been received. You had better make haste and get out of Chicago and get back to the Sunny South where the white man will treat you right and you will have friends. It is not safe for a negro to live in Detroit--they say there is another riot coming.

Yours truly,

Theo G Bilbo

U. S. S.

Senator Bilbo Calls Winchell 'Liar and Kike'

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Letter to Columnist Is Placed In Record

Washington, Aug. 1 (AP)—Bilbo (D., Miss.), telling the Senate he had been attacked by radio commentator Walter Winchell, whom he described as "the nation's greatest mudslinger," today placed in The Congressional Record a letter to Winchell which he said he hoped the radio commentator would "be a good sport, if you can, and read on your broadcast."

In a recent broadcast, Winchell criticized the senator for having addressed Miss Josephine Piccolo, of Brooklyn, in a letter as "my dear Dago."

8-2-45

'Limicolous Liar.'

Terming Winchell the "most limicolous liar and notorious scandalizing kike radio commentator of today," Bilbo wrote:

"You are not fair enough even to report the entire salutation of the letter in question, written by me. When she told me she was neither a Jew nor a Negro, I addressed her as 'My dear Dago,' and as part of the salutation I said 'If I am mistaken in this please correct me.'"

Bilbo declared the radio commentator "could have repeated the splendid things I have said about the American Italians and the loyalty to their adopted country that was shown in this war, but that did not serve your purpose."

8-2-45

"You are like all rabble-rousing, strife-breeding Communists, which I verily believe you to be regardless of how strong you may deny it. Your episode in trying to parade your patriotism by strutting around while in a Navy uniform did not fool the American people."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

JUL 28 1945

Bilbo and Ex-Bundist Agree: 'Back to Africa' for Negroes

By VICTOR RIESEL

Sen. Bilbo of Mississippi, in correspondence with Kurt Mertig, a Yorkville German-American leader once popular in Bund circles, has promised to start a campaign for the shipment of all U. S. Negroes to Africa after V-J Day, it was learned today.

Bilbo has prepared a bill proposing the removal of Negro citizens from America and will introduce it in the first Senate session after war ends, it was said.

The Senator's letter was written in response to a communication from Mertig in which the German characterized the conduct of Negro soldiers as "disgraceful to the flag of their country."

A Plug for Ku Klux Klan

After charging that 5,000 German women were raped by Negro troops, Mertig wrote: "Is this evil thing to spread to the point where American girls will be similarly raped on American soil without any particular comment by American newspapers?"

"Is it to spread to the point where American citizens of our Southern states...will so change their point of view that they will welcome the degradation against which their grandfathers felt compelled to organize the Ku Klux Klan?" Mertig asked Bilbo.

The Senator replied that he was glad to receive Mertig's letter and considered it "interesting indeed" and "heartbreaking."

"I have just received a letter from a party out in California," Bilbo wrote to Mertig, "where the Negro population has flooded that area, and the doctor of the little town testified that there had been 12 white women raped in recent months with no newspaper publicity. This confirms your conclusions in this very valuable statement that you have given me.



SEN. BILBO
The Man Stoops . . .

"Again and again I insist that the only solution to this race problem is resettlement of the Negro in his fatherland, West Africa, and as soon as this war is over I will re-introduce my bill for this purpose and push it for passage. Conditions are going to be so bad in this country when these Negro soldiers return . . . there will be a real demand for my program to voluntarily resettle the Negro in West Africa. Again thanking you for writing me . . ."

Mertig long has been friendly with many of the nation's anti-Semitic leaders, one of whom is Leon de Aryan, publisher of a San Diego weekly called The Broom. On receipt of the Bilbo letter, Mertig dispatched it to de Aryan who printed it in full in this week's Broom.

Mertig also is organizer of the German - American Republican League which is campaigning for a soft peace for Germany.

Meanwhile protests against Bilbo's attack on all minorities began to pour in on liberal Senators, urging them to stop their Southern colleague. The Union for Democratic Action, through Eugene Messner, its executive chairman, sent the following telegram to Sens. Wagner and Barkley:

"The citizens of the U. S. have the right to demand that their representatives conduct themselves in a manner befitting their high responsibilities in carrying out the democratic principles of our government. Senator Bilbo's bigoted expressions can do great harm although his views are echoed by only a small group quantitatively and a fanatical group qualitatively because Sen. Bilbo's slurs on our minority groups do not represent the thinking of our highest legislative body.

"We respectfully and earnestly request a public denunciation of this member."

Bilbo gets assorted reactions to his bitter anti-FEPC stand

Los Angeles Tribune

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. Samuel Dickstein, Democrat of New York, is reported to have demanded last week that Senator Thomas G. Bilbo stop writing official letters "insulting" Jews, Negroes, and other Americans of foreign ancestry. Sen. Bilbo has been active recently, answering correspondence concerning his efforts to kill the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

8-6-45

"A few days ago you saw fit to address a young woman from this city, whose brother was killed in the service and whose other brothers are still serving in the Army, as a "Dago," Rep. Dickstein charged. "Today you are warning New York 'Kikes' to quit fraternizing with Negroes. Tomorrow I suppose you will issue some sort of warning to the 'damn Yankees' to quit being liberal or progressive, and so on."

" . . . (Your) attitude is particularly regrettable, at a time when thousands, nay millions of men of all races and creeds are fighting and dying for the ideals of this country, which your attitude would only tend to destroy," the congressman concluded.

Previously, Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York protested the Mississippi Senator's letter to Miss Josephine Piccolo of Brooklyn, addressing her as "My dear 'Dago'." Bilbo replied that "Dago" was "a perfectly good English word and was originally used to describe or differentiate the Spanish race from other races . . . and in recent years the Italians from other nationalities." While in some parts "it is used to more or less express contempt," he explained, "it is an old southern custom to use the word in referring to members of the dark-skinned races from southern Europe and it is generally used without any suggestion of contempt."

He also read a letter from "an Italian lady in Brooklyn" which praised him for his fight against FEPC and congratulated him on putting Miss Piccolo "in her place," as well as a letter from a Southern sergeant stationed in Europe who told him that "millions of fellow soldiers" were behind his anti-FEPC stand.

The soldier's letter also said (in part), " . . . I have seen good-looking white girls cheaping (sic) themselves by carrying on affairs with the Negro race and my heart has become sad and my stomach sick . . . In Missouri, I read in the Stars and Stripes, a law is being introduced to consolidate colored and white schools into one. This means my daughter and son will go to school with the Negro. What has come over the people back home? There seems to be a planned campaign to get the white people and black people to intermarry . . . It seems too radical, so un-American . . . I have talked with many fellow soldiers of what seems to be sweeping the country we love back home. We feel our people, our Senators, our Representatives are letting us down by not preserving the America we left and protecting our interest . . . God bless you, and you can be sure there are millions of fellow soldiers behind you. There is one question that always jars us back to our senses, 'How would you feel if you saw your daughter of 6 years of age, going down the street hand in hand with a colored boy?, . . . How would you feel if you knew your daughter, age 16, was out with a colored boy the night before? . . . It has happened in the countries of Europe, where there are few morals. Will it happen to our United States, under the cloak of justice?"

67-1945

Mississippi

Editorial Interpreted As Threat To Lives Of Mississippi Leaders

Atlanta, Georgia

Nine Defended Percy Greene's Editorial Stand

Atlanta Daily World

JACKSON, Miss— (ANP) — The lives of Negro leaders here have been threatened.

That is the interpretation placed on a recent editorial written by Maj. Frederick Sullens, editor of the Jackson Daily News, a white daily, on "Percy Greene," a local Negro newspaperman and his reply to a protest made by Negro leaders in which he re-emphasized his editorial against the Negro journalist and included a similar threat against them.

letter , published i nthe Daily

Those who signed the protest letter published in the Daily News were T. B. Silson, president of the Mississippi Voters league; Carset Hall, president of the local N. A. A. C. P. branch; A. J. Noel, president, Citizens league; J. W. Dixon, president, NAACP executive board; W. H. Williams, president Negro Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. C. H. Greer, president, Baptist Ministers union of Jackson; Edward Holt; A. W. Wells, president, Mississippi Education council; the Rev. G. H. Thibodeaux, director of Educational Research Bureau Mutual Association Colored People of South.

7-22-45

DEFENDED RIGHTS

The nine leaders defended Editor Percy Greene's right to the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press in writing an editorial against the appointment of Tom Clark, a Texan, to succeed Francis Biddle as head of the department of Justice. They reminded Maj. Sullens that they backed Greene's stand, that they shared his opinion about appointee Clark, and that his editorial was factual.

"But we can see vrey clearly Major from the tone of your editorial, that you are not so worried over what was said about the appointment of Mr. Clark by the president, but, what was said relative to the south's reaction to the recent supreme court decisions handed down affecting the status of citizens of color."

They reminded him also about his previous anti-Negro editorials, especially the one dealing with a recent meeting at Jackson college when out standing educators and newspaper men from 13 southern states met to discuss "steps for the implementation of the supreme court decision handed down in the Lloyd Gaines case.

"This meeting," they pointed out to Sullens, "got its authority from the bill of rights-the right to peaceably assemble to discuss questions of public interest. Would you attempt to annul this rights?"

THE THREAT

His editorial of June 17, which has been interpreted as an indirect threat against Greene's life, was quoted:

"If ever we have a racial trouble in Jackson and here's hoping we never will—Percy Greene is going to be in the middle of it, and what happens to Percy Green won't contribute much to his health or well-being."

Sullens Reply

Editor's Note:

The Daily News has never, at any time, written a bitter editorial on the race question. Quite to the contrary, our editorial policy on this subject for more than 50 years has had the one purpose of maintaining friendly relations between the races and giving to the Negro a helping hand whenever it was proper to do so.

Ask for the above "testimonial" in behalf of Percy Green, the Daily News frankly regards him as a strife breeder and reiterates, with all possible emphasis, this admonition in our editorial of June 17:

"If we ever have racial trouble in Jackson--and here's hoping we never will--Percy Greene is going to be in the middle of it and what happens to Percy won't contribute much to his health or well-being."

That also goes for the politically-minded Negroes who rushed to Percy Greene's defense by signing the above communication.

LIFE MAGAZINE
(CHICAGO, ILL.)
Cir. 3,745,242

JUL 16 1945

MISSISSIPPI

Sirs:

As busy as I am, I'm taking time off from my research to reply to the self-appointed spokesman for the Negro, Ruby Lepard, of Mississippi (LIFE, June 25). Her assertion that the Negroes are "satisfied with the unwritten laws and agreements" is obviously dictated by the whites in Mississippi. I have taught in Mississippi and happen to know how much Negroes resent the tyrannical treatment and all the inequalities of opportunity fostered by the whites in one of the most backward states in race relationships in the South. . . .

LILLIAN B. LEWIS
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:

I'm also a Southerner, a Mississippian at that, and I disagree with Ruby Lepard's reply. . . . The South does have a caste problem. . . .

BARBARA CANSEY
Gulfport, Miss.

Sirs:

. . . I've been in the South for 18 years and I think that the whole setup stinks. . . .

LIEUT. F. D. PENDLETON
Walterboro, S. C.

BILBO (THE MAN) WANTS 'NIGGERS' ALL TO GO NORTH

Weekly Review
7-25-45
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON — If the ghosts of Hitler, Goebbels and Streicher were sitting in the Senate gallery last week they would have had good reason to believe they were being plagiarized by Sen. Bilbo (D., Miss.) who filibustered hour after endless hour against the Fair Employment Practices Act. Here are a few of the statements made by Bilbo in a legislative body that prides itself on being the most dignfied and democratic in the cvillian world:

"If you go through the Government departments there are so many niggers it's like a black cloud all around you."

"The niggers and the Jews of N. Y., are working hand in hand if the niggers will come north, God bless 'em. I want them to come north."

"The most disgusting thing in Washington life is to see nice sweet girls from North Dakota being forced to use the same stools and toilets used by the Negroes who come from the slums of Washington, a large percentage of them affected by Negro diseases."

"As I told the Newspaper Guild (CIO) the other day in a telegram, if they continue trying to promote these fool communistic concepts and crank ideas through Congress, the American people will become fed up with it, there will be a revolution and we will liquidate the whole damnable crowd."

"I want good homes, colleges, schools, swimming pools and ball parks for the niggers. But I don't want them puddling around and messing in my pool."

"If this bill passes . . . they will be up here going into every office on Capitol Hill and saying you'll have to stick some Jews in your offices."

7-28-45

"Some Catholics in this country are lined with some rabbis trying to bring about racial equality for the niggers. Some of my best friends are Catholics. But you can't get away from the fact that some of them are rotten."

N. J. Senator Scores Bilbo

N.Y. Post
8-1-45

By CHARLES A. MICHIE

Hate letters written by Sen. Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo (D., Miss.) to members of minority groups and referring to "kikes" and "dagoes" were denounced pointedly today by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.). Smith is a member of the Senate District of Columbia Committee of which Bilbo is chairman. Bilbo wrote his letters on Committee stationery.

The Bilbo letters were written to persons—mostly New Yorkers—who protested Bilbo's vicious opposition to continuance of the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In reply to a protest from Lester H. Kohs, 39 E. 35th St., New York, Sen. Smith called the Bilbo letters "inexcusable" and the attitude of the Mississippi Senator one of "indefensible intolerance."

Kohs' letter to Sen. Smith enclosed a photostat of a letter in PM which advised "New York Jew 'kikes'" to quit fraternizing with Negroes, and said:

8-1-45

"If Sen. Bilbo insists on continuing his Nazi thinking, I implore you, for your own respect, to disassociate from anything which looks like indorsement of his doctrine."

In reply Sen. Smith wrote:

"It is the greatest regret to me that one of my colleagues in the Senate should have expressed any such sentiments, not only because of the injury of the feelings of those who receive the letter, but because it tends to bring devastating divisions between our people at a time when national unity is so vital."

8-1-45

Queried in Washington, Sen. Smith admitted he had received a great many letters protesting Bilbo's vituperative attacks on minority groups. Other members of the District of Columbia Committee, whose names appear on the stationery Bilbo uses, also reported many letters in denunciation of Bilbo. A poll of the Committee last week end showed that eight of 11 members of the Committee were not in sympathy with the Bilbo sentiments. At that time, however, all eight would comment only "off the record"—wouldn't come right out and let their names be connected with criticism of Bilbo's statements.

THEODORE G. BILBO, MISS., CHAIRMAN
CARTER GLASS, VA. — ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD. — STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
PAT MC CARRAN, NEV. — HAROLD H. BURTON, OHIO
W. LEE O'DANIEL, TEX. — C. DOUGLASS BUCK, DEL.
CLYDE R. HOEY, N. C. — H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
OLIN D. JOHNSTON S. C. — LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
FRANK P. BRIGGS, MO. — MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.

J. G. DAY, COUNSEL
EDWARD P. PERRY, CLERK
MARY M. BEATY, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

July 1, 1945

67

Josephine Piccolo
93 Garfield Place
Brooklyn 15, New York

My dear "Dago":-

Yours truly,

Theo. G. Bilbo

U. S. S.

TGB:mf

This is how Sen. Bilbo address a Brooklyn critic of his efforts to kill FEPC.

Bilbo Urged to Stop Spreading Hate

Rep. Samuel Dickstein (D., N. Y.) has called on Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) to stop spreading fear among U. S. minority groups by writing official letters insulting and threatening Jews, Negroes and Americans of foreign ancestry.

Bilbo's hate letters, on the stationery of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, of which he is chairman, have been written to critics of his efforts to kill the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, yesterday joined opponents of his Hitler-type demagoguery by writing him as follows:

"A few days ago you saw fit to address a young woman from this city, whose brother was killed in the service and whose other brothers are still serving in the Army, as a 'Dago.' Today you are warning New York 'Kikes' to quit fraternizing with Negroes. Tomorrow I suppose you will issue some sort of a warning to "damn Yankees" to quit being liberal or progressive, and so on.

"Writing in this vein and indulging in promiscuous name calling is surely a fine way of exhibiting what you chose to call 'Americanism.' Indeed, by doing so you are playing the game of all the enemies of this country . . .

" . . . You are not helping to cement national unity when you engage in silly name calling, which is in bad taste and wholly unconvincing. A United States Senator, even from the State of Mississippi, should be the last person in the world to make himself the spokesman of dissension within America. Such attitude is particularly regrettable, at a time when thousands, nay millions of men of all races and creeds *are fighting and dying* for the ideals of this country, which your attitude would only tend to destroy."



I am a Communist. I was elected on the Communist Party ticket to the New York City Council in 1941. In running for reelection in 1943 I obtained the largest first choice vote of 5[illegible] candidates in the respective boroughs of New York City.

I have been a Communist for 12½ years, born in the United States on Nov. 1, 1897 in the city of Syracuse, New York, of Italian immigrant parents, and served in the United States Army for a short period during the first World War.

An Open Letter to Bilbo

— by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione —

Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo.

Sir:

You will note that I have not used the customary salutation of "Dear Sir." Why be hypocritical about it? Your insulting letter to Miss Joseph Piccolo of Brooklyn has been called to my attention, especially the salutation "Dear Dago." I wonder whether you are aware of the fact that Cristoforo Colombo, an Italian, discovered America. I wonder if you know that America derived its name from an Italian explorer by the name of Amerigo Vespucci, commonly known in our history books as Americus Vespucius. I wonder if you know that the first European to set foot upon the shores of America was an Italian, Giovanni Caboto. Are you aware of the fact that it was the financial assistance of an Italan, Francesco Vigo—who was a Spanish citizen at the time—that made it possible for us to acquire the Northwest territory, out of which has been carved the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin?

I CAN hardly believe, however, that one who comes from the State of Mississippi could know these fine, excellent and intimate details of American history. How can the schools of Mississippi teach the people and the children of the state the real background and history of America when only $7.30 a year is spent on the education of a Negro child and $52.01 on the education of a white child. It is obvious, that with such limited expenditures for education about the only history that can be taught is: "Which state is the finest state in America?" Answer—"Mississippi." "Which state has the greatest, the most outstandng Senators?" Answer—"Mississippi,"—Eastland and Bilbo." "What state has acquired the finest technique of keeping the Negro 'in his place.'" Answer—"Mississippi."

Mr. Bilbo, your name ends with the vowel "o" Everyone know that almost 100 percent of the Italan names end in the vowels "a", "e", "i" and "o". Therefore, when an individual comes across a name ending with a vowel he immediately comes to the conclusion that the person must be of Italian origin. Mr. Bilbo will you please change your name to Bilb or Bilbot? Perhaps there may be one individual who has never heard of you and upon hearing your name may come to the conclusion that you are of Italian extraction, and that would certainly cause very and serious embarrassment. Now, the reverse could be true, but I am not concerned about that. What I am deeply concerned about is the honor and integrity and good reputation of the 6,000,000 Americans of Italian extraction. You could be seriously embarassed if in any way one individual in America should entertain the thought that you come from their ranks.

I am proud of the great contributions that the Italian people have made to America. I am proud of the one million American boys of Italian American parents who have served, many of them giving their lives, in this great world struggle against fascism.

Yes, the Italian-American people are part of the flesh and blood of America, of its real traditions, and neither you nor any other individual is going to be successful in destroying these fine, noble traditions of such a magnificent and great people.

Bilbo's Attack On U. S. Soldier In Letter Given In Impeachment Move

NEW YORK, Aug. [illegible]—Reiterating its demand that the Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi be removed from the Senate, the National Maritime Union, CIO, today made public a letter he wrote to an American soldier which the Union asserted was "the final word" warranting his speedy ouster.

The letter, written on July 23rd, was sent to Private Stanley S. Levine, who is with the Medical Detachment at the Brooks Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Addressing him as "Dear Levine," the Mississippi Senator assailed the serviceman as a "Bowery inmate," "common kike," and "just a sorry, puny, insignificant uncultured, unrefined, dirty, pusillanimous, limicolotus, communistic braying jackass."

"I wrote him a letter, taking him to task for his scurrilous letter to Miss Josephine Piccolo, and his attitude toward racial and religious minorities. His letter will give you a good idea of what a vicious and snarling creature he is," said Levine.

Miss Piccolo is the Brookly girl whom Senator Bilbo had addressed as "Dear Dago."

South Brooklyn Tells Sen. Bilbo 'Dago' Letter Is Insult to Nation

By BILL MARDO Daily Worker N.Y.

If use of the word "dago" is an old Southern custom, as Senator Bilbo insists, then he'd better listen to residents of South Brooklyn who yesterday exercised an old American custom by telling us just what they think of the vicious polltaxer from Mississippi.

The mother and friends of Miss Josephine Piccolo, in the predominantly Italian neighborhood we visited yesterday, were deeply resentful of Bilbo's "Dear Dago" letter to Miss Josephine Piccolo, which came in answer to the young warworkers' criticism of Bilbo's recent filibuster against the FEPC.

At 39 Garfield Place, the Italian girl's mother shook her head sadly as she pointed to a picture of three young soldiers. "My boy Arthur is in his grave at the age of 21—my son Ralph is in a hospital recovering from wounds he received in Germany—and Carmine is a paratrooper stationed in Germany. They're not fighting this war so a man like Bilbo can insult them with the word dago."

7-26-45

The greying, bespectacled Mrs. Piccolo, who was born and brought up her family in Brooklyn, said she just couldn't comprehend Bilbo. "I don't know what kind of a man he is—he must be terrible."

After saying goodbye to Mrs. Piccolo, we walked a bit further along Garfield Place and stopped in front of a three-story brownstone house, where Mr. Frank Fillipo sat on the stoop. "Bilbo isn't fit to be in office," he vehemently declared. "The word dago isn't any southern custom, it's plain filthy slang. We're all human beings, and believe me, plenty of Italians have given their lives in this war."

Seated in front of a small apartment house at Garfield Place and 5th Avenue, were three middle-aged women and a nice-looking soldier. We asked them what they thought of the "gentleman" from Mississippi. The serviceman, Sgt. Louis Caccavale, looked up and said softy. "Arthur Piccolo was one of my best buddies. We were altar boys together. I think the word dago is an insult, and I know Arthur didn't die in Germany so that Bilbo could insult his sister. I just came back from Europe last week after going through five battle campaigns. Maybe Bilbo should have been put in the front with us. He would've seen Negroes, Jews, Italians—all nationalities fighting and dying alongside each other."

One of the women listening to our conversation interrupted and pointed to the 'Welcome Home' banners strung across the streets. "Those are for the Italian boys who'll be coming home soon on furloughs. They don't like the word dago either."

In a tiny bar at 4th Avenue and Carroll Street, we spoke to the proprieter, Mr. Robert LeLia, whose son Bob was the first Italian boy from the neighborhood killed in this war. "I've known the Piccolos for 45 years and they're wonderful people. My boy lost his life for freedom of religion. . . . so people wouldn't be insulted because of their nationalities. Bilbo should be removed from office," Mr. DeLia affirmed.

A mailman seated at the bar alongside me nudged my shoulder. "Hey, want my opinion? I'll tell you how an Irish-American feles about Bilbo. This country will never be what our forefathers intended it to be if we don't get rid of those Naizs!" The mailman finished his beer and continued. "Whether a man's Jewish, Catholic, Italian . . . colored, white, green or blue—we're all human beings. Bilbo's body is composed of the same chemical components as anyone else. By insulting the Piccolos and the minority races, Bilbo is trying to tear down what this war is being fought for."

N.Y.

And Mr. DeLia again reiterated. "Bilbo isn't fit to represent anyone. I'm trying to have the Catholic War Veterans of this community organize a petition campaign against Bilbo."

Bilboisms Hit —Off Record

P.M. N.Y. 7-29-45

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28.—U. S. Senators on the District of Columbia Committee want no part of the dispute between Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo and what he calls the "Dagoes" and "Kikes" of America.

Sen. Bilbo (D., Miss.) has broken out in a rash of insulting letters to persons with the temerity to criticize his demagogic efforts to kill the FEPC. One letter, to a Brooklyn girl, was addressed "My dear Dago." Another referred to "New York Jew Kikes."

The letterhead carries also the names of 14 other members of the Committee:

Democrats—Carter Glass (Va.), Millard E. Tydings (Md.), Pat McCarran (Nev.), W. Lee O'Daniel (Tex.), Clyde R. Hoey (N. C.), Olin D. Johnson (S. C.), Frank P. Briggs (Mo.); Republicans—Arthur Capper (Kans.), Styles Bridges (N. D.), Harold C. Burton (O.), C. Douglass Buck (Del.), H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), Milton R. Young (N. D.).

Polled by a PM reporter, eight of the 14 declared themselves disgusted with the sentiments expressed in Bilbo's letters. Three were out of town. The rest refused comment. 7-29-45

But the eight who commented would do so only "off the record"—wouldn't let their names be used.

"I'm a member of another Senate commitee," said one. "I write all my personal mail on the letterhead of that committee. If I called you a damn fool in a letter on that stationery, I don't think the other members would go along and say I was right just because their names are on the letterhead. I don't agree with Bilbo, but I haven't a word to say about what he writes on that stationery."

Marcantonio Blisters Bilbo

Daily Worker

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP - NY) called Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D-Miss) arch race hate propagandist, Hitler's "male widow" in a letter that was placed in the Congressional Record today.

Bilbo, like all American Hitlerites, would be driven out of office by the American people, he said.

Marcantonio was replying to Bilbo's "hell no" statement in which he rejected Marcantonio's demand that he apologize to Miss Josephine Piccolo of 93 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, for addressing her in a letter as "Dear Dago."

The American Labor Party leader had accused Bilbo in his first letter of using the technique of Nazis and "domestic fascists." Today Marcantonio went into the Bilbo-Nazi line more deeply:

"I have done my best as a member of Congress to help win the war," he began. "You, more than any man in the United States Senate, have aided Hitler in the war by spewing out race hatred on the floor of the Senate and thereby have helped Hitler's attempt to divide America.

1-26-4

"You were in fact and in deed a Nazi collaborationist in the United States Senate. Now that the war is over you are Hitler's inconsolable political male widow.

N.Y.

"In liberated Europe your type is tried for treason. In the United States you are permitted to disgrace the Senate by your presence. However, like all Hitlerites, you too will be driven out soon from public office by the decent people of your own state."

Bilbo Invited To Be 'Decent'

P.M.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) has called on Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) to apologize to a Brooklyn woman for addressing her as "Dago."

N.Y.

Marcantonio said in a letter to Bilbo:

7-25-45

"I have before me a letter which you sent to Josephine Piccolo, 93 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y., addressing her as 'My Dear Dago.'

"It may be of interest to you to know that this lady had three brothers in the armed forces of the United States, and that one of them lies buried in Germany.

"If you have any shred of decency left in you, you would apologize."

Marcantonio said in a statement that "this is the type of stuff that was used by the Nazis in Germany and is now being employed by the domestic fascists in the United States."

"Hell, no," was Bilbo's reply when asked by the United Press if he would apologize, adding that he was drafting a reply to "that ex-Communist and political mongrel" Marcantonio.

Bilbo Is 'Too Busy' To Make Statement On Picketing Vet

Richmond Times Dispatch

RICHMOND Va.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—(AP)—Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.) told reporters today he is "busy as a switch engine" and hasn't seen an ex-sailor who has been picketing his Washington home this week. Richmond Times Dispatch

The Senator, just back from Mississippi, declined comment on the announced intention of Edward Bykowski, of New York City, to picket his home until Bilbo grants him an interview.

Bykowski, a former navy pharmacist's mate, has picketed Bilbo's apartment and the Senate Office Building several days and declares he will keep it up until the Senator retracts some statements about minority races. Capitol policemen have barred him from further picketing of the office building.

8-31-45

Bilbo told reporters he is "too busy gathering facts on FEPC, anti-poll tax, anti-lynching and other crackpot measures" to see anyone except his Mississippi constituents.

mississippi . . . "worse than hell"

III

"A Sadness in Me"

New York, N.Y.
the People's Voice

By MARJORIE EDIE

[Last week in the second of this vital series exposing the bureaucratic South as represented by Mississippi's gift to fascism—Senators Bilbo and Eastlund—Mrs. Marjorie Edie, herself directly to Senator Bilbo, reminding him that 'our blood is flowing not only in the tribal families of Mississippi, but, if admissable still, and all of us know it, in the children of the Ethiopian."]

The Voice

LESS THAN ONE YEAR have I lived north of the Mason and Dixon line. And so, Mr. Bilbo, I am not only American of the earliest stock. *I am southern, and more than that I am Mississippian.* I came from Pike County in the town of McComb on the Illinois Central Railway. My father is engineer on that railroad and a planter on a modest scale. I am a southerner and the south will always be in me, part of my living life, my enduring days, like my own blood stream. But my children won't know Mississippi and *that is both a relief and a sadness in me.*



Unequivocally, I believe in the FEPC. I know the damage of the poll tax and I'm against it. If I laugh at the Mississippi gentleman with their talk of violence and barbarism of the Negro, it is in bitter irony—because that is all an old, old story to me. Living among white people whose life was committed to violence I remember the blood-curdling predictions made during the first World War.

N.Y.

"The day and time ain't fur off when you'll have to stand and see yore own daughters raped by niggers"

I heard then the tales of the *uppityness* of the Negroes and the *prediction of wholesale disaster from the mouths of these people who were prone to dwell and talk about violent death and violent sex and who, though white, committed these violences an dother violences against intelligence, truth, honor and life itself.*

AND A Mississippi Negro has found a voice and has spoken for the hundreds and thousands of oppressed, voiceless, Mississippi Negroes—*and it does not please the gentlemen from Mississippi.* The things that Richard Wright has told do not please me either but if every word he wrote in his autobiography as a boy in Mississippi were lies, in so far as they happened to him, the story is still true—but less than truth in its restraint.

How do I know? How can I justify my words. Let us regard one segment of Mississippi life: My home town during my period of life there should do very well and I will speak of nothing where I can not give names, time, place, street addresses and sometimes the telephone number.

One of the most important street corner scoffers, as full of platitudes and generalities and small town political knowing with a completely satisfying social doctrine, as far as he is concerned, as any Mississippian, killed a Negro girl with a rock when she resisted his proposals. *A wild oat in his youth, I suppose.* He still has the habit of regarding Negro women in the field and asking the owner of the he'd if he *"lays them all?" How do I know? Well he married one of the women of my tribe with whom my contacts have been closer and longer than with my sister.* (Let me add that the closeness I mentioned is not of spirit. ideal or community of interest).

Another one of our gay blades raped a Negro girl child in a fit of petulance because her grandfather failed to pay him six dollars he owed him on the appointed time. I saw him about the streets regularly thereafter and he married a very beautiful girl from a fine old southern family. Let me add there were those who spoke of him in disapproval.

SOME ADULT MEN had their sons on a hunting trip and in the spirit of good clean fun they had a Negro boy child they came upon dance for them while they shot about his feet. *Someone had bad marksmanship and killed the boy. Well, one of the children took the blame and it was passed off as a childish mistake. The father of the confessing child later went to the penitentiary but it was for robbing a jewelry store.*

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Atlanta Constitution

Defends His Mississippi

NEW YORK.—Strictly in the interest of enlightenment and understanding, I submit some observations concerning the state of Mississippi and the City of New York.

As hitherto remarked in these essays, a number of demagogic New York politicians engaged in the current mayoralty campaign, and each coveting the votes of immigrants and their children as segregated blocs, pounced on an opportunity to denounce Sen. Theodore Bilbo, of Mississippi.

Mr. Bilbo has not the remotest connection with this local election, but many New York politicians and potboilers of the more or less frankly Communistic papers have made political capital by denouncing him as a benighted bigot and Mississippi as a backward state.

This propaganda against Mississippi began, according to my recollection, in the early days of prohibition when most of the literate New Yorkers were given to feel an undeserved sense of superiority by the mischievous flippancies of Henry Mencken who spoke derisively of Mississippi and other states of the southern tier, as the Bible Belt. Mississippi was dry, of course, as was her right, but she exceeded her right and angered us wets in New York by presuming to dictate that we had no right to remain wet.

About the same time, the modern Ku Klux Klan, which was a racket like many of our unions, swept the south and then moved strongly into Indiana, Ohio and New Jersey.

It exploited 100 per cent Americanism in such a bigoted and oppressive and mercenary way as to embarrass honest men and women who were 100 per cent American in their devotion to the United States but did not subscribe to the persection of Jews, Catholics, Negroes and persons born abroad. So here was more propaganda against Mississippi.

9-11-45

However, as Americans, the people of Mississipi owe no apologies to the residents of the City of New York. She has, to be sure, her illiterates, but so have we and our vaunted public school system is such that in some schools we have had not mere childish mischief but serious crime, including killings, even by little girls and many neighborhoods are terrorized by young gangs.

If Mississippi has slum areas, New York's are worse and with less excuse because Mississippi is a cotton, yam and watermelon state, whereas New York has great foreign commerce and a great manufacturing business and we draw millions of dollars from all the other states by our hotel and amusement business. The voluntary enlistment rate for our last two wars has been notably high in the southern or benighted states, including Mississippi.

I cannot discuss her general crime rate, but if it were spectacular we would have heard about that, whereas all New Yorkers know that there are some sections of the city into which a stranger strays at night only at the risk of his life, notwithstanding a force of 19,000 policemen.

In patronizing Mississippi and in expressing contempt for her people because of the quality of her statesmen in congress, New Yorkers have deceived themselves. It would be wiser to consider the quality of New York's political leaders or bosses and ask whether a city which elects a LaGuardia mayor three times, elects Sen. Wagner repeatedly, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio, has any excuse to sneer at a state which sends to Washington a Theodore Bilbo and a John Rankin.

Among our other bosses, we have Sidney Hillman, whose own old colleagues of the political union movement repudiated him last year charging that he had gone over to the Communists who certainly cannot be compared to the Mississippi patriots in the quality of their citizenship. And then we have David Dubinsky, of the garment workers, who, like Hillman, found here asylum from oppression in Europe but, in common with many other professional unioneers of alien birth, was too preoccupied to join the Mississippi volunteers in either war.

9-11-45

Dubinsky is more a boss and a power than a leader, and the members of his union are subjects, a condition which the people of Mississippi resisted and abolished by desperate force in the period of the first Ku Klux Klan.

Among my treasures is a bound valume of testimony taken in the congressional investigation of the Ku Klux Klan in the south, begun in 1872, which explains the old feeling of Mississippi and other southern states.

I submit a suggestion that the memory of this ordeal was communicated to the children of that generation and, in diminishing vividness to their children and that when a few demagogs in New York, although not the people of New York, sneer at the people of Mississippi for their Bilbos and Rankins, the Mississippi citizens bethink themselves of LaGuardia, Wagner, Marcantonio, Hillman, Dubinsky and others.

My acquaintance with Mississippi is sufficient to remind me that New York is rash to invite honest comparisons. And my knowledge of these New York politicians reminds me that their skill in exploiting bigotry for votes is not inferior to that of Bilbo and Rankin.

cotton

8-3-43
Birmingham Age Herald

Noting how consistently Sen. Bilbo, of Mississippi, misrepresents his state and the South with his demagogic, bigoted, lack-luster, vulgarian antics, Editor H. Powell Chapman writes in The Roanoke (Va.) Times that the "scant respect and even less influence" this Mississippian commands in the Senate "is a far cry from such statesmen as John Sharp Williams and Pat Harrison. It is good to remember that Mississippi can produce men like those as well as Bilbo's.

Birmingham Ala.



And the stars that fight in their courses . . ."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292
AUG 1 - 1945

N. J. Senator Hits Bilbo's Bias

By VICTOR RIESEL

The persistent attacks of Sen Bilbo, an avowed Klansman, on Catholics, Jews, Italians and Negroes drew sharp criticism today from Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N. J.), whose name appears on the official Senate stationery which the Mississippian is using for propaganda purposes.

Smith, in a letter to one of his constituents, charged Bilbo with "indefensible intolerance and vituperation," and expressed the "greatest regret that one of my colleagues in the Senate should have expressed any such sentiments . . ."

Borough President Lyons of The Bronx, equally indignant about Bilbo's un-American tirades, demanded his impeachment. In a letter addressed to Sen. Wagner (D-N. Y.), Lyons said Bilbo's utterances "indicate that he is unfit to serve in the U. S. Senate." He then called upon Wagner to begin impeachment proceedings against "this un-American Senator."

Bilbo, Lyons declared, "has deliberately insulted thousands of loyal Americans," and added "his statements are in direct conflict to the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights."

Smith's attack was the first to come from inside the Senate, although other Senators have been urged by liberal organizations to take action against Bilbo.

The New Jersey Senators's criticism was made in a letter to a Jersey City voter who, in turning the note over to The Post, urged that his identity be kept secret to avoid business reprisals.

He had written to Smith to point out that the Senator was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia along with Bilbo and that the Mississippian was using the Committee's letterhead for "slurs (on) the good name of the Jewish and Negro people."

Smith's Letter

Smith replied that he was glad to have this matter called to his attention.

"I am in receipt of your letter of July 26 with regard to the most unfortunate and inexcusable letter written by Sen. Bilbo of Mississippi to members of various minority groups reflecting an indefensible intolerance and vituperation which must inevitably offend the sensibilities of not only people like yourself but those of us who have been striving so hard to eliminate in this country racial and religious discrimination," Smith wrote.

"I am glad you called this matter to my attention because I note that these letters have been written on stationery of the U. S. Senate which includes my name as a member of the District of Columbia Committee and which might, therefore, imply that I favor the views expressed. I am enclosing for your information a copy of a speech that I made on this very subject on May 13 at the Schley St. Synagogue in Newark.

"It is the greatest regret to me that one of my colleagues in the Senate should have expressed any such sentiments, not only because of the injury to the feelings of those who received the letter, but because it tends to bring devastating divisions between our people at a time when national unity is so vital."

Italians Assail Him

The Italian American Labor Council, which through its president, Luigi Antonini, speaks for 300,000 trade unionists, also assailed Bilbo today for referring to Italians as "dagoes."

". . . We are assured we do not have to recall that . . . Italy gave us a Christopher Columbus, the man who discovered the new world; an Amerigo Vespucci, who named it; a Filippo Mazzei, who inspired Thomas Jefferson with one of the noblest passages of the Declaration of Independence; Col. Francis Vigo, whose military valor was instrumental in liberating a large part of the Midwest during the Revolutionary War," the Council said.

"He (Bilbo) has insulted not merely the Jewish, Italian and Negro races, he has insulted the highest ideals of . . . democratic fraternity," the Council said.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT
Circ. D. 47,872 - S. 80,138
JUL 27 1945

GIVE THE NEGRO A CHANCE

Wartime Progress Toward Economic Equality Should Continue

To the Editor of The Courant:

Never before in our history has the Negro had the opportunity now available to him. A great many Negroes have been hired in our war industries and Civil Service jobs; also in many of our northern cities they are serving as motormen, bus drivers and conductors. I am sorry to say that it took a war to make not a few Americans realize that the Negro worker is just as good as any other person if only he is given half a chance.

Our Negroes today enjoy better housing conditions than ever before, and as a consequence, they have better health. In the service of their country Negro soldiers have given an excellent account of themselves.

If they are good enough to fight for American ideals, surely they have the right to be treated on an equal economic basis with all other races and nationalities. As H. G. Wells has said, "There is no more evil in the present world than race prejudice." Now is the time for us to gain a better conception of the problems that confront the Negro. Such gains as the Negroes have made are deeply appreciated, and they will respond to such further efforts as may be made in their behalf.

ROBERT E. WHITE.

Windsor.

Race Hate in the South Bolstered The Man Bilbo

He Feeds the Prejudices of the Folks Allowed to Vote

8-7-45

By HODDING CARTER

(This is the second of three articles on Sen. Bilbo by the editor and publisher of the Greenville, Miss., Democrat Times.)

GREENVILLE, Miss., Aug. 7.—From their seats in the Senate gallery Washington visitors often see a stumpy, watermelon-bellied politician with a large, bulging forehead.

When they pass him in a corridor they notice eyes that are cold, small, inordinately suspicious; a wide thin mouth unexpectedly seeming to be struggling with hidden amusement; high cheek bones in a foreshortened face that looks as if it has been slept on.

They have seen Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, "The Man" from Mississippi. If they are unlucky, they also may hear him ranting against the Negro, the Jew, the Catholic, union labor, his critics or a piece of legislation which he opposes.

Hard to Believe

His long-sought, long-deferred national notoriety rests upon that rasping voice, pouring forth superlatives of racial hate and denunciation. Seeing him and hearing him, the Senate spectators may wonder how it is that any State can tolerate such a man. They find it hard to believe that Mississippi has been unable to free herself for very long at a time from the political spell which this little man has cast for nearly 40 years.

Part of the reason is his identification with the background of a majority of Mississippi's voting minority. Additionally there are his personality and political cunning, which set him politically above other Mississippi politicians in the important matter of vote-getting.

Bilbo's personal life is not the least of his political assets. In his domestic tribulations and adventures which for so long have furnished spicy gossip for Mississippians; in his frequent financial difficulties, and in the plaintive outspokenness with which he treats these handicaps and backslidings, the everyday little Mississippian may recognize another everyday little man.

8-7-45

Petty Rascalities

The various rascalities with which he has been charged have been petty and readily forgiveable by the people who vote for him. He is the fidgety citizen in a shiny suit, who might fall from grace during the week, but who is on the foremost pew on Sundays singing loudly, *Wash Me And I Will Be Whiter Than Snow.* So it was that when Bilbo ran for the U. S. Senate after being supposedly destroyed forever as a political force, he penitently asked his listeners to give him a chance in his declining years to improve upon a misspent public life. The evangelical tradition of the sawdust trail is strong in the South. Bilbo got his chance.

I have heard any number of Bilbo's political enemies, including men of decent sensibilities, say that they have found it impossible to hold much of a personal or political grudge against him. A ruthless, brilliant demagogue like the late Huey Long can inspire white hot anger and determined opposition. Not Bilbo, a seemingly futile, little man who plays with fire of Fascist bigotry.

Political Revenge

Not yet, anyway. Huey Long made his enemies pay in full for opposing him, but not Bilbo. Though he does take the customary political revenge of the spoilsman, sometimes to such extremes that Mississippi's colleges were once removed from the South's accredited list of higher educational institutions, he attempts neither to bankrupt nor overly persecute defeated opponents. Instead he tries to win them over for the next campaign.

I know that after being elected to the Senate, Bilbo dropped into the office of a newspaper which had fought him hard, and offered the editor the use of an automobile and chauffeur whenever the editor took a trip to Washington. As a result of such tactics, there are few of Mississippi's politicians who have not at one time or another supported Bilbo and received his support.

And then, there is the matter of stump showmanship—a political asset anywhere, especially in the South. When Bilbo takes to the hustings it is always as the attacker; he rarely defends his own record or answers criticism. Instead, he goes after his opponent of the moment with blasting words whose exact definitions might escape his cheering cohorts, but whose defamatory overtones are clear. Invariably his enemies are "pusillanimous." In more down-to-earth moments they also usually become "low-down, foredoomed, nigger loving skunks." In his gestures, his ardor, his thundering denunciation, he is the evangelist consigning the rash sinner to the fires of a political hell. 8-7-45

Protests

To the Mississippians of the eroded hills and cutover lands, the performance is emotional manna, the performer a spokesman for their channeled protest against economic misery. Other Mississippians, the more prosperous farmers and planters, the more worldly and better educated citizenry of the larger towns and small cities, are not as impressed. But many of these will vote for him, partly because they expect something out of it.

Ironically, Bilbo had been consigned to the political junkpile just before the triumph of the New Deal. Patronage-hungry Southern democrats found themselves at a party table groaning with an undreamed of plentitude of jobs. One of the party's most powerful men, Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi, became a little delirious, perhaps over what he saw. In a munificent moment he gave a minor job to his old enemy, Theodore G. Bilbo, who was distinctly out of financial as well as political joint.

As soon as he had drawn enough money to buy stamps and stationery, Bilbo began mending his political fences. He didn't waste any time on New Deal ideology. It was the material promise to the common man, the backwoods Bilbo rooter, which Bilbo sensed. He began promising, knowing that he could live up to the promises, and he tied himself firmly to the President's coattails. A couple of years later Pat Harrison had a new junior partner in the Senate.

Strung Along

From that time on, Bilbo strung along with the administration except on racial and labor policies irritating to his constituents. He voted yes on most agricultural reforms and experiments, and on considerable social legislation, with the overwhelming majority of the South's Senators and Representatives. He was an interventionist, pro-Allied, backing the President's international policies to the limit. His prestige increased along with his patronage.

Always he professed the strongest personal regard for President Roosevelt, the strongest personal disapproval of Mrs. Roosevelt's racial and social views.

The longer he sat in the Senate, the more closely did he seem to become identified with the political and social attitudes of his constituents. As farmers, they approved farm benefits while opposing benefits to organized labor; and in this they were like most farmers anywhere else. As Democrats they stuck by the party.

Resent Intrusion

They believed in the President and were disturbed by his wife. They resented any effort in Washington to intrude upon their racial customs and arrangements. They were ready to fight Germany and Japan from the beginning. They looked with contempt and mistrust at the isolationism of the midwest and of Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party Congressman from New York.

In Washington, Bilbo mirrored them, and even many of his critics back home said that Theodore G. seemed to be trying to do something worthwhile in his latter years.

And then, as racial tensions increased inside and outside the South, Bilbo became an image in Washington of the white South's racial fears and anger—a distorted, magnified, unflattering image, perhaps, but nevertheless a recognizable reflection.

NEXT: The final article in this series will discuss the social, economic and educational condition in Mississippi, and the common front which Bilbo and the white South offers in matters of race.

Sports World Must Answer Senator Bilbo

By BILL MARDO

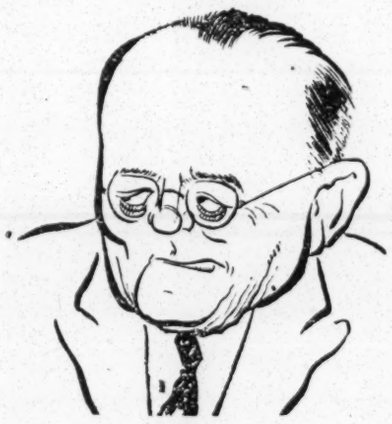
Daily Worker, N.Y. 8-6-45

"I think one of the most disgraceful things we tolerate in American life is prize fights between Negroes and white men."

Who made this remark? Senator Bilbo. Where? The United States Senate. Proof? Page 7042 in the June 28, 1945 issue of the Congressional Record.

* * *

If some Americans are wont to view Senator Bilbo's recent utterances as foul phenomena solely related to the sphere of politics—they would do well to read and re-read the above quotation.



BILBO

If the millions of boxing fans who've cheered the exploits of Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong and Ray Robinson don't think they have a stake in the growing tide of resentment against the Mississippi polltaxer—they too must think again.

If the multitude of baseball enthusiasts who breathlessly scanned the box-scores while Joe DiMaggio racked up his consecutive hitting streak several years ago, have just taken a passive interest in Bilbo's tirade—remember, Joe DiMaggio represents the patriotic Italian Americans in this country whom Bilbo vilifies with the word "Dago."

Did your heart pound with pride when you read not so long ago of a former welterweight champion who heroically defended his wounded buddies in a Guadalcanal foxhole? Barney Ross is his name—but as far as Bilbo is concerned there is only one name for Ross and his people . . . the revolting epithet "Kike." 8-6-45

Yet these are the people—the Jewish-Americans, Negro-Americans, and Italian-Americans—whom Bilbo would like to wipe out.

The sports world, which is a veritable melting-pot for all nationalities, must rise up too, and demand that Bilbo be impeached. In his June 28 filibuster, Bilbo didn't exclude sports from his hate-list. He attacked the end-Jimcrow-in-baseball campaign. He viciously denounced boxing as it's practiced today. And if Bilbo took the time to discuss prize fights, believe me, it was no mere accident.

Boxing is truly the most potent example of democracy in sports. Two Negroes, Joe Louis and Bob Montgomery, are the heavyweight and welterweight champions of the world. Both are in the armed forces. Another great Negro boxer, Ray Robinson, is unanimously considered the uncrowned welterweight king. But Senator Bilbo, unlike the vast majority of fight fans, doesn't think this proves a thing. He is unconvinced that Negro boxers have proven their ability in fair and democratic competition. If Joe Louis is internationally acclaimed as the greatest heavyweight of all time, it's not because he's a skillful fighter. No. Bilbo bases it upon this "fact"—and again we quote from the June 28 Congressional Record:

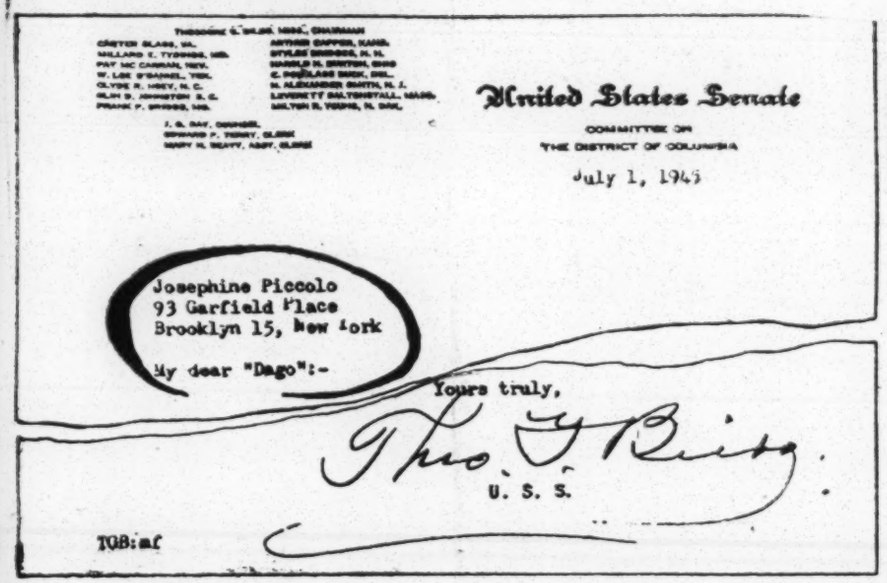
"It is purely a question of physical strength, and the Negro has behind him the strength of giants in Africa for 3,000 years."

By this same reasoning, if we care to call it that, the Jewish "giants" must have produced a 145-pound welterweight champion like Barney Ross. And the Italian "giants" must be the only answer for the 135-pound Tony Canzoneri, who once ruled the lightweight division.

But of course, any rabid sports fan could easily name for Bilbo hundreds of "Dagoes," "Niggers," and "Kikes" who've made the sports world what it is today—one of the closest attachments to the American people.

And it's precisely these same sports fans who must speak out against Senator Bilbo's aryan ideology. So, also, must the many prominent athletes of Italian, Jewish, and Negro origin publicly demand Bilbo's removal from public office.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
JUL 27 1945



United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
July 1, 1945

Josephine Piccolo
93 Garfield Place
Brooklyn 15, New York

My dear "Dago":-

Yours truly,

Thos. G. Bilbo
U. S. S.

TGB:mf

This is how Sen. Bilbo addressed a Brooklyn critic of his efforts to kill FEPC.

Bilbo Playing Enemies' Game, Local Congressman Tells Him

Rep. Samuel Dickstein (D., N. Y.) has called on Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) to stop spreading fear among U. S. minority groups by writing official letters insulting and threatening Jews, Negroes and Americans of foreign ancestry.

Bilbo's hate letters, on the stationery of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, of which he is chairman, have been written to critics of his efforts to kill the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, yesterday joined opponents of his Hitler-type demagoguery by writing him as follows:

"A few days ago you saw fit to address a young woman from this city, whose brother was killed in the service and whose other brothers are still serving in the Army, as a 'Dago.' Today you are warning New York 'Kikes' to quit fraternizing with Negroes. Tomorrow I suppose you will issue some sort of a warning to 'damn Yankees' to quit being liberal or progressive, and so on.

"Writing in this vein and indulging in promiscuous name calling is surely a fine way of exhibiting what you chose to call 'Americanism.' Indeed, by doing so you are playing the game of all the enemies of this country . . .

" . . . You are not helping to cement national unity when you engage in silly name calling, which is in bad taste and wholly unconvincing. A United States Senator, even from the State of Mississippi, should be the last person in the world to make himself the spokesman of dissension within America. Such attitude is particularly regrettable, at a time when thousands, nay millions of men of all races and creeds *are fighting and dying* for the ideals of this country, which your attitude would only tend to destroy."

GIs' Wives Denounce Bilbo

WIVES, Inc., an organization of servicemen's wives, has called on Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) to apologize publicly for his recent outbursts against American minority groups.

"Our husbands—Jew and Gentile, Negro and white—together defeated those who would put race against race, color against color, and creed against creed," the WIVES wrote Bilbo. "As a member of our highest legislative body, it was your duty to uphold on the home front the American tradition of security and democracy for all."

Meanwhile, James J. Lyons, Bronx Borough President, writing as "a private citizen," asked Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) to institute proceedings to impeach "this un-American Senator from Mississippi."

And State Assemblyman Philip J. Schupler (D., B'klyn) released an exchange of letters with Bilbo containing these statements—

Schupler to Bilbo: "The blood of American boys of every racial origin and religious persuasion has watered too many battlefields for us to remain silent when attacks are made upon their loved ones."

Bilbo to Schupler: "If you take personally, or as to your race as a whole, anything I may have said about a few of the members of your race, then you are just carrying a chip on your shoulder."

'Dear Dago' Letter

One Mississippi newspaper editor, however, has struck continually against the race-and-religion baiting speeches of his three fellow Mississippians. He is Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the *Democrat Times*, an afternoon daily in the river city of Greenville, whose population of 25,000 is half Negro. Carter recently was retired from the Army as a major after 4½ years' service, including duty in the Middle East and Africa as an editor on *Yank* and *Stars and Stripes*. A native Louisianian, he has published a daily newspaper in Greenville since 1936, was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard in 1939-40 and is the author of a novel, *The Winds of Fear*, published last Fall. At present he holds a Guggenheim Fellowship for a historical novel.

Of Bilbo's "Dear Dago" letter, he wrote, in part:

"The he (Bilbo) should address a woman of Italian ancestry as 'Dago,' or that his letter to her should contain such phrases as 'dirty proboscis' and 'what in the hell' is not precisely surprising. He chants the Ku Klux trilogy of hate, and like John Rankin he long has baited Jews and Negroes in Congress. Now he baits another religious and racial minority in the person of an Italian-American woman who disagrees with him.

Not Reserved

"It must take a great deal of courage to rampage against Italians and Catholics who in this State are in such a small minority, or against Jews whose numbers here are infinitely small, or against Negroes, who don't vote or talk back. In the face of such bravery, we retire, but we hope that Josephine Piccolo will not be downcast by Theodore Bilbo's mockery of her ancestry. It is a cruel and wicked thing for one American to ridicule with derogatory nicknames the national origins of another. The word 'Dago' is such a nickname and there are many such, too frequently applied by the Anglo-Saxon to other peoples, and too much a part of our folk bias. . .

"There was nothing in the Constitution or its Bill of Rights which reserved the blessings of America for 100 per cent Anglo-Saxon Protestants. There was nothing in the draft laws which reserved for their decendants the sole privilege of dying in America's defense in full proportion to their numbers. . .

"Here in America the sons and daughters of downtrodden illiterates have become lawyers and doctors and artists and musicians, businessmen, outstanding athletes, successful farmers, good citizens. They've accomplished these things in an amazingly short time and their records are as good as any. They have earned the right to be called what they are—good Americans.

"Apparently Sen. Bilbo, like other disciples of the cult of the



This is Hippi—compounded of Hate, Ignorance, Prejudice, Intolerance. PM has adopted him as a symbol of his kind in America. Reporting on his first assignment, he stated today: "Sen. Bilbo is right; with our boys off fighting for American ideals abroad, we at home must redouble our guard against threats to our Constitution from such alien doctrines as racial equality and freedom of religion."

Mississippi Editor Talks Back to Bilbo; Army Hospital in Florida Fights Hatelerism

Hodding Carter Assails Senator's Slander Of Foreign Names

Special Correspondence

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 4.—Although by no means all white Mississippians have approved the recent Congressional utterances of Sens. Theodore (The Man) Bilbo and James Eastland, and of Rep. John Rankin, there has been little public criticism.

This, in part, can be explained by pre-occupation with the war rather than National or State affairs. But it is probable that the chief reasons for the silence is the fear of being labelled "Nigger lover," or the feeling—even among

master race, finds this irritating. We in turn find the Senator even more so."

In similar vein Hodding Carter recently answered Sen. Eastland's attack on the Negro soldiers' war record, and Rankin's denunciation of the War Dept.'s defense of officers and men who had been labelled Communists by a House investigator.

Soldiers Meet Hipi, Symbol of Bias In America

Special Correspondence

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Aug. 4.—The Army has warned physically and mentally wounded soldiers of the Southeast's 4th Service Command that a dangerous enemy is on the loose in this country.

He is Hipi, an unpleasant character discovered by the Educational Reconditioning Dept. at Welch Convalescent Hospital here.

Hipi is a green monster with a large nose—for other people's business. He has big ears—to catch every rumor. He has a big mouth—to pass the rumors along. He has beady eyes—which can't look beyond his nose. His hair is on end with emotion—he hates everybody.

The birth of Hipi was dramatized in a show put on at the hospital theater recently for some 4,000 patients and later repeated at the Municipal Auditorium for the townsfolk of Daytona Beach.

How He Works

According to the script, a scientist had distilled in bottles the essences of four base elements—Hate, Ignorance, Prejudice, Intolerance. An assistant accidentally mixes the four. And—Hipi his name compounded from the initial letters of the four elements—is born in a clap of thunder.

He proceeds at once to dirty work, sowing the seeds of misunderstanding, unreasoned hostility and blind prejudice.

The Army is making the most of Hipi as an object lesson. His ugly face appears on posters made by patients at Welch. He is being made the subject of discussions in "orientation" groups.

Hipi, in the Army show, starts trouble between employers and workers, between soldiers and civilians, between members of majority groups and members of minority groups.

What's the defense?

To quote the script: "There's just one—to think. Bear your own responsibilities. Don't pass the buck. Each man is responsible for himself.

"There are two ways to think: Accept your own part of the responsibility for the ills of the world—and try to correct them—or place the blame on a minority group and do nothing. The second is Hipi's way. . . . It is your duty as a citizen of the U. S. A. and of the world, to combat Hipi and his evil effects until he is totally done away with."

"Little Three" Rapped By Colored American

Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — Resentful of the actions of Senators Bilbo, Eastland, and Congressman Rankin, "little three," numerous letters of protest have been pouring into the offices of Statesmen, newspapers, organizations and individuals.

Adressed to Congressman A. Clayton Powell Jr., the most recent letter in which he included a statement made by an army officer, was written by R. Grann Lloyd of New York.

8-11-45

Referring to himself first as an American, he said, "As an American first and a Negro second, I resent Bilbo's calumnious letter writing and his noisome morsels on the floor of the United States Senate. Indeed, he is the 'wooliest of all the woolhat boys who've ever come down the stream of American life." He is unworthy of a seat in United States Senate. For, he has neither the stature, vision, nor sufficient understanding of moral values to meet the challenges of a time like ours.

"It is sincerely hoped that you and other representatives in Congress will preserve America from the fate that overtook Germany and Japan. This can be done by impeaching Theodore Bilbo on the charge of "conduct and official acts determinental to the public welfare."

Army Officer Says:

Refuting the villainous attack which Senator Eastland made against the Negro soldiers recently, the army officer's statement said, "Having served in this war with many service troops and also with the historic 24th Infantry Regiment during their 1944 Bouganville campaign, I take keen interest in presenting official refutations of the villainous attack which Senator Eastland of Mississippi made against the Negro soldier.

"In the U. S. Senate on June 29, he said that 'Negro troops would neither work nor fight..they are an utter and abysmal failure.' Not being a military man, he could not speak with authority on such things, so he used the subterfuge of attributing his remarks to high ranking generals."

"In a cable refuting Eastland's charges, Eisenhower said, 'Negro troops did their duty excellently under fire on Normandy's beaches, in a zone of heavy combat, and suffered substanial casualties. You may well be proud of the accomplishments of Negro troops.'

"When Red Ball and other Negro service troops volunteered for infantry duty during the Battle of the Bulge, someone of Eastland's ilk asked Old Blood and Guts Patton if he was going to let those Negroes fight with his men. The General cursed and said it made no difference what the color of the men's skin, he wanted men who could fight. I know from personal participation and experience that the Fourteenth Army Corps and General Griswold commended the 24th for its excellenct conduct under fire. All in all, the record, authenticated, is against the ballyhoo of Eastland's fascist lies."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

AUG 27 1945

War Widens on Bilbo For His Racial Slurs

By VICTOR RIESEL

Deep resentment was spreading in Democratic Party circles today against Sen. Bilbo of Mississippi for his persistant attacks on all minority groups. Congressmen and Southern newspapers have begun to assail Bilbo for referring to some priests as "rotten," to Italians as "dago," to Jews as "kikes" and to Negroes as undesirable citizens.

Among the Democratic leaders who sharply criticized Bilbo was Dist. Att'y O'Dwyer of Brooklyn, Democratic candidate for Mayor and former executive director of the War Refugee Board, who spoke at a political rally last night in The Bronx Knights of Columbus Hall, White Plains Rd. and Van Nest Av.

In Bilbo's statements, O'Dwyer said, "we have the dread germ of the Ku Klux Klan. But, here in New York, we know what the Constitution of the U. S. really means. We are prepared to give to all people absolute protection of their civil rights, regardless of race, color or creed."

Dickstein's Letter Quoted

Rep. Dickstein (D.-N. Y.) announced that he would return to washington shortly to urge the White House to take action against the Senator.

Dickstein also made public a letter he wrote to Bilbo telling him that "a U. S. Senator, even from the State of Mississippi, should be the last person in the world to make himself the spokesman of dissension within America."

"A few days ago you saw fit to address a young woman from this city, whose brother was killed in the service and whose other brothers are still serving in the Army, as a "dago," Dickstein wrote.

"Playing Enemies' Game"

"Today you are warning New York 'kikes' to quit fraternizing with Negroes. Tomorrow, I suppose, you will issue some sort of a warning to damn Yankees to quit being liberal or progressive. . . .

"Writing in this vein and indulging in promiscuous name calling is surely a fine way of exhibiting what you chose to call 'Americanism.' Indeed, by doing so you are playing the game of all the enemies of this country who would like to see this nation split up into racial, religious or nationalistic groups, thereby destroying American unity and making this country a hodgepodge of groups and nationalities . . .

Paper Says South Is Humiliated

"Such attitude is particularly regrettable at a time when thousands, nay millions of men of all races and creeds are fighting and dying for the ideals of this country, which your attitude would only tend to destroy."

Rep. Cellar (D-N. Y.) has already publicly assailed Bilbo's hate campaign.

Meanwhile, a poll of Southern editorial opinion taken by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare revealed widespread anger over Bilbo's tactics. The Macon (Ga.) News said "we conceive it to be the duty of every Southerner to repudiate every appeal prejudice . . . Persons who fan the flames of racial hatred are enemies of the people and their free institutions."

The Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch, in referring to Bilbo and Sen. Eastland, also of Mississippi, said: "It is humiliating to the South for two Mississippi demagogues to misrepresent the Southern people with their unfair diatribes."

"Disgrace to Mississippi"

The New Orleans (La.) Item asserted: "Truly there is no worse influence in high life than Senator Bilbo. He is a disgrace to Juniper Grove, where he was born; to Mississippi, which he represents; and to the nation, of which, unfortunately, he is a citizen."

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times suggested that "Sen. Bilbo ought to shut up and sit down . . ."

The Southern Conference on Human Welfare, meanwhile, has begun to organize a committee in Mississippi to fight Bilbo in his own bailiwick.

Another Bilbo letter, attacking minorities, was made public today. On July 13 he wrote to Jeanette P. Turner, of 41-44 48th St., Long Island City, Queens, that "it is folks like you and of your caliber who are sponsoring this crackpot legislation, (the FEPC). There is an old Biblical saying that nothing good cometh out of Nazareth—no, I did not say New York, but I am thinking. There is a mongrel, motley bunch of Negroes and aliens that think they are sitting on top of the world. but permit me to make a propnecy—you are sitting on top of a volcano.

priests in this country, who, along with some Jewish Rabbis are trying to line up with the Negroes in teaching social equality. . . . Some of my best friends are Catholics . . . but that does not do away with the fact that some of them are rotten."

they continued to press for legislation such as the FEPC.

Examination of Bilbo's Senate speech on June 2 revealed that he had included the Catholics in his diatribes against American minorities. He said:

Catholics Denounced

Earlier this week, The Post revealed exclusively that Bilbo, in a letter, had threatened to "liquidate" the Jews and Negroes if

'THE MAN'

Pittsburgh Courier 8-11-45

Bilbo Has Shown His True Colors and United All Minority Groups

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

DON'T get me wrong. I'm really very much against this fellow Bilbo. But it tickles me pink to see him on his present rampage (rampage means to prance about in fury). We could have, we did, cry to the high heavens that Mississippi was Fascist and that Bilbo was a Fascist. Then we were the dangerous, the subversive Negro press. But not now. What has happened? Bilbo has attacked other and more powerful minority groups and besides has taken on, single handed, the whole State of New York. O. K., Bilbo, let her rip. Show the country, show the world what a rotten Fascist you are and expose the rotten, corrupt political system you represent.



Mr. Cayton

Don't get me wrong. I'm not calling young Italian women "Dagoes." I'm not for that any more than I'm for calling a Negro a "n——r." But by calling this young lady a "Dago," and by referring to Jews as "Kikes," Bilbo, (The Man) has shown the world where he stands. Thanks, Father, it's wonderful. Wonderful that at last America has stopped telling Negroes not to be sensitive and has partially awakened to the danger of our internal Fascists.

* * *

LET'S SEE WHAT has happened during the past week. Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, who is, incidentally, a member of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, of which Bilbo is chairman, denounced the Mississippi Senator. There are eleven members of this comittee and a poll taken this week end showed that eight of them were not in favor of Bilbo's letters that were written on stationery which also carried their names. However, of the eight, only Senator Smith was courageous enough to denounce "The Man" publicly. But don't worry, liberal groups, labor groups, foreign-born American groups and Jewish groups will keep after those committee members. And does that help us, does that bring us new allies in our fight for better treatment in Washington, D. C.? Well, you figure it out for yourself.

Too many minority groups have felt that they could not afford to identify themselves with the Negro. Not all members of these groups, to be sure, but on a whole, the Jew and the foreign-born Americans, to say nothing of the dark-skinned minorities, have kept apart from us in an all-out fight for democracy. The few progressive members of these groups were often fought by the rest of us, as the arguments usually went, "We have enough troubles of our own as Jews (or Italians or Catholics or Japanese-Americans or Poles) to take on the additional burden of the Negroes' fight." Of course, this argument holds about as much water as a leaky sieve. But who really punctured the argument? None other than our old cracker, red-necked friend, "The Man." Praise be to God.

* * *

IN A LETTER to Lester H. Kohs of New York, Bilbo advises "New York Jew 'Kikes' to quit fraternizing with Negroes." Both Mr. Kohs and the young Italian girl who wrote to the Senator about the FEPC are on our side. But the insult which they received from Bilbo did a lot more for our cause, and their cause and the country's cause than anything that has happened lately.

What has it done? Listen to a letter which recently was written to PM. Inquires a reader, "Can we, the liberal people of the USA, establish an organization to help more Southerners vote; can we establish a fund for the express purpose of combatting the poll tax?" Further, James A. Lyons, Bronx Borough President, asked Senator Robert F. Wagner to institute proceedings to impeach "the un-American Senator from Mississippi." Straws in the wind, my friend, and not from the subversive Negro press. Then there is the payoff statement of Walter Winchell which he made over the radio and in his syndicated column, "Perhaps we may find Hitler in Mississippi."

* * *

ALL THIS sounds a little like the "Double V" program to me. How does it sound to you?

"TRAGIC WASTE OF MONEY"

The Methodist women characterized Senator Bilbo's use of the Senate's time as "a tragic waste of the taxpayers' money."

"We are bowed in contrition that a Senator of our South could so forget himself as to be so un-Christian and ungentlemanly as to address anyone with the title of an offensive epithet," the resolution reads.

More proof that women of the Nation are against this sort of hate-slinging was brought to light when WIVES, Inc., a national organization of servicemen's wives, called on Senator Bilbo to apologize publicly for his recent outbursts against minorities. The letter, signed by Dorothy Richmond, educational director of the group's headq arters in New York City, urged that the Mississippi Senator repudiate and publicly apologize for the insults heaped upon our heroic defenders of democracy."

ACID-LIKE LETTERS

"Our husbands, Jews and Gentile, Negro and white, together defeated those who would put race against race, color against color and creed against creed," the letter reads. "As a member of our highest legislative body, it was your duty to uphold on the homefront the American tradition of security and democracy for all."

The Dixie Senator began scattering his acid-like letters after he was attacked for condemning the FEPC and Negroes in the Armed Forces. In directing his answers to critics, he used such terms as "My Dear Dago" and "My Dear N——r Friends." He referred to Jews as "Kikes" and described some priests as "rotten." It was learned this week "The Man" has forwarded letters to Polish-Americans, describing them as undesirable "alien nationalities."

Meanwhile the American Veterans Committee sent to seven Mississippi newspapers an open letter to the people of Senator Bilbo's home State urging them to repudiate their Senator.

ATTACKED BY EDITOR

And, deep in Mississippi, Hodding Carter, editor of the Democrat Times in Greenville, turned his pen on the ranting Senator. Ridiculing the Senator's "courage" and stating that, as a disciple of the "master race theory," he must find the wonderful progress of minority peoples irritating. Mr. Carter concluded his editorial with: "We in turn find the Senator ever more irritating."

IMPEACHMENT DEMANDED

Also sounding a strong blow against "The Man" were members of the National Maritime Union, meeting in New York City. In a resolution, the NMU called on Senator Robert F. Wagner to start impeachment proceedings immediately against the Mississippi Solon. National Secretary Ferdinand C. Smith has forwarded copies of the resolution to the union's forty-five branch halls.

"Senator Bilbo's continued presence in the United States Senate is a blot on that high body and an insult to every fair-minded person in America," the NMU port agent, Joseph Stack, wrote to Senator Wagner. "His arrogant and unwarranted attacks upon the Negro people and persons of Jewish and Italian extraction make him unfit to sit in the highest legislative body of the Nation. On behalf of the merchant seamen in the port of New York I urge you to start impeachment proceedings against Senator Bilbo immediately."

URGE COUNCIL ACTION

Again in the City of New York, City Council Vice Chairman Sharkey (D., Brooklyn), said he would call on the entire council to condemn the Mississippi Senator. Councilman Sharkey charged that Senator Bilbo's attacks on American minorities were encouraging the growth of "Ku Klux Klan and other anti-American groups."

In his prepared resolution condemning Senator Bilbo, Councilman Sharkey requests Congress to "strongly condemn this campaign of hatred by Senator Bilbo." He also accuses the Dixie Senator of "disrupting the unity of American people in their common task of defeating Japan" and of "venting his spleen on citizens who are members of minority groups."

CONDEMNED BY SENATOR

The persistent attacks of Senator Bilbo on Catholics, Jews, Negroes and Italians drew sharp criticism from Senator H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), whose name appears on the official Senate stationery which Senator Bilbo is using for his propaganda purposes

Senator Smith charged Senator Bilbo with "indefensible intolerance and vituperation" and expressed the "greatest regret that one of my colleagues in the Senate should have expressed any such sentiments . . ."

"MENACE TO DEMOCRACY"

In a prepared statement this week, the Jewish Peoples Committee, New York City, declared: "The American people must put a stop to the race and religious incitements of Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi. This man . . . does not express the views of his State and certainly not the views of the people of the United States . . . He is a menace to our democracy, to our war effort and to the future peace and security of our Nation . . ."

The Independent Jewish Press Service, Inc., in New York City also released a statement condemning Senator Bilbo's attacks on minorities.

Other leaders calling for immediate action against the ranting Mississippi Senator were Borough President Lyons of The Bronx, who urged Senator Wagner to begin impeachment proceedings against Senator Bilbo; the Italian-American Labor Council, John R. Crews, Republican committee chairman of Knigs County, New York; Councilman Carroll (D., Manhattan), Councilman Hart (D., Brooklyn), Councilman Di Givonni (D., Brooklyn), and State Assemblyman Philip J. Schupler (D., Brooklyn).

FRANK KINGDON—Bilbo has become a problem for President Truman on his return. No longer can the man from Mississippi be ignored. His vile and vicious letters have been printed at public expense in the Congressional Record and are public record. Chairman Hannegan and other leaders cannot longer remain silent. Bilbo must be repudiated or the people he has insulted will repudiate the party.

DREW PEARSON—(a prediction): Bilbo will not receive the support of Chairman Hannegan in his bid for re-election in 1946.

Christian South Condemns 'The Man'

Pittsburgh Courier

Bilbo Sizzles as Dixie Church Women, GI Wives Turn on Heat

Pittsburgh, Pa. 8-11-45

WASHINGTON—The Christian South does not sanction the "practices and tactics" used by Senator Theodore (The Man) Bilbo, the Southern Methodist Women's organization declared this week in reference to his attacks on Negroes, Jews, Catholics and Italians. In a resolution adopted at a conference held in Lake Junaluska, N. C., the church women said "We want the outside world to know such practices and tactacs do not have the sanction of the Christian South. We make these pronouncements in the name of Him who came that we might be one and that more abundant life might be for all."

Brooklyn Girl Bilbo Attacked Tells Rally: Impeach Him

8-4-45 Daily Worker Aug. 8-6-45

Miss Josephine Piccolo, Italian American girl whom Sen. Theodore Bilbo called "My dear Dago," yesterday added her voice to the many calling for the Mississippi congressman's impeachment. At a Jamaica, L. I. demonstration where she and Councilman Peter V. Cacchione addressed 2,500 Italian Americans, Miss Piccolo said:

"We Italian Americans must unite with the Jews and the Negroes to fight men like Bilbo to the end. All Americans must answer the fascist insults of this man."

The demonstration held at Dexter Park went on record for Bilbo's immediate ouster from the Senate. It also greeted the Potsdam Conference, called for the reelection of Councilman Cacchione, and demanded that Italy be recognized as an ally in the United Nations. The meeting was sponsored by L'Unita Del Popolo, progressive Italian American weekly, the Garibaldi Lodge of the International Workers Order and Francellanza Juliana, a fraternal group. Union of shoe, fur, furniture, electrical, maritime, automobile and other workers supported it.

8-6-45

SLUR ON G. I.'s

Councilman Cacchione pointed out that Bilbo's slur on Miss Piccolo was a slur on more than a million Italian American boys in the U. S. armed forces. He called for lend-lease and financial aid to Italy with "no strings attached."

F. Marini, editor of L'Unita Del Popolo, asked for immediate withdrawal of Allied troops from Italy, and for abolition of censorship against such progressives as Councilman Cacchione and himself. He said that all mail addressed to them from Italy was tampered with.

Council Hits Bilbo; Backs Seamen on Pay

By HARRY RAYMOND Daily Worker

The New York City Council yesterday cracked down on the fascist race-hate campaign of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi. By unanimous vote, the city's 17 councilmen declared there "should be no place in the legislative halls of this nation for anyone who actively engages in such nefarious activities."

The Council resolution, introduced by Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey and signed by all members, placed it squarely on the record that:

N.Y. N.Y.

"The City Council, representing a population of 7,500,000 Americans, strongly condemns this campaign of hatred by Sen. Bilbo and urges members of Congress from the City of New York to fight vigorously such practices."

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to all New York City Congressmen, to Sen. Bilbo and majority and minority leaders of the Senate.

8-8-45

During the rollcall, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Manhattan Communist, arose to congratulate Councilman Sharkey for bringing the resolution before the body.

Adoption of the measure, Davis said, was a "sign of the maturity of the Council," and was a manifestation of the "very deep anti-fascist sentiment" of the people of the city.

Bilbo, declared Davis, "represents the voice of fascism in America."

"We must not permit such persons," he added, "to cheat us out of the fruits of victory in the war."

Sharkey read part of a letter from an anonymous person in West Virginia attacking Sharkey's proposal to introduce the resolution. He cited the letter as an example of how the Ku Klux poison of Bilbo was spreading.

"Every American," said Sharkey, "should cry out loud and shout from the roof tops against this kind of action."



DAVIS



SHARKEY

City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Manhattan Communist, went to bat yesterday for the American merchant seamen threatened with a wage cut.

A resolution by Davis, calling on the National War Labor Board to consider favorably a petition calling for an increase of the basic seamen's wage rate, was adopted unanimously by the City Council.

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Truman and the War Labor Board.

Davis presented the resolution to the Council in behalf of the National Maritime Union, which is conducting a nation-wide campaign to fix the basic maritime wage at 55 cents an hour, with time and a half for over 40 hours and double time for the seventh day.

This request, the Davis resolution points out, is no higher than the general minimum the WLB has set for all industries.

Chicago to Blast Bilbo Wednesday

Daily Worker Aug. 11-45

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A protest meeting will be held under the auspices of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order Lodge 484 against the notorious poll taxer and pro-fascist Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi, Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 8 p.m. at the Victory Hall, 3244 W Roosevelt Road.

8-12-45

Speakers at the meeting will be Avrum Tapper, former president of the Lawndale B'nai Brith; John T Bernard, former Congressman from Minnesota, PAC district director; John Gray, executive secretary, National Negro Society and Historical Foundation; Mickey Pallas, organizer of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order Lodge 484.

O'Dwyer Hits At Bilboism

P.M. N.Y. 8-20-45

Asserting that "Bilboism has no place in American life," William O'Dwyer, Democratic candidate for Mayor, pledged last night to do "everything in my power to enforce laws against discrimination in employment and laws providing safeguards for our mutual protection against bigotry."

Speaking at the Holy Trinity Church, 15 Hancock St., Brooklyn, O'Dwyer denounced Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D., Miss.) for his race-baiting. Citing the honorable record of Negro soldiers, he declared the race had won its right to demand the end of Jim Crowism in this country.

Meanwhile, two CIO union officials repudiated an announcement by the Liberal Party that their unions were supporting Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, Republican-Fusion-Liberal candidate for Mayor. Thomas Fitzpatrick, manager of the United Retail and Wholesale Candy Employes Union, Local 236, and Sidney Klein, business representative of the Retail Dry Goods Emloyes Union, Local 1102, said neither of the unions had endorsed any candidate. Both men, however, said they personally were supporting O'Dwyer.

8-20-45

O'Dwyer was criticized by Thomas F. Cohalan, temporary chief of the Democratics for Goldstein, for referring to Councilman Michael J. Quinn as "my friend" at a rally last week.

Identifying Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, as "a notorious follower of the Communist line," Cohalan said O'Dwyer by his remark "made his Communist ties more binding."

Veteran Pickets Bilbo's Hotel In D.C

Chicago Defender

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—A wounded Navy veteran, limping from injuries he suffered in the Pacific, this week picketed the Senate office building in protest against slanders by Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D., Miss.) against minorities. 9-8-45

He is Edward Bykowski, discharged pharmacists' mate first class who is using his disability and mustering out pay to maintain himself in the nation's capital until Senator Bilbo retracts his statements against Poles, Jews, Negroes and Catholics or is impeached.

Forced by capital police to abandon his picketing after one hour in front of the Senate office building, Bykowski took up his vigil in front of the Bilbo residence in the Towers hotel where he says he expects to stay for as long periods as his leg will permit until Senator Bilbo answers his wire requesting an appointment.

That wire was sent some six days ago, and as yet "The Man" has not answered.

Around his neck he carried a large sign on which was emblazoned a bleeding purple heart with the sign, "Was this in vain? Tell it to me Bilbo—I fought for democracy!"

A personable young man of 31 years, Bykowski who was dubbed "Bigski" by his mates because he stands 6 feet 4 inches sent a wire to Senator Bilbo upon his arrival in the district. He said:

"Arriving in Washington today. Request you meet me. I want you to tell me—a wounded war veteran that Poles, Jews, Catholics, Negroes all racial and religious minorities are undesirable. You will find me picketing your office until you retract your statements or are impeached."

Continuing, he said, "I fought for democracy, what did you do?"

He then said Bilbo "has abrogated everything that veterans have died for, suffered the agonies of hell for."

Relating his experiences in the Pacific, Bykowski said:

"I keep remembering the little Jewish boy—Danny Boy we called him. He died in my arms saying, 'Keep on fighting boys.' He was clutching something—I didn't know what. When his hands were opened, we discovered it was a six-point Star of David. He left behind a wife, and a baby he had never seen.

"Then there was the colored boy whom we called Sunshine. I never met a more courageous kid in all my life. Lots of comment was made about the record he piled up."

And then, as if reliving the entire experience, he said, "With one arm blown off, he disregarded what was said and kept passing the ammunition with the other hand—seeing to it that the boys on top got the ammunition they needed." 9-8-45

Pausing for a moment, Bykowski said, "In the hospital we service men get to discussing a lot of things. When I thought that here is a man elected to the second highest office in the country and realized that the things we fought for he is trying to destroy, I swore to God that if I ever got on my word.

Bykowski said, "I thought he would be gentleman enough to give me an appointment. I have sent him several telegrams."

Bykowski said he wasn't going to quit until Bilbo talked to him. He stated further that "This Bilbo" may have some more unwelcome company. "Some of my buddies are coming to join me in an effort to set this Bilbo straight."

Lauded By Vets

Bilbo, meanwhile running true to form, said he hasn't a "damn thing to say" about the limping war veteran, and quickly changed the subject to his forthcoming tirades against the Fair Employment Practices committee, the anti-poll tax, and anti-lynch bills.

Bykowski has received donations amounting to $56 from his buddies to help in the fight. In addition he has received hundreds of letters from ex-servicemen praising his campaign.

He has sent the $56 to the American Library association at Chicago, requesting that books be purchased and sent to their branch in Mississippi so that the people of Mississippi may know the real story of America.

He told the association, "I hope you can find books which will tell of the good work done by all minority groups in making America what it is today and particularly what these people have done in two world wars."

Raid Hotel Room

Bykowski would not keep the money because he said he did not feel he should take funds from his buddies while he still has money of my own—referring to his disability allowance and the first payment of his mustering-out pay. He added that he hoped no one would send him any more money because he felt he shouldn't take it.

Meanwhile, he has problems of his own. This week his room in the Raleigh hotel was ransacked, and his papers scattered all around. Police found nothing missing. Whoever pulled the job was evidently looking for something to pin on the veteran.

More than that, his reservation at the Raleigh, was up, and he has had to move to the Hay-Adam House. 9-8-45

In another effort to get his appointment with "The Man" Bilbo, Bykowski wrote him as follows: "I will stay until you will give me the courtesy your secretary promised, or until the American people know what kind of a man you really are."

Gets Two Threats

Here he emphatically declared, "I am not afraid of anyone in this world. I fear only God Almighty, and if Senator Bilbo is a God-fearing man, I think he will tell it to me." 9-8-45

He revealed that in the course of his first day's picketing he had received two telephone calls. The first told him that he had better get out of Washington before he gets another Purple Heart. The second simply warned, get out of Washington, or else.

Bykowski said he was convinced that Senator Bilbo "is not an example of Mississippi. There were lots of fellows in the hospital who can't do anything about it," adding, "I was fortunate to get out."

Although doctors warned the young Navy hero that he must take it easy for a few weeks upon being released from the Naval hospital at St. Albans, L.I., on July 10, he explained "Senator Bilbo's vicious attacks stirred me up so much, I was determined to do something about it."

Worked In New York

Bykowski said he needed no help now—that he is perfectly willing to take his own meager income for the task he has undertaken. He stated, however, that he would be happy to have any ex-GIs join him.

Born in New York, prior to the war Bykowski was attached to the Department of Hospitals for the City of New York, a Civil Service position.

He entered the Navy August 9, 1940, and served in the task force which took General Dolittle's flyers within range of Tokyo in the spring of 1942. He fought in the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway, Guadalcanal, and Savo Bay. In the sinking of the Vincennes on the night of August 8-9, 1942, he suffered a compound fracture of the left leg in four places.

He has seen service in the European, African, American, Asiatic, and Pacific theatres.

Ambling his way out of his room in the Raleigh hotel to take up his position in front of the Bilbo residence, his parting shot given with complete sincerity was, "I'm trying to do something for the boys I left behind."

Ignored By Bilbo 9-8-45

"The Man" Bilbo, may wake up any morning and find a whole company of limping war veterans picketing his home in Capitol Towers in protest of his attack against minorities.

Recently returned to the capital, he found young Bykowski, camping on his doorsteps, but crossed his picket line without a single



EDWARD BYKOWSKI

feet I would make Senator Bilbo retract his statements."

SENATORS PRAISE O'DWYER

New York Times

Wagner and Meade Pleased by His Attack on Bilbo

N.Y.

William O'Dwyer, Democratic and American Labor party nominee for Mayor, received a telegram yesterday from United States Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead, congratulating him on his criticism of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi for slurring remarks about American citizens.

"Regarding the recent utterances of Senator Bilbo, we cannot state too emphatically that we deplore all such remarks which insult fellow Americans and sow the seeds of racial discord," the telegram from the two New York Senators read. "For a long time now we have been engaged in a costly and bloody war to wipe out a regime which fostered racial antagonism.

"It is regrettable that now that the war is all but won we here in the United States cannot set an example for the world of complete unity. Statements insulting to one or more of the many diverse groups which make up our great nation are a disservice to the principles on which this nation was founded and to those of our boys of all races and creeds who during the past few years have fought and in all too many instances died for the preservation of those principles." 8-11-45

Bilbo Picket Says: Join Me

The PM
New York, New York

Edward Bykowski's wounded leg needs medical attention, but more important to him right now is the unfinished business he has with Sen. Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo (D., Miss.). Bilbo refused to see Bykowski a couple weeks ago when the Naval veteran went to Washington on his mustering-out pay and staged a one-man picketing campaign to shame Bilbo for inciting race hate and prejudice.

Now, figuring Bilbo won't be able to ignore numbers, Bykowski is appealing to GIs and their relatives who also object to Bilbo's "Dear Kike" and "Dear Dago" salutations, to join him in a new picket campaign against the Senator.

Bykowski has rejected offers of aid from organizations, but wants individuals to contact him at his home, 58-60 43d Ave., Woodside, Queens, in person or by mail. He has no phone. Bykowski explained:

"I should have gone to the Veterans Hospital for treatment, but that entailed too much red tape and wasted time. I have had enough rest to be able to resume picketing.

"Just as soon as enough veterans and their relatives indicate they are interested, I will call them together and we will plan on going to Washington to mass-picket Bilbo's home and office. Maybe enough of them will have cars to carry us all; if not, we will hitch-hike. 8-16-45

"But if they will back me up—if we all stick togther—we may be able to force Bilbo to meet me face-to-face and retract his statements about Jews, Poles, Italians and Negroes."

Bilbo Steps Into an Atomic Bomb In the Form of a Fine Old Lady

By ROSLYN HARVEY The Worker

CHICAGO, Ill. — It was an honor to meet this grand 80-year-old lady who made 66-year-old quiz kid Bilbo look exactly like the bigot that he is.

Much to Sen. Bilbo's surprise, Miss Flora J. Cooke, whom he insulted according to his custom, turned out to be the distinguished educator who taught at the Chicago Teachers' College from 1889 to 1899 and who was the first principal of the famous Francis W. Parker school, from 1901 to 1934. New York

She taught Bilbo a lesson in American history and democracy that is an atomic bombshell.

Miss Cooke is a gracious hostess, calmly accepting the approbation, phone calls and interviews that have entered her quiet life since her letter to Bilbo was quoted in the Chicago Sun. She originally wrote to Bilbo on July 5, protesting his three-day filibuster of the Fair Employment Practice Committee appropriation. 9-2-45

Bilbo answered with the following letter:

"I have read your letter of July 5 and I must say it is interesting. I have read the Declaration of Independence and I have also read the Constitution but did you know that all the delegates who wrote and adopted the Declaration of Independence and all the delegates who wrote the Constitution of 1787 owned slaves?

"George Washington, 'the Father of Our Country,' had some white slaves at the time he presided over the Convention, and how you Negroes can get it in your heads that any part of the Declaration or the Constitution covered your case is beyond me.

"Your home is in West Africa and I am making arrangements so you can go over and settle down for life—so you can be in the land where you won't get so damnably indignant at a white man who is doing his duty for his country."

Thereupon Miss Cooke typed an eight-page letter to the Senator. The neutrons and protons are still transmuting.



MISS FLORA J. COOKE

First she declared she had "never before seen so many venomous misstatements of fact and so much pomposity packed into three short paragraphs."

"Your first mistake, Mr. Bilbo, was the least important one. You assumed that I was a Negro and therefore you were called upon ruthlessly and insultingly to put me in my place. As it happens, I am a white woman. Nevertheless, I am just as rightfully, or, in your words, just as 'damnably indignant' as if I were a Negro."

She said that being white, "gives me the same right—no more, no less—that any loyal Negro citizen possesses to question and protest unfair acts performed even by a Senator who is a duly elected public servant of our government, especially charged to promote the general welfare."

Further on she proceeded, "You say you are 'a white man who is doing his duty for his country.'

"That has a familiar sound, doesn't it, Mr. Bilbo? Do you remember a recently defeated dictator who proclaimed voiciferously on all occasions, 'I am an Aryan doing my duty to my country!' Of course, your influence is in no way so far-reaching and you may escape his fate.

"Do you realize that if one ounce of your blood, one ounce of a Negro's blood and one ounce of Chinese blood were taken into a laboratory, the greatest scientist on earth could not tell which was the blood of the white man?

"And surely you know that it has been demonstrated over and over again that no race has a corner on human intellectual capacity or upon artistic talent, or upon the depth and quality of spiritual insight." 9-2-45

SHE NAILS HIM

Miss Cooke questioned the senator's statement that all the men who adopted the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution owned slaves.

"What about the Adamses? John Hancock? I am checking the names of all the signers as to their slave ownership and I advise you to do the same before you again make such a sweeping statement."

She reminded him that 19 of the authors of the Constitution of 1787 were from nonslave states.

Answering Bilbo's statement that the Declaration and Constitution did not cover the case of Negroes Miss Cooke said:

"I will quote the 15th Amendment here lest you haven't time to look it up: 'The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or creed.'"

She declared that statement, "I not beyond the understanding o any intelligent Negro. Perhap 'abridgement' does not indicat clearly enough 'no money bar' o 'no poll tax,' but is the meaning beyond you, a senator of the United States I think not."

She asked for "chapter and verse" to prove Bilbo's charge that Washington owned "white slaves."

"I am enclosing a stamped envelope for your reply."

To date the Senator has not replied.

Victim of Bilbo Attack to Aid Longo

Jersey City, N.J. Jersey Journal

When Miss Josephine Piccolo, Brooklyn girl whose protest to Senator Bilbo of Mississippi concerning his blocking the F.E.P.C. a measure designed to eliminate discrimination against the Negro in factories, brought back a reply from the senator calling her a "Dago," appears to speak in behalf of John Longo at a Labor Day rally Monday night at 2nd and Monmouth Sts. on Newark Av. she will be escorted to the platform by a group of American soldiers including a Negro, and youths of Jewish and Italian parentage.

Miss Piccolo has two brothers in the armed services. A third was killed in battle in Germany. Senator Bilbo has been rather caustic in denouncing writers, and has been condemned widely for his declarations against the Negro, the Jew and Italian. The National Committee of Catholics for Human Rights recently denounced him as hating a "section of the Catholic population." 9-1-45

Plans have been completed for the Monday meeting. Joseph Cucci, election board worker in the fifth ward, will act as chairman of the meeting and greet the guest of honor and principal speaker. John J. Walsh, young Republican leader coming from the tenth ward in Jersey City, will have a place on the program as well as Michael A. Prestia, of the Marion section. He is a member of United Electrical Workers Union, CIO, Westinghouse plant, Jersey City. George Jensen, executive board member of Local 16, Shipyard Workers Union, CIO, will introduce John Longo.

Southern Methodist Women Denounce Bilbo, Eastland

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. 8-25-45

LAKE JUNALASKA, N. C. — Methodist women leaders from nine Southern States, meeting here last week, joined in a forceful statement of condemnation of Senators Theodore G. Bilbo and James O. Eastland for their recent "un-American and un-Christian" attacks on minority groups.

In a resolution, presented by Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Alanta, promoted to "the great necessity for the promotion of plans that will bind our nation together into one united whole."

"When one group of citizens is singled out for discrimination and attack, the whole peace and unity of the nation is threatened, the group especially citing the filibuster of Bilbo against the FEPC.

Futher condemning his use of Senate time as a tragic waste of taxpayers' money, they added

5-1945 South Car 70

67-1945

Hipi and ?



Hipi



?

Dear Editor: P.M. N.Y.

In inventing your little character, Hipi, I cannot help but feel that your artist has labored and brought forth a relatively harmless, good-natured, if somewhat skeptical, idiot. Your Hipi appears to me to be more of a Gremlin who imagines himself something of a cousin to Superman than a personification of Hate, Ignorance, Prejudice, Intolerance.

8-10-45

The wide, humorous mouth is that of generosity, and the smile is that of somewhat cynical disbelief. The nose, broad and bulbous, is ill-adapted to poking into other people's business, and the large dome of a head, empty of brains though it may be, is common among idiots. The widely set eyes should enable him to see well beyond the end of his nose, and I can find no trace of hatred in his face. Even his name, Hipi, is sort of cute, and I find him generally a not unlikable character. I would like to suggest, therefore, that your artist inquire more carefully into the nature of Hate, Ignorance, Prejudice and Intolerance, and the manner in which these feelings manifest themselves in human countenance.

While my own drawing may not meet with your approval, I have drawn upon a vivid recollection of certain Fundamentalist preachers whom I knew in my youth and whose mouthings of Hate, Ignorance, Prejudice and Intolerance are now being given loud and raucous expression in the public prints by Mississippi's Senator Bilbo.

I do not attempt to give a name to my sketch, though Hipi is still too cute a name to stand for bigotry. Beginning however, with the top of his head, I have plastered down his wisp of hair with the sweat of Fear. The right eye, suspicious and full of hate, the left eye fearful and viewing-with-alarm; the mouth, marked by repression, sneers and malice, twisted permanently into evil; the loose jowls and wattles of a dyspeptic rooster; the black tie and cutaway coat of respectibility; the low and obscene belly of the glutton; in the whole I have tried to sketch as briefly as possible, the hypocrite . . .

New York HAILE HENDRIX

Hipi was drawn by Cpl. Sidney Schlak, of Philadelphia, as a design for a costume worn by a character in a recent dramatization at Welch Convalescent Hospital at Daytona Beach, Fla.—ED

Mississippi

Taft Denounces Bilbo – but Softly

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAIRMAN
DAVID I. WALSH, MASS. — ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE, JR., WIS.
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY. — ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX. — ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
JOSIAH W. BAILEY, N. C. — JOHN THOMAS, IDAHO
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA. — HUGH BUTLER, NEBR.
PETER G. GERRY, R. I. — EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, COLO.
JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, PA. — OWEN BREWSTER, MAINE
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLO. — HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, S. DAK.
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, MD. — ALBERT W. HAWKES, N. J.
SCOTT W. LUCAS, ILL.
BRIEN MC MAHON, CONN.
CHRISTIE B. KENNEDY, CLERK

P.M. ... N.Y.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

August 6, 1945

Mr. A. L. Kamen,
1616-22 Woolworth Bldg.,
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kamen:

I have your letter of August third. I certainly sympathize fully with your feeling against Senator Bilbo. There is no excuse for him and he is a disgrace to the Senate.

On the other hand, I don't know what good it does to denounce him. I am told that the more he is attacked, the more political capital he makes of it in Mississippi and successfully. We have considered filing a petition to oust him by a two-thirds vote but it would probably be impossible to get a two-thirds vote and he would revel in the publicity of a trial. Of course, as a general thing, Senators cannot begin denouncing other Senators because they disagree with them, but certainly Bilbo is not on the same basis as any other Senator that I know of.

I have read over your letters of commendation and I congratulate you on the work which you have done towards the war effort.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Taft

8-10-45

New 'Liberal' Found: Sen. Theodore Bilbo

NNPA Wash. D.C.
Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—What started out as an organization of liberal Democrats led by Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, but somehow got Sen. Theodore Bilbo included in its ranks, was organized last week to push for legislation on the domestic front in line with the recommendations of Pres. Truman.

8-11-45

Significantly, Pepper, the spearhead of the movement, announced that they "won't talk about such party-dividing issues as a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee."

Associated with Pepper in the venture are Senators Mead of New York, Kilgore of West Virginia, Elbert Thomas of Utah, Magnuson of Washington, Murray of Montana, Fulbright of Arkansas, Mitchell of Washington, Taylor of Idaho.

About thirty invitations were sent out, it was learned. One went to Sen. Bilbo, who attended the luncheon. Asked whether he considered Bilbo a liberal, Sen. Pepper declared: "I don't agree with him on many things, but I think so."

Another invitation was sent to Sen. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico. Sen. Ghavez did not attend the meeting, however, because of his absence from the city at the time. He told the NNPA last week that if he had been there "they would not have excluded the FEPC."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172
AUG 20 1945

BAN BILBOISM, SAYS O'DWYER

Mayoralty Candidate for End of Jim Crow Ideas.

Declaring that treatment of the Negro and all minorities is a test of American democracy, William O'Dwyer, Democratic, American Labor and American Veteran party candidate for Mayor, asserted last night that "Jim Crowism" must end and that "Bilboism" has no place in American life.

O'Dwyer, speaking before a Negro congregation at the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, 15 Hancock street, Brooklyn, reviewed and praised the record of Negro troops in the armed services and declared that the peace must be built to make the promise of democracy a reality.

"To make our victory complete and to make our peace secure," he said, our democracy must be a living, practicing, functioning reality. In such democracy there must be no discrimination against any citizen or class of citizens, nor must any man's aspirations as a decent fellow human being be thwarted. He must enjoy the benefits of democracy, not merely see others enjoy them."

Many white Americans, O'Dwyer said, attempt to escape from the settlement of the Negro problem by entertaining a negative, passive attitude and by considering the problem as one that primarily concerns the Negro himself.

"If our democratic institutions are to survive and mean something to us," the mayoralty candidate said, "we must realize that this is primarily society's concern and that what it presents to the people is a moral issue and an opportunity to do something about it."

No Dual Standard.

O'Dwyer characterized an undemocratic "any attitude that encourages a dual standard, one not tolerate Jim Crowism in fields of endeavor. for the white and another for many form whatever place it may The candidate colored citizen," and said that appear. We must not tolerate such an attitude was moral any public practices that single wrong and could only breed out the Negro or any other justice.

"We must all be on the alert the equal opportunity to earn his against the inequalities that livelihood or to achieve a higher into the vitals of true democracy, he declared. "We must

Fair Employment Practice
national, State and municipal governments and said they should be permanent.
minority group from enjoying
Acts in

Launch Anti-Bilbo Petition Drive in South

Daily Worker
8-11-45
N.Y.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 10.—The Southern Negro Youth Congress has called upon people throughout the South to support a petition campaign to have Sen. Theodore Bilbo busted from the Senate.

The petition, addressed to President Truman and members of the Senate, denounced the pro-fascist activities of America's 'Number 1' race-baiter.

Asserting that, "Senator Theodore Gilmore Bilbo of Mississippi daily broadcasts rallying calls to action to all lynch-minded fascists who are taking up the fallen banner of Hitlerism," the petition charged the people of this nation with a responsibility to those who have died in the fight against fascism.

"As long as Bilbo and his comrades are allowed to desecrate the memories of these soldiers and preach the social, political, and economic outlawing of 13,000,000 Negro Americans, just so long will all America share the blame in the judgment of God and the democratic loving peoples of the world."

Bilbo and Potsdam

THE Potsdam Declaration is a lengthy and at times a technical document. But it promises the reality of democracy and freedom to the long-oppressed peoples of Europe.

The Worker

And it confronts the American people with a double challenge: that we help realize the promise of Potsdam for Europe and that we make sure that our own people achieve in practice the democratic guarantees which are to be extended even to the Germans.

More than a week after the Potsdam communique was made public it is still thrilling to read:

"All Nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discrimination on ground of race, creed or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated."

N.Y.

But how does the ranting of a Sen. Bilbo against the Negroes, Jews, Catholics and Italian Americans, his demand that all Negroes be deported to West Africa square with the Potsdam Declaration?

8-12-45

Or how does Bilbo's polltax system disfranchising millions of southerners, white and Negro, jibe with the statement of the Big Three at Potsdam hailing the decision to hold democratic elections in Poland?

The answer is obvious. Bilboism does not square with the commitment of American foreign policy to further the democratic aspirations of the people of Europe.

It is an impediment to the complete destruction of Nazi political, economic and ideological strength in Germany.

It is a road-block in the path of rallying the colored peoples of the Pacific in support of the war against Japanese imperialism.

It is a menace equally to the foreign policy of the American people based on close cooperation with the freedom-loving peoples of the world and to their postwar aspirations for democracy, equality, and security at home.

Mississippi editor explains "how come Bilbo got elected"

Los Angeles Daily Times
Examiner

NEW YORK—"Whether or not you believe it", it is the bitterness that active voters in Mississippi feel about the "real and imagined ills" of the Reconstruction period after the Civil War, that enables a man like Theodore G. Bilbo to get into the U. S. Senate.

This is the theory held by Hodding Carter, editor and publisher of the Greenville Democrat Times in Bilbo's home territory, who this month wrote a series of articles for the newspaper PM, exploring the mystery of Bilbo's election. "Unless you appreciate this fact, you won't understand what's motivating so many white people in the South — and you won't understand Bilbo," declares Carter, who was a recent Nieman Fellow at Harvard, and now holds a Guggenheim Fellowship for a historical novel.

8-20-45

About 49% of Mississippi's 2,000,000 population is Negro, at least 2% are Jews, Italian-Americans, and Catholics of Irish, French, or English descent, who certainly do not favor Bilbo today, the editor writes. "Nor does Sen. Bilbo meet approval among all the rest of his fellow citizens not included in these categories."

But, mainly, it is Bilbo's identification with most of the minority which comprises Mississippi's electorate, his identification with their background, material aspirations, fears and prejudices which makes him tick with them.

Second, it is the personality of the senator, "which includes his political artistry and his self-identifying attention to the smaller needs of his constituents"; third, it is his otherwise faithful adherence to the New Deal line when it was most popular; fourth, it is the comparative slowness with which the state is progressing in economic, educational, and social matters; and finally, it is the "common front which most Southerners apparently think they must present to outside criticism of their racial attitudes," which all make for the incredible presence of such a racial bigot in Congress, Carter believes.

And it is because Bilbo has known the prejudices of his constituents, and the "power which can be gained through nurturing them, for many years," that he has been and will be able to represent many people who thoroughly disapprove of him.

8-20-45

Carter doubts that Bilbo can be defeated soon, "as matters now stand in Mississippi," whose farming people have been "conditioned for so long to having little, to expecting less, and to resenting those who have more."

ADVICE IS UNWELCOME

Montgomery Advertiser
A.J.

People in Ohio, we are sure, would resent any advice on Ohio affairs from Alabama. Similarly, the people of New York would not appreciate helpful suggestions from Mississippi. Yet the people of the Middle West and East are constantly offering the South advice on a thousand subjects.

We are reminded of this fact by some excellent advice which Collier's Magazine has just given to the people of Mississippi. Says Collier's to the Mississippians: "Ladies and gentlemen: Almost every time Senator Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo, from your great state, opens his mouth on the floor of the United States Senate, he gives Mississippi and Mississippians a black eye. You don't have to stand for that forever, you know."

9-11-45

Excellent advice indeed, and well put. Bilbo is no credit to our neighbor to the west, and Mississippians must surely realize that fact. Yet Bilbo will turn this advice to his own advantage, we are sure, for he will not hesitate to point out that this magazine, along with other "trashy periodicals" published in the effete and decadent East, is trying to tell Mississippians how to run their business, and will demand to know who is running Mississippi, the people of that grand old state or the people of New York City. It will be an effective argument, spurious though it may be.

The fact is that most people and most communities resent outside interference, or advice, even when they know it is for the best. Reform must come within the community itself if it is to be successful. And any movement to oust Bilbo from the Senate, if it is to be successful, must have its beginnings right in Mississippi, originated and engineered by the citizens of Mississippi.

When Mississippi gets tired of being the state responsible for a Bilbo in the Senate, and not until that good time, The Man will continue to parade his prejudices in Washington. The fact that Collier's and Time and other papers do not admire Bilbo will not serve to elect a better man in his place. When a sufficient number of Mississippians become disgusted at his antics, then Mississippi will retire him to private life.

Letters to Josephine Piccolo Give Voice To Nation's Anger at Bilbo

Daily Worker, New York 8-1-45

By BILL MARDO

A young Brooklyn girl has become a symbol of the fight against racial intolerance. Her name is Miss Josephine Piccolo—although Sen. Bilbo will remember her only as a "Dago" who had the nerve to resent his filibuster against FEPC.

Much mail has been pouring into the basement apartment at 93 Garfield Pllace in South Brooklyn, home of Miss Piccolo. Letters like these:

From a Massachusetts newspaperman:

"Your active support of the FEPC is a work for which most Americans are grateful."

The Federated Council for Americanism wrote the Italian American war worker:

"The membership of the FCA, an organization of young men and women that has been actively combatting race prejudice and intolerance since 1939, has asked me to convey to you our appreciation of your efforts in exposing the activities of Sen. Bilbo. We sincerely believe that a personal apology to you as well as to the American people should be demanded from Mr. Bilbo."

Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, wrote Miss Piccolo:

"I can conceive of no higher honor nor greater tribute to one's Americanism than to be denounced by a man like Bilbo."

From the Kings County Council of Jewish War Veterans: 8-1-45

"Please permit me to congratulate you upon your courageous liberalism and upon your family's tremendous contribution to this country. The Bilbos and his ilk fail to realize that it is the so-called 'Dagos,' the 'Kikes,' the 'Bohunks,' etc., who made this the country which he claims for his very own. I sympathize with you in the feeling you must experience at the irresponsible mouthing of a bigot in a high place. We Jews have been subjected to that sort of thing repeatedly."

And then there was a letter scrawled in ink, from a GI in Georgia:

"Dear Miss Piccolo: I am aware of the fact that you do not know me in the least, but I felt that I should write to you. I am a Negro soldier . . . and I read of the remark that Sen. Bilbo of Mississippi made to you. I hope that your brothers who are in the armed forces are proud you took the initiative to show a permanent FEPC is something that would benefit all. . . . Your support and conviction that the bill is important is very gratifying to one who happens to belong to the minority race.

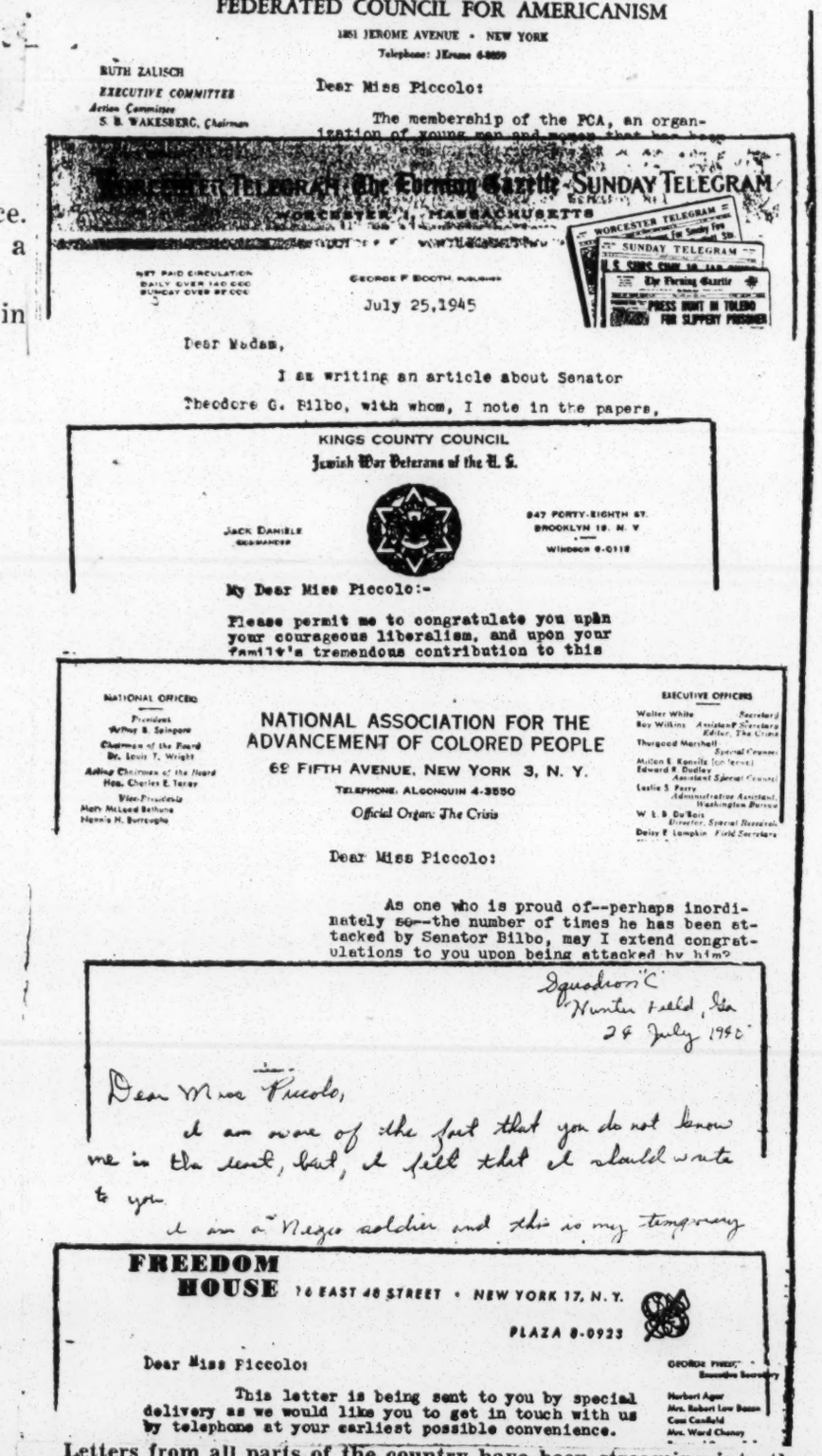
"In closing, I would like to say the other soldiers here and myself are very appreciative of the fact that you undertook the liberty to inform the Senator of your belief in the FEPC."

The Negro soldier then added a postscript to his letter—a hopeful poem he'd written of how **"the past must give way to the future."** 8-1-45

Yes, Miss Piccolo has received more words of support than we can possibly quote from here. And it would be untrue to say she hasn't heard from the other side of the fence—Bilbo's side. It would turn your stomach to read them. Typical of the kind who align themselves with Bilbo was this foul-mouthed fascist who signed his anonymous letter thusly: "Yours for BIGGER and MORE Ku Klux Klans and Simon Legrees to put dagoes and niggers in their places."

But, as Miss Piccolo told us: "The Bilbo kind of letter has been far outnumbered by mail from democratic individuals and organizations everywhere."

She showed us an attractive leaflet being distributed by the UE workers of Local 430. It urges a mass letter campaign in support of a permanent FEPC—and blasts Sen. Bilbo in no uncertain terms.



FEDERATED COUNCIL FOR AMERICANISM
1251 JEROME AVENUE • NEW YORK
Telephone: JErome 6-8899

RUTH ZALISCH
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Action Committee
S. B. WAKESBERG, Chairman

Dear Miss Piccolo:

The membership of the FCA, an organization of young men and women that has been

WORCESTER TELEGRAM · The Evening Gazette · SUNDAY TELEGRAM
WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS
NET PAID CIRCULATION DAILY OVER 140,000 SUNDAY OVER 87,000
GEORGE F. BOOTH, PUBLISHER
July 25,1945

Dear Madam,

I am writing an article about Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, with whom, I note in the papers,

KINGS COUNTY COUNCIL
Jewish War Veterans of the U. S.
JACK DANIELS
947 FORTY-EIGHTH ST.
BROOKLYN 19, N. Y.
WINDSOR 6-0118

My Dear Miss Piccolo:-

Please permit me to congratulate you upon your courageous liberalism, and upon your family's tremendous contribution to this

NATIONAL OFFICERS
President
Arthur B. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board
Dr. Louis T. Wright
Acting Chairman of the Board
Hon. Charles E. Toney
Vice-Presidents
Mark McLeod Bethune
Hannis H. Burroughs

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-3650
Official Organ: The Crisis

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
Walter White, Secretary
Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary; Editor, The Crisis
Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel
Milton R. Konvitz (on leave), Edward R. Dudley, Assistant Special Counsel
Leslie S. Perry, Administrative Assistant, Washington Bureau
W. E. B. Du Bois, Director, Special Research
Daisy E. Lampkin, Field Secretary

Dear Miss Piccolo:

As one who is proud of--perhaps inordinately so--the number of times he has been attacked by Senator Bilbo, may I extend congratulations to you upon being attacked by him?

Squadron "C"
Hunter Field, Ga.
28 July 1945

Dear Miss Piccolo,

I am aware of the fact that you do not know me in the least, but, I felt that I should write to you.

I am a Negro soldier and this is my temporary

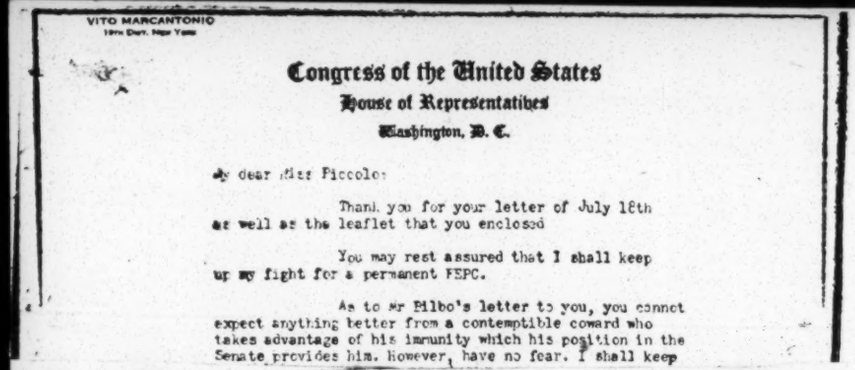
FREEDOM HOUSE
16 EAST 40 STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLAZA 8-0923
GEORGE FIELD, Executive Secretary

Dear Miss Piccolo:

This letter is being sent to you by special delivery as we would like you to get in touch with us by telephone at your earliest possible convenience.

Herbert Agar
Mrs. Robert Low Bacon
Cass Canfield
Mrs. Ward Cheney

Letters from all parts of the country have been streaming into the home of Miss Josephine Piccolo, applauding her stand on the FEPC, and expressing resentment at Senator Bilbo's "Dear Dago" letter to her. Reproduced above are just a few samples of the support the young war-worker has received since Bilbo began his obnoxious attacks against minority races.



VITO MARCANTONIO
19th Dist., New York

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Piccolo:

Thank you for your letter of July 18th as well as the leaflet that you enclosed

You may rest assured that I shall keep up my fight for a permanent FEPC.

As to Mr Bilbo's letter to you, you cannot expect anything better from a contemptible coward who takes advantage of his immunity which his position in the Senate provides him. However, have no fear. I shall keep

Labor, Negroes Are Aroused by Fascist Attacks on Minorities

The Worker. New York

8-5-45

By ADAM LAPIN

In 1910 Theodore Gilmore Bilbo, then 31 years old, narrowly escaped expulsion from the state Senate of Mississippi on the ground that he had made false charges of bribery in an effort to swing an election for the United States Senate.

But the State Senate of Mississippi did pass a resolution demanding that Bilbo resign in view of "his established bad character and lack of credibility."

Thirty-five years later, in the twilight of his political career, Theodore Bilbo is confronted with a nation-wide demand for his expulsion from the United States Senate on far more serious grounds than personal dishonesty or "bad character."

Now a parchment-faced, gnome-like old man, Bilbo is under indictment by American public opinion as a spokesman for fascist race doctrines, as an enemy of national unity who has vilified Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Italians and other minorities, as an agitator of race hatred and violence.

8-5-45

Bilbo will return to the Senate on Oct. 8, after the prolonged summer recess, to find that the insistent demand of the people that he be declared unfit to serve in the Senate will have penetrated even the most exclusive gentlemen's club in the world.

HE'S "THE MAN"

He has frequently referred to himself as The Man. But in the thinking of millions of Americans he is now considered the Bilbonic Plague which must be swept away if American democracy is to thrive and flourish.

Bilbo has become the symbol of the most reactionary and corrupt influences in Southern political life that endanger progress not only in their own part of the country, but throughout the nation.



BILBO

The campaign developing against Bilbo represents a national welling up of sentiment against the men for whom he has become the most articulate spokesman, against his polltax colleagues from Mississippi like Sen. James O. Eastland and Rep. John E. Rankin, against the fascist-minded men in Congress who misrepresent the disfranchised people of the South.

New York's two Senators, Robert F. Wagner and James Mead, have already, under pressure of Negro and labor groups, repudiated Eastland's slanders against Negroes in the armed forces.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) has denounced Bilbo's "indefensible intolerance and vituperation."

Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, no progressive, asked Sen. Wagner to begin impeachment proceedings against Bilbo.

8-5-45

CALLS HIM UNFIT

Lyons said Bilbo is "unfit to serve in the United States Senate" and has "deliberately insulted thousands of loyal Americans."

Joseph T. Sharkey, vice-chairman of the New York City Council, introduced a resolution condemning Bilbo for activities and statements which tend "to encourage groups of the type of the infamous Ku Klux Klan and other anti-American groups" and tend to "destroy the very foundation on which this nation rests."

Reps. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) and Emanuel Celler (D-NY) have denounced Bilbo in the strongest terms.

The New York branch of the National Maritime Union demanded Bilbo's impeachment on the ground that his "continued presence in the United States Senate is a blot on that high body and an insult to every fair-minded person in America."

The swelling of anti-Bilbo sentiment lent credence to the view that Sen. Mead or Sen. Wagner will be called on to lead the drive for impeachment proceedings against the Mississippi Senator.

But this does not mean that this sentiment is confined to New York. Conservative Southern newspapers like the Augusta (Ga.) **Chronicle,** the Chattanooga (Tenn.) **Times,** the Macon (Ga.) **News** and the Richmond (Va.) **Times-Dispatch** have sharply condemned Bilbo's statements.

Indeed, if the political expression of the people of Mississippi were not suppressed by poverty, lack of education and the polltax, there is no doubt that rumblings of protest would be heard from Bilbo's own State.

Less than 10 percent of the people of Mississippi participated in the 1940 primary election which, in effect, guaranteed Bilbo's return to the Senate.

8-5-45

TYPICAL KLANSMAN

From the beginning of his political life Bilbo has been narrow, bigoted, intolerant, a typical spokesman for the Ku Klux Klan suppression of the Negro people. But over the years Bilbo's Ku Kluxism dovetailed with the fascist racism sweeping Europe.

In 1929 Bilbo said that what Mississippi needed was a Mussolini; he did his best to fill the bill. In 1938 Bilbo told the Senate:

"Race consciousness is developing in all parts of the world. For example, consider Italy, consider Germany. It is beginning to be recognized by thoughtful minds of our age that the conservation of racial values is the only hope for future civilization. It will be recalled that Hitler gave as the basis of his program to unite Germany with Austria 'German blood ties.' The Germans appreciate the importance of race values. They understand that racial improvement is the greatest asset that any country can have."

With stacks of books piled up before him, Bilbo conducted filibusters against the anti-lynching and anti-polltax bills. He insulted the Negro people at every opportunity; advocated schemes to have them all deported to West Africa.

But it was in the course of his latest filibuster against the FEPC appropriation that Bilbo succeeded in outraging as never before American public opinion. As always there were unspeakable insults against the Negro people. There were references to "kikes" and "rotten" Catholic priests, and there was the "Dear Dago" letter to a young Italian girl who had written him about FEPC.

By this time Bilbo had covered almost all of America in his all-inclusive attacks, and the realization spread that this man was a menace to national unity; that he undermined the morale of the armed forces; that he provided the Japanese with invaluable propaganda to the peoples of Asia. One of the staples of Japanese radio propaganda consists of quotes from Bilbo's "white supremacy" speeches.

When Bilbo was threatened with expulsion from the State Senate of Mississippi, he managed to make a comeback; run successfully for Lt. Governor and the United States Senate. But never before has Bilbo been up against so universal a condemnation as has now welled up against him.

Southern Custom

P.M.

Dear Editor:

Sen. Bilbo's letter to an Italian whom he addressed as *dago* has caused a lot of throwing up of hands.

New York

A letter from Irene P. Abrams states: "It is not an old Southern custom to refer to an Italian as a *dago.*" Yet it is an old Southern custom to refer to members of my race as *niggers,* even those in the uniforms of our country.

8-6-45

Could it be that being called a *dago* is far more insulting than being called a *nigger?* I think not.

Washington JOHN D. DAVIS
Ex-Serviceman

67-1945

- Missouri

Blind Race Hatred Makes Poor White Farmers Fight FSA

Black Dispatch
5-19-45

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—Blind race hatred against Negroes has been responsible for the poor white farmer's opposition to the Farm Security administration program in southeast Missorri.

Opposition to FSA has been so effective that the FSA will be compelled to close 10 farm labor community projects there, which will mean the eviction of around 580 white and Negro families. The homes now occupied by these families will be sold, FSA reports reveal.

5-19-45

The ireny of the situation, an FSA official said, is that poor white farmers have become the easy victims of race hatred disseminated by white landlords who will not do anything for them nor the Negro farmers.

How the Landlord Fights

The white landlord fights back when his security, based upon cheap labor, is threatened by fanning he flames of race hatred between the poor white farmer and the Negro farmer. He is secure, an FSA official said, as long as he can make the poor white farmer "pull his chestnuts out of the fire."

5-19-45

He really is afraid FSA projects will bring Negroes together in a manner in which they may become "clannish" or "unity." White landlords have reasons to fear Negroes may organize when they are thrown together in communities.

They know their position is more precarious than the poor white farmer, the same official pointed out, but they can easily make tools of their less fortunate white brothers by employing the racial angle to fan hatred against Negroes.

5-19-45

The Niggers' Friend

They know how to get the cooperation they want from the poor whites in this area by merely pointing out that the FSA is the "niggers friend." The equality. FSA project houses and other facilities were the same for both races.

"That ran counter to the established pattern of social relations in the south,' a farmer FSA official remarked. "Negroes are excluded from the community in every part of the south and southeast Missouri thinks and behaves as if it were part of the south. FSA would not help exclude Negroes from the community, it tried to bring them into the community, just as it did the white farmer laborers and sharecroppers who always were made to feel like outsiders."

FSA tried to set up and maintain a balance between the number of whites and Negroes it aided in southeast Missouri. For that reason many Negro families on FSA projects were living better than thousands of white sharecropper, tenant farmer and day laborers' families.

"At the Wyatt, Mo., project," FSA reports, "there were Negro families who had come out of cabins without windows and with dirt floors. Now they were living in five-room, clean, comfortable electric-lighted homes while white families living in nearby "tenant houses," more shacks, grow bitter in their denumciation of FSA."

Set-Back For Democracy

Missouri U. Fires Four For Interracial Views

Pittsburgh Courier
5-19-45

By GEORGE B. STAFFORD, St. Louis Bureau

ST. LOUIS—The latest group of professors at a Missouri institution of higher learning to be dismissed because of their liberal and democratic attitudes were four members of the faculty of Missouri University, the lily-white State University of Columbia, who last week were informed that they would not be reappointed.

CHARGES SPEECH GAG

Most vitriolic in his charges was Max Wolff, a German refugee, who has been a professor of history at Missouri for two years. In a dramatic speech delivered before an open forum on "Freedom in Education," attended by students and citizens, Wolff compared the dismissals to the Nazis' burning of feeling, after six years here, that this situation does not prevail at Missouri University."

RACE IS ISSUE

Listed by the teachers as the No. 1 reason for their dismissal was their activities in connection with the Interracial Education Committee, a student organization which the administration's Committee on Student Affairs refused to recognize and ordered to disband. The committee was organizd last October by a group of students under Brigham's guidance, following a debate between Missouri and Iowa Universities on 'Should Admittance to State Universities Be Granted Regardless of Race, Color or Creed?"

Although Missouri upheld the negative side of the debate, after the meeting many expressions of sympathy with the idea of admitting Negroes were heard.

NEGROES LECTURE

Soon afterward the first Negro-white forum in the history of the university was held. Taking part were Brigham, Dr. Henry Noyes, liberal-minded professor of English, who recently resigned, and Dr. Cecil Blue, Dr. Lorenzo Green and Miss Lela Strayhorne, from Lincoln University at Jefferson City.

5-19-45

The student committee then launched a series of lectures by Negroes on "The Negro in American Civilization." Inter-campus visits between Missouri and Lincoln were also held.

STUDENT POLL

The Interracial Education Committee also took a sample poll among students on the question of admitting Negroes to the university and discovered that more than 60 per cent of the student body was in favor of admitting Negroes to the university.

DEAN NON-COMMITTAL

Dean W. S. Curtis told a representative of a daily newspaper that the university "didn't have to have a reason" for dismissing Cecil Miller, instructor in philosophy. In dismissing Brigham, Dean Curtis admitted that the instructor in English was "one of the best in recent years" but "his time was up."

The dean claimed that Wolff was not a trained historian. He had no comment on Teru Hayashi, instructor in zoology, the fourth teacher fired. All four have taken active part in student-sponsored discussion groups at which interracial issues and controversial political philosophies have been brought up.

Three weeks ago two faculty members at St. Louis University resigned "by request" because of their liberal attitudes on the race question.

Democracy On March

1000 Students Protest Missouri U. Dismissals

Pittsburgh Courier
6-2-45

(St. Louis Bureau)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With a petition signed by more than one thousand Missouri University students scheduled to land on his desk protesting the dismissal ot four professors for liberal race views, President Frederick Middlebrush, in his first official answer to faculty members and students, has denied charges that freedom of expression is being suppressed by failure to renew the instructors' contracts.

The decision to circulate the petition was made at a student mass meeting to protest the firing of Dr. Max Wolff, German refugee history instructor for two years; Robert Brigham, English instructor, and Cecil Miller, instructor of philosophy. No mention was made of Teru Hayashi, the discharged instructor who is of Japanese ancestry.

6-2-45

ACTIVE LIBERALS

The three professors had been active in interracial activities on the campus, and were closely associated with the Interracial Education Committee, a student organization which the administration's committee on student affairs refused to recognize and ordered to disband. The group was formed last October under sponsorship of Professor Brigham.

It was this group that sponsored the first Negro-white forum in the history of the school, a series of lectures by Negroes, inter-campus visits between Missouri and Lincoln students, and a poll on the admittance of Negroes to the university, in which 60 per cent of the student body favored admitting Negroes.

In a recently published letter to President Middlebrush, Professor Miller has challenged the statement by the prexy that "freedom of expression" is not an issue in the dismissals. He also contends that the burden of proof rests with the administration to substantiate whatever charges on which they base cause for the dismissals.

CONDEMNS DISCRIMINATION

Earlier during the more than three-weeks-old controversy, Dean W. S. Curtis told reporters that the university "didn't have to have a reason for dismissing a faculty member." No reason for the discharge of Professor Miller has been given.

6-2-45

In another open letter to the editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Henry H. Noyes, former faculty member at Missouri who resigned last year, stated:

"As long as a State educational institution refuses admission to Negroes or any other minority group, its internal structure will reflect discrimniation, and freedom of speech on controversial questions will remain a mockery . . . an institution founded on discriminatory practices cannot truly serve the people."

Mr. Noyes also was actively connected with the Interracial Education Committee.

Carver Winner Thinks Negroes Doing Democracy A Favor

Chicago Defender

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS.—The winner of the first George Washington Carver book award was shocked into a study of the race issue when she saw her first Negro attending college.

Until then, liberal Mrs. Fannie E. Cook, St. Louis author of the $2,500 Carver Memorial award book, said she was an "average white woman"—totally oblivious to Negro rights.

"It was the first Negro I had ever seen going to school," said Missouri-born Mrs. Cook describing her experiences at the University of Wisconsin when she saw a Negro walk across the campus.

"I stood and suddenly became conscious of many things. I began to see how wrong we were back in Missouri. I started to realize that Negroes, too, wanted and needed an education, though I had never given the matter any thought before."

But from that beginning, Mrs. Cook, peared in Jim-Crow St. Charles, went on to an increased social understanding that has resulted in her winning the Double-Day Doran-sponsored prize with her, as yet untitled, manuscript on a Negro family.

Doing Whites a Favor

When she returned to Missouri from Wisconsin, the young co-ed found that she could not longer sit idly by and accept the status quo. Daily sights of rigid discrimination and race hate forced her into a driving determination to fight against it.

"I realized how totally unfair we were to Negroes at home in so many ways," she said.

Now in her apartment at 400 Purdue avenue, University City, Mrs. Cook greeted me warmly and talked directly about her attitude towards Negroes which contrasted sharply with her Dixie background.

"When the Negro fights for his democratic rights he is doing the white man a favor," he said. "If we permit our democracy to decay it will endanger all of us."

Mrs. Cook is the wife of Dr. Jerome Cook and has two sons, one Capt. Jerome Cook Jr., of the Medical Corps, now with the First Army, and Lt. Howard Cook of the Air Corps.

Asked what the Negro can do to better race relations, she said thoughtfully:

"The Negro has behaved with simple dignity. He must continue living in the main stream of life as best he can, demanding that he is treated with respect."

Oppose Segregation

Chairman of the Mayor's Race Relations Commission, Mrs. Cook thinks that segregation must be wiped out without compromise.

"There is no greater education than working together and living the American life together," she thinks. She emphasized that she was solidly opposed to all forms of segregation, economic or social.

"There was a time when Negroes had to be pro-Negro," she said. She thinks that the political and economic position of colored peoples have improved so that "now they can be pro-American."

About how she gets along with the non-liberal section of her community—which in St. Louis is the majority—she is not greatly worried.



FANNIE COOK

She explained that after she wrote her book, "Boothill Doctor," a story of sharecroppers who were attacked when they formed for a mass protest on the highways, a large number of young peoples told her they agreed with her except for one point.

They said they didn't really want the Jim-Crow barriers—but felt it was "necessary."

Lived With Negro Family

During the writing of her "Boothill Doctor," Mrs. Cook went to East Prairie, Mo., and lived with Negro and white families and with a country doctor who treated the sharecroppers.

Earlier, Mrs. Cook had become a member of the League of Women Voters of St. Louis, met one of the city's leading Negro citizens, Mrs. Carrie King Bowles, worked with her on school programs and "developed a real friendship." She has written an article about Mrs. Bowles, which was published in Common Ground recently.

Mrs. Cook described Defender Columnist Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as making a "magnificent contribution" to society and referred to Roi Ottley's "New World A-Coming" as "a peach."

She pointed out that Negroes have good organizational leadership, specifying the NAACP as having done "a fine job" and the March on Washington movement for bringing about the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

A contributor to such national publications as Mademoiselle, Coronet, Woman's World; chairman of the Missouri Committee for the Rehabilitation of Sharecroppers; member of the St. Louis Ethical Society; member of the Board of People's Art Center, an inter-cultural institution; member of the board of Liberal Voters' League, and a member of the advisory committee of the NAACP. Mrs. Cook is regarded as one of the key citizens in St. Louis.

Her answer to the question of what is the most helpful factor in bettering race relations was quick and simple.

"No doubt about it—full employment," said Mrs. Cook.

67-1945

Another Race Hoax Exposed

New York Amsterdam News

A sad and familiar drama was re-enacted last week in Jersey City, New Jersey.

John J. Toohey, deputy finance commissioner of Jersey City charged that his son and another "white" youth had been set upon by Negroes and beaten. The Jersey press had a field day of race-hate and Negro-baiting.

Then, after Meyer Pesin, chairman of the New Jersey State Goodwill Commission demanded an investigation, the facts came out and the father admitted "the story which they told of the assault upon them was not true."

7-14-45

He adds: "A great injustice has been done to the colored population of this city. The youths join me in apologizing to the colored citizens for this injustice."

His apology is small payment for the heap of racial antagonism and disrepute this falsehood piled up. Bad racial feelings persist even after the lie is exposed. Mr. Toohey's concern for the "colored population" would seem more real if he had shown it when the charges first came up.

The youths blame the daily press for inspiring them with the idea, and the Jersey press which featured this lying fabrication certainly deserves all the criticism for public irresponsibility which can be loaded on it.

The action of Meyer Pesin and the New Jersey Goodwill Commission in exposing this lie is commended.

7-14-45

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
Cir. D. 51,917

JUL 10 1945

For Mutual Interests

Sir—While I deplore all emotional display over the race question, I realize it is a problem of the near future and must be faced.

Fairness in civic and economic matters should always be shown the Negro. He was shanghaied to this country in slave ships (run by New Englanders, not southerners, if you please). He did not ask for his dreary life of thankless toil.

But his lot is improving daily, with an aroused country seeing him in a new light, due to the blazing glare of several literary revelations.

Socially, it will be a long time before we shall be able to understand one another well enough to mingle freely for purely recreational purposes.

However, let me say here that I have sat at table with three or four of Trenton's leading Negro YWCA workers and am proud to have been associated with them.

Perhaps, then, we can all hasten the day of unprejudiced social relations by getting to know our fine Negro neighbors through mutual civic interests. When we serve on committees with these sincere welfare workers, we come to have deep respect and admiration for their unselfish devotion to their race's betterment.

Let us join with the Negro church and organization groups in more frequent fraternal endeavor, and the race problem will vanish forthwith. SINCERE WHITE.

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL
Circ. S. 91,456

JUL 22 1945

Career Enables Him to View Both Sides of Race Bigotry

Negro, Chief Aide in State Unit, Once Shared Prejudice Against Indian

Few Negroes have had an opportunity to [illegible] prejudice from both sides. One of the few is Harold A. Lett, former executive secretary of the New Jersey Urban League and now chief assistant in the newly established state antidiscrimination unit.

Lett has been a member, at different times, both of an intolerant majority and a victimized minority.

"I was a white man once," he smiled. "At least, this is the way I put it when I want to emphasize the illogical, accidental and unrealistic aspects of race prejudice.

"I was brought up in a little town called Cass Lake, in northern Minnesota. Ours was the only Negro family in the area; I was the only Negro in school.

"For years I lived on a basis of complete equality with my classmates and joined with them in their common prejudice against the Indians. We were near an Indian reservation, you see; the Indians were the 'minority' there.

Runs Into Restrictions

"But I left Cass Lake a few days after graduating from high school. Then I began to run into all the restrictions and taboos directed against the Negro. For a good many years—until I was about 27, I should say—I was very bitter. If there had been Communism in the present-day sense, I suppose I would have been a Communist. I was certainly a radical.

"No, I am not bitter any more. I get angry and impatient, but not bitter. Three men, each of whom helped me at a crucial time, saved me from that.

The first of the three men who changed Lett's outlook was Clarence Bement, president of a Lansing, Mich., factory. Lett, a graduate of Michigan State College, was employed in the factory office as a janitor and mail clerk.

"It was an open office," he recalled. "It was possible to hear the various officers dictating letters. I had studied stenography, and in my spare moments I would take down what I overheard in shorthand and transcribe it on a typewriter.

Gets Secretarial Post

One of the officers insisted upon having a male secretary. When the draft started in April, 1917, the secretary was one of the first to be called. Mr. Bement offered me the job, over the opposition, as I later learned, of many of his associates."

Lett continued in this post until the firm failed during the depression of 1921. In that year he obtained a post as typist in the Michigan Department of State, thanks to the direct intervention of the secretary, Charles DeLand.

He rose in three years to be head of the correspondence and complaint section of the auto title division. In 1924 the third of his friends in need, Eugene Brock, Michigan labor commissioner, launched him in social work.

Ultimately Lett was placed in charge of the labor department's statistical division, a daring move for Brock, because the other employees were whites.

"Brock simply said that those who didn't like it could quit," Lett said. "Of course no one did, and there was no friction."

Lett became industrial secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh in 1929. He came to Newark as executive secretary in 1933.

Completes Job Cycle

"Now I have completed a cycle by returning to government work,"



Harold A. Lett

he said. "However, it's all to the same end—an equal chance for the Negro to get a job.

"This question of jobs can't be emphasized too much. It is a maddening experience not to be able to earn a living, not to be able to use the skill you know you have, simply because of race.

"It is surprising, as so many have said, that Negroes have not turned to open rebellion. The reason, I think, is that the Negro is essentially an individualist. He does not take easily to mass movements. And his education, even when he received very little, always emphasized two points—Christianity and Americanism.

"But this situation can't go on forever, and I think the majority is beginning to realize it. I believe conditions have improved tremendously. To be sure, the war is partly responsible, but I think the outcome will be what we always have believed—that once the barriers were down and human beings worked together, the problem of race would solve itself.

Lett does not consider the present anti-discrimination law perfect, but he is sure it can be made to work.

"We have always had freedom and equality for minorities in theory," he said. "This is a way to bring theory and practice together. We are going to try to make it as painless a process as possible."

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J.
Cape May County Times

JUL 20 1945

White Man In Great Debt To Negro, Says Rev. Smythe

Sea Isle City—In an informative and thought-provoking address on the racial question, as it pertains to the white and black races, Rev. Thomas B. Smythe, summer rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Avalon, told the Sea Isle Rotary Club Monday evening that the white man is in great debt to the Negro, and that the problem of the latter is really the white man's responsibility.

White men brought the Negroes here and used them, and the solution of the problem rests with the whites, said Rev. Smythe. The Negro, he declared, is the only resident of America who was brought here against his will. He has, Rev. Smythe declared, done most of the feeding and clothing of the white man for the past 200 years.

Negro Has Stood Loyally by United States

Furthermore, the speaker pointed out, the Negro, despite the way he is treated by the whites, has stood loyally by the United States, has fought and died on every battlefield in World War II, and has refused to respond to the efforts of the Japanese to persuade him, on the promise to give him his rights if they will to turn traitor to his country. The Negro has, also, fought in every other war in which the United States has engaged, Rev. Smythe said. One million are now in our armed forces.

Having until recently, in Berks County, Pa., where he is rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Birdsboro, served for many years on a committee of colored and white people, Rev. Smythe said he had long been acquainted and concerned with the problems of the colored people.

Is Last Man Hired, First Man Fired

Crushing the colored people, the method used by such groups as the Klan, is no solution to the problem, he declared.

The Negro is the last man hired, the first man fired, said Rev. Smythe. When he has money, as many now do, he cannot buy a decent home. He is restricted from hotels, theatres, and restaurants in most sections. A Negro girl who trains for nursing cannot get a job. No Negro can play in the major baseball leagues.

Booker T. Washington, looked upon as one of the greatest of Negroes, is not the hero of Negroes today, Rev. Smythe said. Mr. Washington's theory was that the Negro should make the best of a bad lot. Negro leaders today realize how badly the white man needs their people, not only to fight, but to work in almost every line. The Negro today is demanding his rights, and he knows this is a good time to get them.

Solution of Problem Must Be Based on Justice, Fair Treatment

The Fair Employment Practices Commission has, Rev. Smythe pointed out, just been continued with an appropriation of $250,000. Its purpose is to see that there is no discrimination in employment, that no man shall be denied a job because of his race, color, or creed, and this, he said, will create a tremendous probem.

The Negro says "I am good enough to fight and die for my country, to work for it in war time, and pay taxes to it, but later I will not be good enough to get a job."

The solution to the problem will be long and difficult, said the speaker, but it can and must be solved by the white man on a basis of justice, fair treatment, and decency. But Rev. Smythe fears much rioting and the revival of such groups as the Ku Klux Klan before it is solved.

Palisades Park Restricts Couple

When Adolphus Linton took his wife to the Palisades Amusement Park in Jersey last Sunday, he had no idea that they would become so well acquainted with that old fellow jimcro. When he presented an admission ticket for two that was mailed to him by WNEW radio station, he was informed by the agent that the ticket was not good. Still unsuspicious, Linton paid the regular fare.

As he and his wife strolled through the park, they saw a sign advertising free dancing and entertainment for all at the Park Casino, so the two of them went to the Casino and took seats, prepared to enjoy the show.

A passing usher informed the couple that only members were allowed to sit in the seats, dance on the floor or enjoy the show. Since the usher had membership tickets in his hand, Linton offered to buy two membership tickets, but the usher directed him to the administration building. When Linton protested, another usher joined the fracas, and insisted more strongly that the couple go to the administration building. Linton followed his advice, but at the building found that the place was allegedly private and no new members were desired.

Linon attempted to talk to the announcer employed by WNEW on the program, but the man sneaked away. Linton plans to have the case investigated.

67-1945

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
JUN 29 1945

Negro Attack' Told by Boys Fades in N. J.

Holes Found in Report After Papers Scream Story On Front Pages

The story of a ferocious attack in Jersey City by two Negroes, reportedly armed with a bottle, a knife and a club, on two school boys, one of them the 15-year-old son of a Hague Deputy Commissioner, showed signs today of being reduced to a figment of the two boys' imagination.

The supposedly brutal attack, which was said to have occurred on Saturday night at 10:30, furnished bold front-page headlines for two Hudson County newspapers on Monday. The papers printed stories in which the words *Negro, savage, unprovoked* were bandied about freely. The accounts, appearing in the *Jersey Observer* of Hoboken, and the *Hudson Dispatch* of Union City, were based on police reports.

The two other leading Hudson County papers are strikebound.

'Unprovoked Assault'

Credence was lent to the assault story by the fact that one of the boys, Edward J. Toohey, 15, had 22 stitches taken in four wounds at Jersey City Medical Center. Toohey is the son of Deputy Commissioner John J. Toohey, Jr., of Revenue and Finance. The other youth, Richard Carlson, 16, was said to have suffered a "concussion."

The police report said the two boys, students at St. Peter's Preparatory School in Jersey City, had been the victims of an "unprovoked assault" by the Negroes in Union St., between Bergen Ave. and Hudson Blvd., shortly after they had left the Catholic Youth Organization Center at Bergen Ave. and Forest St.

They were chatting and laughing, the boys told police, when two Negroes yelled: "What are you laughing at?" As the boys turned to face the Negroes, according to the official account, the taller of the two Negroes (described as 6 feet 1) smashed a blunt instrument on Carlson's head with terrific force. It was either a bottle or a club. Carlson slumped.

The two Negroes then made for Toohey, he told police, and he was soon dazed from the blows and by loss of blood. Police said Toohey was apparently attacked with a knife and a broken bottle.

'Great Hoax'

This story went unchallenged until yesterday. Then Meyer Pesin, member of the New Jersey Goodwill Commission and chairman of the Hudson County Fair Employment Practices Committee, revealed that an unidentified woman had told him over the telephone that the Toohey boy had been injured by being pushed through a plate glass window after a bit of horse play with his cronies.

The Toohey-Carlson yarn, she said, "was a great hoax and an injustice to the colored people."

The unidentified informant did not tell Pesin the location of the broken window. A Jersey City police report yesterday, however, revealed that Joseph Nelson, 32, manager of the Regal Food Store at 2525 Hudson Blvd., cut his right arm Saturday at 11 p.m. when he tried to repair a frame of his broken plate glass window. Police said Nelson did not know how his window was broken.

The Regal Food Store adjoins the La Petite Soda Shoppe where St. Peter's Prep boys are accustomed to gather for refreshments. According to the story told by Toohey, the "assault" had occurred shortly after 10:30 p.m.

One report today was that the boys had been forward passing an imaginary football and that Toohey ran backward into the window.

Pesin said yesterday that he called on Police Inspector William McLoughlin to make an investigation of the entire matter.

Pesin also made a blistering attack on the Hudson County press which had featured the "attack" story.

The *Jersey Observer* yesterday printed Pesin's statement on its front page under a two-column head, giving it equal prominence with the original assault story. Friday's *Hudson Dispatch*, a morning paper, had not appeared on the streets when PM went to press.

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
RECORD
Circ. W. 4,355
JUN 21 1945

Prominent Principal Urges All-out Justice For Negro

Environmental, Not Mental Traits Cause Racial 'Inferiority'

By MARTHA McCRACKEN
Special to the Transcript

"After a fifty-year study of the problem, there is no scientific proof that the Negro is by heredity less intelligent or more criminally inclined than is the white man," John T. Greenan, principal of Eastern and Stockton Schools, East Orange and celebrated text book author, said today, in his case for the colored people.

He has observed that intelligence and character vary among blacks in much the same degree as whites, and for the same reasons.

Negroe's Lack Environmental

The educator, who has held several important positions in East Orange schools during the past 26 years, and has dealt with the racial problem in an elementary school whose enrollment is 80% Negro, avers that apparent racial differences are not mental — but enviormental.

He predicts that the coming generation will find few illiterates in its ranks.

"Prejudices die slowly," he regretted.

In a plea for mutual forbearance and understanding, Negroes were cautioned against following the leadership of the yellow press which strives to make a case of discrimination out of every incident.

Phenomenal Advance

"The Negro has made a phenomenal advance in the eighty years which have followed the Emancipation Proclamation," he said, and urged patience, reiterating that most of the difficulties are fundamentally due to their environment.

"Their greatest hope lies in education," he stated.

"Intermarriage in which the chances for happiness are slim is not attractive to the Negro, but he knows definitely what he does want," the East Orange principal declared.

Negro Essentials

First and foremost, he wishes an equal opportunity with the white person to earn a living, both in the skilled trades and the professions.

Second, he desires the political rights promised him by the Constitution of the United States, including the right to hold office and receive equal justice in our courts.

Third, he desires an ending of the segregation in public places so humiliating to him.

Fourth, decent homes in which to live.

Southern Leaders Set Pace

Broad steps have already been taken in this direction as evident from the seven-point program of the Southern Regional Conference —a non-Governmental group comprised of prominent white and Negro leaders working voluntarily for improved racial relations.

The Southern plan proposed the employment of all persons on the basis of ability, the abolition of the white primary, the extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in southern cities as well as the other indispensables.

Other privisions of the "Dixie" Plan call for extension of public-financed housing, medical and dental care, as well as equal accomodation for Negroes on all vehicles of publice transportation.

Greenan predicts that the democratic trend of extending the right to vote to additional groups within our population will be broadened to include the Negroes and that the ballot will be used by them, as by other newly enfranchised groups, for increasing its rights and improving living conditions.

Inferiority Complex

Discrimination and handicap have created an inferiority complex, which is responsible for much of the unfavorable conduct among them, the prominent educator remarked.

Urging white people to place themselves in the Negro's shoes in order to understand his viewpoint as well as his difficulties, Greenan added:

"Actual practice is in sharp contrast with the existing legal rights.

Lynching Injustices

"In the southern states where the poll tax, literacy tests and the so-called 'white primary' prevent several millions of Negroes from exercising their constitutional franchise as American citizens, the Negro, minus political influence, does not have the same chance for receiving justice in our courts as does the white man.

"He lacks the funds to hire a clever lawyer, and in the South, particularly, police brutality is notorious. There, a Negro in an altercation with a white person his little hope for justice. The F.E.P.C. is one great step in the right direction.

In only twenty per cent of the lynching cases was there an assault upon a white woman, as charged, research shows.

Inferior Schools

Where separate schools have been maintained for Negroes, they have been far inferior to those attended by whites, with their out-dated, dog-eared school books and inferior instructors.

The rules governing segregation vary so in the different states that even the Negro who is desirous of conforming to rules and customs established by the whites is constantly bewildered and fearful of being publicly humiliated, in Greenan's opinion.

Negroes Are Sensitive

For example, as a general rule department stores in the South cater to Negroes as well as to whites, while many in the North bar Negroes as customers. In some places a Negro is permitted to eat in a railroad restaurant while in others he is prohibited from doing so.

In short, when in a strange town a Negro is never sure what is expected of him unless he is among his own people.

Little Democracy

Negroes have been reading much about our democratic institutions and it is improbably that they will submit to discrimination without strong protest. This will be particularly true of the returning Negro soldiers, Mr. Greenan said, "because they cannot see any reason why they should have been willing to die for a democratic way of life in which they are not included.

'Negro Attack' Told by Boys Fades in N. J.

Holes Found in Report After Papers Scream Story On Front Pages

The story of a ferocious attack in Jersey City by two Negroes, reportedly armed with a bottle, a knife and a club, on two school boys, one of them the 15-year-old son of a Hague Deputy Commissioner, showed signs today of being reduced to a figment of the two boys' imagination.

The supposedly brutal attack which was said to have occurred on Saturday night at 10:30, furnished bold front-page headlines for two Hudson County newspapers on Monday. The papers printed stories in which the words *Negro, savage, unprovoked* were bandied about freely. The accounts, appearing in the *Jersey Observer* of Hoboken, and the *Hudson Dispatch* of Union City, were based on police reports.

The two other leading Hudson County papers are strikebound.

'Unprovoked Assault'

Credence was lent to the assault story by the fact that one of the boys, Edward J. Toohey, 15, had 22 stitches taken in four wounds at Jersey City Medical Center. Toohey is the son of Deputy Commissioner John J. Toohey, Jr., of Revenue and Finance. The other youth, Richard Carlson, 16, was said to have suffered a "concussion."

The police report said the two boys, students at St. Peter's Preparatory School in Jersey City, had been the victims of an "unprovoked assault" by the Negroes in Union St., between Bergen Ave. and Hudson Blvd., shortly after they had left the Catholic Youth Organization Center at Bergen Ave. and Forest St.

They were chatting and laughing, the boys told police, when two Negroes yelled: "What are you laughing at?" As the boys turned to face the Negroes, according to the official account, the taller of the two Negroes (described as 6 feet 1) smashed a blunt instrument on Carlson's head with terrific force. It was either a bottle or a club. Carlson slumped.

The two Negroes then made for Toohey, he told police, and he was soon dazed from the blows and by loss of blood. Police said Toohey was apparently attacked with a knife and a broken bottle.

Great Hoax

This story went unchallenged until yesterday. Then Meyer Pesin, member of the New Jersey Goodwill Commission and chairman of the Hudson County Fair Employment Practices Committee, revealed that an unidentified woman had told him over the telephone that the Toohey boy had been injured by being pushed thrcugh a plate glass window after a bit of horse play with his cronies.

The Toohey-Carlson yarn, she said, "was a great hoax and an injustice to the colored people."

The unidentified informant did not tell Pesin the location of the broken window. A Jersey City police report yesterday, however, revealed that Joseph Nelson, 32, manager of the Regal Food Store at 2525 Hudson Blvd., cut his right arm Saturday at 11 p.m. when he tried to repair a frame of his broken plate glass window. Police said Nelson did not know how his window was broken.

The Regal Food Store adjoins the La Petite Soda Shoppe where St. Peter's Prep boys are accustomed to gather for refreshments. According to the story told by Toohey, the "assault" had occurred shortly after 10:30 p.m.

One report today was that the boys had been forward passing an imaginary football and that Toohey ran backward into the window.

Pesin said yesterday that he called on Police Inspector William McLoughlin to make an investigation of the entire matter.

Pesin also made a blistering attack on the Hudson County press which had featured the "attack" story.

The *Jersey Observer* yesterday printed Pesin's statement on its front page under a two-column head, giving it equal prominence with the original assault story. Friday's *Hudson Dispatch*, a morning paper, had not appeared on the streets when PM went to press.

VICIOUS RACE RIOT HOAX EXPOSED; YOUTH GOT "IDEA" FROM NEWSPAPER

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS 7-7-45

Jersey City, N. J.__. A Vicious hoax perpetrated upon the Negro population Jersey City was exposed Friday, after Meyer Pesin, of the New Jersey State Goodwill Commission, demanded an investigation into charges that two colored youth beat up two white boys here last weekend.

John J. Toohey, former state labor commissioner, and now Jersey City's deputy finance commissioner, father of one of the white papers that the story of the boys, that Negroes had attacked them, was false.

The white boys, having read newspaper accounts of alleged white-Negro fighting during the past two weeks, seized upon that fact to cover up their own pranks and escape punishment.

In doing so, they dealt a severe blow below the belt to the Negro population here.

Pesin's demand for an investigation by police led Toohey to question the boys further. As a result, it was determined that the white boys' tale, which Toohey at the time had given to police to inclusion on its record, was entirely a figment of their imagination.

Toohey's statement follows: "When my son and his companions related to me the circumstances under which they claimed they were injured on Saturday last, I naturally accepted their statements at face value. However, in investigation of the matter, I became convinced that the boys were some-what evasive.

"My suspicious were aroused in the first instance because of the experience I have had with the colored people of Jersey City. I have always found them law-abiding decent citizens.

The meager description of the two alleged assailants prompted me to inquire further. I found certain discrepancies in the stories and when I confronted the boys with this information they broke down and admitted that the story which they had to told of the assault upon them was not true.

Then they told me that five of them were playing football at the corner of Jewett Avenue and the Boulevard and my son was accidentaly precipitated into the window of a store, causing cuts and injuries. Fearing parental displeasure, the boys invented the story.

"A great injustice has been done to the colored people of this city, for whom I am profoundly sorry, and I hasten to make this explanation as an act of common justice.

"The youths have now seen the error into which they fell and are truly penitent. They join me in apologizing to the colored citizens for the injustice."

The matter received public attention last week when the Jersey City police blotter reported and local newspapers printed news of an alleged attack on two white boys by Negroes. Pesin said he had received information the alleged fight never occurred, and that the white boys had received their injuries when their horse play resulted in the breaking of a store window.

Pesin said the unidentified woman who gave him the information that the alleged attack never took place termed the story "a great hoax and an injustice to the colored people."

In his statement to a local newspaper, Pesin remarked: "The press is itself to be blamed in this respect, that whenever any unfortunate or ugly incident occurs, the headlines are always sure to mention that it was a Negro assailant or wrongdoer, but when some Negro does a good deed, the papers merely caption him by name.

This is an injustice of which most of the American press is guilty, and it is high time that the press purge itself of this great wrong to the colored people, or for that matter, whenever it designates any individuals by race, creed or national origin."

A Case of Police Run Amok

Negro Faces Jail for Aiding Man in Subway

By LOLA PAINE Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

"It's not a crime wave," John H. Hill told us. "It's just a wave of terrorism let loose on helpless people." And then this soft spoken Negro told the Daily Worker how he almost became a "criminal." It was Thanksgiving eve. Hill, his wife and his two children, John, Jr., seven months old, and Karen, 19 months old, were at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mathilda Hickson, 497 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn. Mrs. Hill has been quite ill lately, and it was decided that she and the children should remain in Brooklyn. Her husband then took an Eighth Ave. train for their home at 540 W. 139 St., Manhattan, where he was to remain overnight. He planned to return to Brooklyn for the Thanksgiving meal.

It was past 12:45 a.m. when he got on the train. He was reading a book for awhile but then he fell asleep. When he opened his eyes he was at 207 St., the last stop. A young Negro nearby was still sleeping. Hill, figuring the fellow had over-ridden his stop, too, tapped him lightly on the knee with the book. 12-8-45

HOW IT BEGAN

As the young fellow got up, mumbled thanks and left the train, Hill looked around and saw a white man standing beside him. It was plainclothesman John O'Shaughnessey of the New York City Transit Police. According to Hill, the conversation went like this:

DETECTIVE: "So you're going around waking up people on trains and seeing what you can get out of their pockets."

Hill protested that he woke the fellow up to do him a good turn. The detective then took hi mout of the train and up o the men's lavatory in the station. Another detective followed and stood silently by.

DETECTIVE: "Where do you live?" Hill told him. The detective continued: "You know you're giving me a phony address. I bet you don't live there."

HILL: "Certainly I live there."

DETECTIVE: "If I go down there and find out that you don't, I'll beat your brains out, you black s—o—b. Where were you born?"

HILL: "Mississippi."

DETECTIVE: "Before we get finished with you, you'll wish you were back in Mississippi, because you'll find out they'll be easier with you than the judge I'm going to take you to." The detective then searched him and wanted to know if he had a police record.

The answer was no.

DETECTIVE: "Where's your draft card?"

HILL: "I misplaced it since V-J Day."

DETECTIVE: "Don't you know it's against the law to be going around without a draft card?"

HILL: "I didn't know it. But besides, I'm past the draft age."

DETECTIVE: "You're lying. You are not past draft age. No doubt you're a draft dodger. How old are you?"

HILL: "52."

THREATENED TO BEAT HIM

The detective then threatened to beat him up, to blow out his brains if he tried to get away. Then he took him to the 34th Precinct headquarters at 183d St. and Eighth Ave. The charge was to be picking pockets. 12-8-45

HILL: "You're being unfair. You didn't see me making any attempts to pick anybody's pockets."

DETECTIVE: "Well, it's against the law to touch anybody asleep in the subway."

Hill protested that he didn't know it. **"I myself have been awakened by many people doing me a favor,"** he said.

DETECTIVE: "Then we'll make it disorderly conduct. You admit you touched the man?"

HILL: "Yes."

DETECTIVE: That's all I want you to do, admit it. Plead guilty to touching the man. I'm going to charge you with touching three people."

HILL: "That's unfair. I only touched one."

DETECTIVE: "All right, only one."

JAILED FIVE DAYS

Hill was taken to the station at 152nd St. and Amsterdam Ave. He was kept in a cell until Thanksgiving morning, then taken downtown to the Felony Court where he pleaded guilty before Judge Edgar Bromberger. After being fingerprinted for the third time, he was told he would be held for five days. He was then taken to the Tombs where he slept for five nights on the concrete floor.

At the Tombs, the jail officer asked him how long he had been picking pockets. Hill replied he wasn't there for that reason. "Oh, yes you are," said the officer. "You're here for jostling."

Hill had never heard the word but he learned it meant picking pockets. The officer said he had better try to revoke his plea of guilty and permitted Hill to call a lawyer. 12-8-45

"I never would have pleaded guilty," Hill said, "if the detective hadn't told me it would save me six months in jail."

Hill's ordeal is not over. His trial was adjourned because the detective asked the judge to adjourn it on Nov. 29 at a moment when Hill's lawyer had stepped out of the room. Hill, not knowing law, agreed. However, at the lawyer's request, the judge withdrew the plea of guilty two days earlier. 12-8-45

The case will come up on Dec. 13 at the Felony Court, 100 Center St. In the meantime, Hill has been ill with the grippe, caught after sleeping in the drafty Tombs cell. His wife is still sick and the kids need care. A presser and tailor by trade, he has managed to work a little during this "inquisition," but is mostly living on his small holding of bonds.



Back to School

Negro and white students of Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem mingled peacefully yesterday morning as they went back to their classes. Police were on hand to prevent a recurrence of Friday's clashes on racial lines, but there was no trouble. The school has had a good record of racial understanding. (*See story on Page 12.*)

P.M. 10-2-45 N.Y.; N.Y.

RACE HATRED CITED AS PRINCIPAL PERIL

New York Times

Prejudice Worse Than Bomb, Head of School Declares in Armistice Day Program

New York 11-10-45

Race hatred is the most serious "atomic bomb" in our midst, Dr. Leonard Covello, principal of the Benjamin Franklin High School at 116th Street and the East River Drive, told 1,100 senior high school boys attending a special Armistice Day program yesterday stressing the betterment of race relationships. He declared himself primarily concerned with neighborhoods in which people live, explaining that "if we permit any group that stirs up hate against another group, it has to be watched and taken care of."

"If in a block we as a group nourish any hate toward another group we are the ones who sow the seeds of destruction," Dr. Covello explained. Only if groups in this country "can feel kindness toward other people can we make a better world," he said, adding that "the battle is on" to make peace the success it should have been after World War I. He called on the boys as "the generation that will have to take over" to help bring out the constructive qualities inherent in men.

A senior Negro student, speaking on "Youth Looks Toward a Decent World Tomorrow," received an ovation when he noted the vast vocational opportunities opening up in new fields and the contributions to research, science and other fields all men had to give, providing the "selfish few" did not discriminate against any one group in letting them make this contribution.

11-10-45

"Skin Deep," a one-act play by Charles Polacheck, showing how race prejudice is created, was presented by a troupe of white and Negro actors comprising the company of the "Stage for Action" group. The play caused particular interest at Benjamin Franklin since its action took place in a bus, and a bus had been the scene of one of the disturbances between Negro and white boys in which the school became involved on Sept. 28.

RACE ISSUE DENIED IN ROWS AT SCHOOL

New York Times

Inquiry Group Lays Fight to Boys' Dispute in Harlem—Urges More Negro Teachers

New York, N. Y.

The Mayor's Committee on Unity, of which Charles E. Hughes Jr., is chairman, in a report made public yesterday of the incidents that occurred Sept. 27-28 at the Benjamin Franklin High School at 114th Street and Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive in East Harlem, set forth six recommendations after reviewing what "seem to be" the facts on the basis of a subcommittee summarization of the "evidence." 11-11-45

Recommended in the report, which was dated Nov. 1 and submitted to Mayor La Guardia, was the addition of Negro teachers to the faculty; the detailing of "some Negro policemen" to duty in the neighborhood; increase of teacher personnel; development by the Board of Education of "a program of human relations"; better arrangements by the board for handling public relations, and the seeking of a conference with the publishers "of at least three papers to talk with them about their news policies in handling incidents of this kind."

On the strength of statements made before the subcommittee at hearings held on Oct. 8 and 11, the report found "an exceptionally high degree of cordial integration of the youths of all races into the total program of the school."

"In every phase of its activities," the report said, "the Negroes participate without any apparent difficulties except that it is reported that the Wednesday evening community dances are not attended by the Negro students for fear of their safety in the neighborhood after the dances are over."

The report then says that "this leads us to the conclusion that the incident was not a race controversy but a dispute growing out of a fight."

It adds that "the Park Department indicated a comparable difficulty when they had originally opened the swimming pool in the Thomas Jefferson Park located in the same neighborhood but this difficulty since then has been overcome."

While it was true that many mothers, estimated to number 150, came to the school concerned about their children (mostly in the junior high), the report said "we were unable to discover any trace" of activity showing that people from the neighborhood had "fomented the trouble." Some of these mothers, the report said, wanted the Negro children removed.

"It is also true," the report said, "that a hoodlum element in the neighborhood was involved in the fracas, and the way in which word got out of school to this element in the neighborhood to be on hand Thursday afternoon remained unexplained. But we were unable to discover that any person or group agitated or encouraged the white children in the conflict.

"Neither have the police, the Commissioner of Investigations nor the newspaper reporters who have covered the story nor the school officials been able to discover such community activity. There is apparently, however, a feeling on the part of some few people in the neighborhood that the school should be for the Italians and that the Negroes should have their own."

Seeks to Aid Negro Youths

On the recommendations, the report said the confidence of the Negro youth in the school faculty would be "further enhanced" if there were more Negro teachers. At present there are three Negro women teachers, all in the senior high school, and one is a substitute. The presence of Negro policemen, the report declared, "would aid in inducing a feeling of security in these Negro youth."

A program of human relations should be developed by the board, the report said, "which would be known to all of its employes in such fashion that every one would know what the policy of the board is with regard to this subject."

Summarizing the evidence, the report made the following points:

The incident of Thursday, Sept. 27, had its inception in a dispute between a Negro boy and a white boy over a basketball during the gymnasium hour, with the white boy saying he "would see" the Negro boy after school. Word that a fight would take place after school hours spread through the school "and apparently to outside parts of the community." When school closed, Negro boys boarding the bus "were attacked by a group of whites, several of whom apparently were not from the school. No one was hurt seriously, the report said, although "some of the Negro boys were hit with clubs." Other Negro boys walked up 116th Street and apparently were unmolested, the report declared.

Explaining the finding of "weapons" on some of the eight Negro boys who were arrested the next day, the report said the Negro boys on the bus decided it would be unsafe for them to attempt to go to school singly and "most of them apparently were afraid to come without some means of defending themselves."

A group of some fifty to seventy-five took the bus to Lexington Avenue, then walked east on 116th Street in a group, the report said. Teachers rode on the bus to the school, summoned other school officials and "someone called the police so that these youths were met by the school officials and the police at about the same time." Weapons found, the report said, were a taped-up razor, a baling hook, a pocket knife and a bread knife.

The report said buses were brought to the school before the usual hour on Friday afternoon but that "a large number of Negro youths walked home up 116th Street without molestation, according to police." 11-11-45

Three newspapers were cited for stories "which seem to be the least accurate" and fault was found with the space accorded the incident, but the report added this was "probably explainable on the basis that disorders in Gary, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., and local strikes of students over athletics in New York City had likewise been widely publicized."

News Reports Condemned

"The description of the streets being strewn with glass and clubs and other evidence of riots was erroneous, according to both the police and the faculty," the report declared. "The description of the faculty being escorted to safety was completely erroneous."

Calling for a clear definition by the board on how free a principal is to talk to the press, the report said that "in the rush and excitement on Friday there was no school authority to talk to the press other than the principal [Dr. Leonard Covello] who had his hands full already. The reporter on the scene was called upon to leave the building and then apparently had a field day interviewing parents and other people in the neighborhood."

As late as the following Monday morning, the report said, no one from the board was at the school to talk with reporters.

"No doubt this accounted to a large extent for the extremely bad press the incident received," the report said. 11-11-45

Chairman of the subcommittee was Edward Lazansky, former Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, the other members being the Rev. John H. Johnson, member of the advisory committee to the Department of Welfare, and Mrs. Carl Shoup, member of the board of higher education.

Negro Convicted for Good Deed

N.Y.; N.Y.

Fined $50 for Waking Man in Subway

Daily Worker

John H. Hill, 52-year-old Negro who aided a fellow subway passenger, was convicted in Felony Court yesterday for his good deed. He was sentenced by Magistrate William A. Farrell to a $50 fine or 10 days in jail for "picking pockets." He chose to pay the fine. New York Mirror

Hill's case, an example of police terrorism against Negroes, was revealed in the Daily Worker on Dec. 8. Riding on the Eighth Ave. express from his mother-in-law's home in Brooklyn to his own home in Manhattan on Thanksgiving eve, he fell asleep and passed his stop. Waking at the end of the line, he noticed another Negro in a similar plight and touched his knee with a book. The Negro rose, thanked him and left. 12-14-45

Hill was then arrested by Patrolman John O'Shaughnessey of the New York City Transit Police on a charge of jostling. Present with O'Shaugsnessey was Patrolman William Bryan, formerly of Greenville, S. C. After going through an "inquisition," Hill spent five days in the Tombs awaiting trial.

By yesterday's trial Hill had withdrawn his former plea of guilty which, he said, was urged on him by Bryan, "Who told me it would save me six months in jail."

Appearing on the stand yesterday, Hill told his story in detail, disclosing that he held a B. S. degree from Hampton Institute, Va., that he averaged between $40 and $80 weekly as a tailor, that he was a respectable married man with two children. His character was commended by the Rev. B. H. Williams, pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church in Brooklyn, and by Thomas R. Sullivan, international representative of the CIO architects, engineers and technicians as well as an American Labor Party member. Hill's lawyer was Benjamin Pesikoff.

O'Shaughnessey and Bryan, however, stuck to an elaborate story of Hill's touching three passengers, although the charges said only one passenger was touched. Bryan was seen to be scoffing when Hill testified. Apparent throughout the trial was the failure to look into possible racial prejudices of the arresting officers.

12-14-45

Block Speech Of Mrs. Roosevelt At Negro Church

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 12-15-45

By VAN WALTERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fascists and reactionaries of the atomic age are beginning to assert themselves, and the results of their insidious work were felt this week in the little horse racing town of Havre De Grace, Md., when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was asked to cancel a proposed speech.

The former first lady was scheduled to speak Tuesday, under the sponsorship of the NAACP, at the St. Mathews African Union Methodist Protestant Church, the Rev. William H. Milburne, pastor. But before the event could take place, the pastor was informed by the white ministerial association of Hartford county, Md., that if he permited Mrs. Roosevelt to speak, he would be doing a great injustice to the Negro race.

EXPRESSED FEAR

The white clergyman, according to reports, expressed grave fear that things done at the meeting and words spoken by Mrs. Roosevelt might be "misinterpreted" and would probably contaminate some good old innocent white folks with doses of unadulterated brotherhood and democracy in action.

Rev. Mr. Milbourne, a native of Britain and a relatively newcomer to Havre De Grace expressed "deep regret that certain conditions made it almost impossible to continue any plans" to bring the liberal celebrated speaker to his church, and buckled under bitter criticism aroused in public opinion and withdrew as official host.

SECOND TIME 12-15-45

This marked the second time that reactionaries have blocked proposed speeches of Mrs. Roosevelt. In Atlanta, Ga., recently, she was scheduled to address a jim-crow seated meeting of young democrats. But, because two anti-Negro white youths protested her liberal views, which would have been heard jointly by Negroes and whites at the meeting, the former first lady refused to dignify the Atlanta rally with her presence.

67-1945
NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292
SEP 29 1945
New York

Harlem School Riots Bring Petition for Race Segregation

Mayor LaGuardia was asked today by a group of East Harlem mothers to establish segregated schools in that neighborhood as a result of two outbreaks between Negroes and whites at the Benjamin Franklin High and James Otis Junior High Schools yesterday.

Police who were called to quell the riots indicated that they suspected that, similar to the situation in Chicago and Gary, Ind., they were fomented by adult as well as student feeling.

Police Commissioner Wallander called in borough commanders and inspectors today to confer on the week-long series of student "strikes" which originally were intended to protest a threatened end to interscholastic sports.

Scene of yesterday's flareups was the two-blocks-long building which houses both schools, on Pleasant Av. between 114th and 116th Sts. At 9 a. m. several private fights on the sidewalk developed into a free-for-all, and when police had broken it up, the street was littered with knives, razor blades and even a "home-made" pistol. Five Negro boys were arrested.

In the afternoon, police attempted to escort 100 Negro students to buses commandeered to carry them out of the area, but were attacked by several hundred white youths who threw stones and wielded clubs on police and Negroes alike.

ried a report on Monday revealing a disturbance at the Metropolitan Vocational high school on the Lower East Side. About 15 youths who are known as "The Pike Street Gang" have so terrorized Negro students at the Metropolitan Vocational high school during the past twelve days that the Negro boys signed a petition which appealed to the press, the public, the Board of Education and other organizations for action to eliminate "the cause for this tense condition."

This is the first time that a group of school kids have expressed their fear and sense of insecurity, resorting to a call for outside help and signing a petition to that effect.

The Pike Street Gang declared open warfare against the Negro boys a week ago last Wednesday when they warned a group of five to keep off their street and told them they had "better learn to know their places."

Later that same day according to the Negro boys, another student was beaten up by the gang. The group which had been warned and some others decided to get revenge and went back to face the gang with sticks for weapons. They fled because the gang had knives and broken bottles. This was about the time that the general student strike in New York spread to Metropolitan school where it lasted only that one afternoon.

The Negro boys decided they had enough reinforcements to handle the gang and fell out of the street procession from the building to the annex to return to Pike Street.

The white gang gathered on the roof of an empty building and threw down bottles and rocks but none of the boys below were injured. Cops from a nearby station came and broke it up. Most of the white boys escaped but two were taken to the station house along with some of the Negro boys but all were released.

The following morning a group of the Negro students complained to the principal, Dr. Frank J. Keller. Keller said this was the first he had heard of the disturbance. He immediately walked over to Pike Street to talk with members of the gang. He said all that they would say was, "We won't touch your white boys." Keller telephoned the police and detectives were assigned to Pike Street.

On the same day another Negro student was hit on the head. On Friday another was stabbed in the arm. These were the total casualties although the Negro boys reported that the gang throughout last week tried to corner them on their way to and from the school.

The students charged in their petition that the police assigned to the school "searched the Negro boys for hidden weapons while they refrained from searching the white boys from the neighborhood who are really the chief instigators." They asked for square treatment. The Negro boys are convinced that this is a racial conflict. They say in their petition, "We sincerely wish that there will be a prompt public investigation, because we do not want bloodshed. It may engulf the entire population."

10-13-45

Principal Keller vigorously discounted the racial angle. Miss Helen Nelson, a settlement director in the neighborhood, said that gang fights are common among all nationalities in that neighborhood and also could not see specific inter-group tension in this situation, but the Negro students are far from convinced that they are just chance victims of a gang and they fear removal of the police from the neighborhood.

Meantime at Benjamin Franklin high school where a clash occurred last week, school attendance has returned to normal but the school continued to be policed.

A meeting of community leaders was scheduled for this week at the school where Principal Lenoard Covelho intends to appeal to them to extend democratic adult education in the community.

School Gangs In N.Y. Clash

The Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

Negro Boys Ask For Protection

10-13-45

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK — Tension continued this week at New York high schools.

The newspaper, PM, car-

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
OCT 8 - 1945

Pike St. Gang Spreads Fear Among School Kids

Vocational Students Sign Petition to Get Outside Help

PM Exclusive

About 15 Lower East Side youths who are known as "The Pike St. Gang" have so terrorized Negro students at nearby Metropolitan Vocational High School during the past 12 days that the victims have signed a petition which appeals to "the press, the public, the Board of Education, and other organizations" for action which would eliminate "the cause for this tense condition."

Kid gang warfare, even along racial lines, is common not only to New York City, but to the country at large, and it has been going on for a long time. But rarely, if ever, has a group of school kids expressed its fear and sense of insecurity by resorting to a call for outside help, and signing a petition to that effect.

Not Racial

It is debatable whether the situation now is fundamentally racial. But there are elements in it which might lead—if not carefully watched—to racial conflict.

The "Pike St. Gang" declared open warfare against the Negro boys a week ago last Wednesday, when they warned a group of five to keep off their street and told them they "better learn to know your place."

Later that same day, according to the Negro boys, another student was beaten up by the gang. The group which had been warned, and some others, decided to "get revenge" and went back to face the gang with sticks for weapons. They fled because the gang had knives and broken bottles.

Leave Parade

It was about this time that the general student strike spread to Metropolitan, where it lasted only that one afternoon. The Negro boys decided they had enough reinforcements to handle the gang and fell out of the street parade from the main building to the annex—to return to Pike St. The white gang, now at its full strength, gathered on the roof of an empty building where it usually hangs out, and threw down bottles and rocks, but none of the boys below was injured.

Cops from a nearby station came and broke it up. Most of the white boys escaped, but two were taken to the station house along with some of the Negro boys. All were released. The two white boys were under 16.

The following morning a group of the Negro students complained to Dr. Frank J. Keller, the principal.

Keller said this was the first he had heard of the disturbance. He immediately walked over to Pike St. to talk with members of the gang. Three or four were lounging in front of the empty building, but ran when they saw him coming. He said when he finally was able to get within talking distance all was "We won't touch your white boys."

Later, police gave him the names of the two gang members they had picked up. Both are on Metropolitan's student rolls. One, a part-time pupil, is a constant truant and last attended classes eight months ago. The other also has not attended the new term and has applied for an employment certificate.

When Keller returned to the school, he telephoned police. Deputy Inspector Bernard J. Moore, in charge of five precincts, came to his office with a detective. They talked to the parents of the boy who had been beaten. Moore assured them that he would assign detectives to Pike St. He is investigating.

That day another Negro student was hit on the head. Friday, another was stabbed in the arm. These are the total casualties, although the Negro boys report that the gang throughout last week tried to corner them on their way to and from the school.

Hears Disturbance

Keller said that all the students (there are about 2000, of whom about 300 are Negro) had been advised of the disturbance during their home room periods, where the pupils discuss "all kinds of matters" with their teacher advisers. They were asked to conduct themselves in a manner which would not provoke further outbursts. They were assured that the police would protect them and the school would "do everything within its power" to

Racial Angle Discounted

Inspector Moore said the police had cerely wish that there be a prompt, given instructions to public investigation, because we do students. He said he not want bloodshed which may ly would issue orders to gulf the entire population." stop such searches.

However, the racial angle was

d of this charge. In- say in their petition that "we sin- gro boys are convinced s a racial conflict. They

vigorously discounted by Keller, Moore, social welfare workers in neighborhood settlement houses, residents of the neighborhood, and white students in the school.

Miss Helene Nelson, director of the Jacob Riis Settlement House for 12 years, said the Pike St. Gang indiscriminately fights with youths of all nationalities, and now is picking on the Negro boys just as it has in the past picked on anybody else who was around the neighborhood.

Despite these opinions, the Negro students are far from convinced that they are just happen chance victims of the gang. And they fearfully anticipate the day when the police are removed.

told me," I asked, "what good would you say Frank Sinatra's talk did?"

"It helped to make the boys of Franklin High better citizens and put an end to racial discrimination," a Negro boy, Raymond Turners, said.

Andrew Costas, 952 Stebbins, Bronx, cited a case to prove that Sinatra was right.

"Our basketball team has all races and creeds and we get alone fine." 10-27-45

Victor Salvatore, 319 E. 116th St. more mature and thoughtful than the rest, reflected before he spoke. He said, slowly:

A Foolish Thing

The Nation

Dear Sirs: The army openly invited a race riot in New York last week when it ordered Negro troops to load the big British liner Queen Elizabeth, on which rank-and-file strikers of the International Longshoremen's Association had refused to work. Employment of the troops was an attempt at strike-breaking by the army, with colored soldiers forced to assume the role of scabs. 11-3-45

Violent race conflicts have often originated in the replacement of white strikers by Negro workers. The army, which has fostered racial antagonism in its own ranks by Jim Crow policies, did a foolish thing in a highly explosive labor situation.—ALBON P. MAN, JR.,
Hollis, N. Y., October 19 N.Y.

'He Speaks Our Language,' Say Boys Who Heard Sinatra Talk on Bias

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

By EUGENE GORDON

Frank Sinatra could get elected to any office he ran for, if it depended on the boys who heard Frankie talk at the Benjamin Franklin and junion high schools on the evils of race hate.

"Well, what did you think of him?" I asked a group yesterday.

"We think he's fine," they chorused. 10-27-45

Everybody wanted to speak at once.

Edwin Rux, of 48 E. 129th St., said:

"I think it was great for Frank Sinatra to come there. It helped the boys fine. I saw the colored and the white boys communicating today better than ever before. It was a great encouragement."

Michael Biletti, 314 E. 120th St., broke in to say that when Frank Sinatra came "things were very tough between the boys." He added: "Now things are better and I hope they'll last."

"Do you think things will stay better?" I asked.

"Sure, if we do what Sinatra said we ought," cried Charles Barsella, a Negro youth. "What he said helped to ease the race tension, because he gave examples of how the boys should act."

"What Charlie means is that Frank Sinatra's speech linked the two races together," suggested Edmund McCracken, 133 Lincoln Ave., Bronx. "Because there was bad feeling when Sinatra came but it stopped."

"Aside from what you've already



Sinatra Qualifies as Teacher: **Frank Sinatra talks to the Negro and white pupils of Benjamin Franklin High School in Harlem against racial and religious intolerance. Frankie's speech made a deep impression, the boys said in the adjoining interview with a Daily Worker reporter.**

"The fellows' admiration of a great man made them take heed of his speech on racial tolerance. Of course Frank Sinatra got a lot of publicity, but our school will receive publicity, too, and in what way could a man better deserve publicity than that Sinatra got? It was a good cause, wasn't it?"

The boys all wanted me to write that they like Sinatra because he didn't try to talk down to them: He didn't use even a script, one boy said, "and he speaks our language."

67-1945

New York

Violence Rocks Mixed Harlem Schools

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland

Coaches' Pay Alibi for Hate Strikes

NEW YORK — Long-smoldering tensions between the 500 white and colored pupils at the Benjamin Franklin High, and the James Otis Junior High schools, broke into open warfare Friday morning and afternoon, when knives, stones and bottles were utilized.

The pupils, abetted and aided by their parents, battled eighty uniformed and plainclothes policemen who rushed to the huge two-block long building on Pleasant Ave., between 114th and 116th Sts., in radio cars and on foot.

Five colored youths arrested and charged in Harlem Court with possessing dangerous weapons, were released in custody of their attorney for a hearing Monday.

Teachers Protected

Teachers of both races were escorted from the building to transportation stops.

10-6-45

The violence subsided only when colored pupils were put aboard six buses by high police officials to get them out of the area. These buses were showered with stones, sticks, bottles and other missiles by whites.

Causes of the demonstrations were given by police and school officials as follows:

Police Report

The police asserted that parents felt both schools should be limited to either white or colored pupils, and cited other alleged causes: an inter-racial basketball dispute; striking of a white pupil by a colored teacher, and friction over dominance of school activities by any one student body.

Pointing out that dispute over coaches' pay (chief alibi offered for the outbreak) has been settled temporarily, and that negotiations with Board of Education officials are pending on Monday, school officials denounced the affair in strong language.

School Head's Version

They asserted that the pupils seized the excuse of "sympathy" demonstrations to air grievances of their own, and Dr. John E. Wade, school superintendent, warned that "sternest disciplinary measures" would be taken against absentees.

10-6-45

Dr. Wade emphasized, also, that "legal action" would be taken against either students or adults, who persuaded or try to prevent children from going to school.

Conferences Held

"The occasion has apparently been seized upon by an unruly element whose conduct the public will not tolerate," he stressed.

Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander conferred with Dr. Wade on the situation, and held other conferences with police commanders and inspectors in the borough.

Although they were obviously the aggressors, no whites were held.

Two colored boys were injured, one of whom was sequestered by friends and taken to a private physician. Neither his identity nor extent of his injuries were made known.

The CIO Teachers' Union expressed belief that the actual juvenile violence was fostered by white adults, some of whom attacked the colored boys.

Hysteria Blamed

The psychological background for the clashes probably came out of the hysteria which developed when school sports were threatened with banishment last week.

The violence was inspired by a quarrel between two boys, one white, the other colored, in a gymnasium at one of the schools. The fighters parted with threats of "getting even later," the union said.

10-6-45

Colored boys being escorted to the subway stations by policemen were mobbed by white boys. One colored boy who refused an escort home was beatened by his white schoolmates.

Teachers' Union Report

The CIO Teachers' Union recommended an immediate conference with community leaders to discuss preventive measures against future outbreaks; and interracial sermons in nearby churches.

Most of the white boys attend Catholic churches. Community leaders complain that they get little or no co-operation from the priests, and that the most unruly white boys attend St. Cecelia's Church.

The union also recommended appointment of 25 more teachers to reduce the size of the classes to a maximum of 25 pupils. The class load in some cases is as high as 75 pupils.

Two hundred policemen were assigned to station houses in Harlem and the notorious Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn on Saturday night in anticipation of renewed violence between white and colored high school youths.

This precaution was invoked following a meeting of high police officials and 100 commanding officers of patrolmen and detectives called Saturday by Police Commissioner Wallander.

Mayor in Conference

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and representatives of the Board of Education also discussed measures against growing racial conflicts on Saturday. The mayor talked for one hour privately with Miss Mary E. Dillon, president of the board.

A statement by the Teachers Guild charged that the demonstrations "bear grim testimony to the failur eof the Board of Education to provide a program for racial harmony in the schools."

Guild Hits Policy

The Guild scored the board's niggardly policy" which has left conditions basically unchanged, with the result that it has been unable to staff its schools properly.

Superintendent John E. Wade said Saturday that his office did not plan to take any new steps to supplement those of the Police Department.

Agitators Blamed

"We had a long-range educational program, and it worked very well until agitators got around," Wade asserted.

Wade defined "agitators" as "people who are trying to stir up trouble," but said "I don't know" why.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
OCT 2- 1945

NEW YORK

Adult Education Seen Solution For Harlem School Situation

Agencies Investigate The Causes Underlying Disturbance

By Arnold Blom and James Parlatore

The important questions—and the hardest to answer—behind the racial disturbance last Friday at Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem are these:

¶ Why should such a thing happen in a school which has stressed racial tolerance for more than a decade?

¶ Why should it happen in a school which, because of its deep concern with its mixed community, is called the "school of the future" among educators?

One answer comes from an official, not connected with the school, who spent the last two days investigating last Friday's disturbances. He says:

"Tension has been rising in that neighborhood for a long time. If it hadn't been for Dr. Covello (*Dr. Leonard Covello, the principal*) and his community program I don't know what would have happened, and long ago.

Tough Neighborhood

"The underlying reason for the tension, I think, is what the white students hear from their parents. It's a tough neighborhood and has been for a long time."

Dr. Covello agreed. He said: "There is no evidence that any organized group was behind this. I'm almost sure of it. Of course, there is a rough element, as there always is, that will seize the occasion to stir up trouble.

"We need an adult education program on a big scale. The ignorance of native-born Americans, even educated Americans, about their schools is astounding. They just aren't interested in something that affects their children so deeply."

He denied reports that a mob of some 500 white adults and students attacked Negroes and police who were escorting them to buses. He also denied a report that mothers of students had signed a petition to Mayor La Guardia asking that separate schools be established for whites and Negroes.

Several Investigations

The clash Friday is being investigated by the police, the District Attorney's office, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem and the Board of Education. Dr. Dan W. Dodson, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, said he will ask the Mayor for an additional investigation "into all the causes, so that we may root out the real trouble, wherever we find it."

Dr. Covello, a slight, scholarly man with gray cropped hair, is the originator of the Community-centered school. Himself an immigrant, Covello has lived in East Harlem since 1895, when, at 10, he came to New York from Italy.

Yesterday all was quiet at the school, although only 62 per cent of the students attended as against a normal 91 per cent. Dr. Covello speaking in assembly, said the affair Friday was not a planned outbreak, but the result of a single fight.

At least on the surface interracial harmony was restored, in more senses than one, as during the noon recess white and Negro students sang together while a Negro student played the piano. Four hundred extra police were on duty in the neighborhood, keeping the students moving, and police cars followed buses taking Negro students home.

The 1123 students in the school come mostly from white families in the low to middle income group. Many are children of manual laborers. About 70 per cent of the neighborhood's population is made up of immigrant Italians and their second-generation children. The next largest groups are Negroes and Puerto Ricans, while the rest include Hungarians, Greeks, Germans, Lithuanians, Irish, Scandinavians, and English. In the community 27 different languages are spoken.

About 10 years ago, school officials say, about 80 per cent of the families were subsidized either directly by Home Relief or by WPA payrolls. Today most of the men have jobs, though some are temporarily unemployed as a result of war contract cancellations.

Until a year ago the students, lived and studied in harmony with one another. Until a year ago, Negro and white children who attended the school played together without any misunderstanding among themselves, according to school officials and students.

Then, two days before school recessed for the Summer in 1944, a dance was held in the gym and several white boys, new to the neighborhood and to the school, objected because white girls danced with Negro classmates.

Why these disturbances have taken place in a school dedicated to the ideas of racial tolerance and community co-operation no one in authority knows. The investigators may solve that puzzle.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
WORLD-TELEGRAM
Circ. D. 389,257 - S. 304,015
OCT 3 - 1945

Students Pledge Battle Against Racial Bigotry

Arm-in-Arm Parade Proposed by Pupils Of Harlem School

One hundred students, representing every racial and religious group in Benjamin Franklin High School, assembled as a Student Congress today and pledged themselves to fight intolerance, race hatred and bigotry wherever they found it—in school or out.

The boys were dealy serious as they discussed a situation in their own school which last Friday led to a clash between white and Negro students.

They listened intently as their president, 17-year-old Frank Bianco, read a report on Friday's incident prepared by Dr. Leonard Covello, principal. They heard him deplore charges that the disturbance showed antagonism between white and Negro students.

Fellowship Parade.

"How could we play basketball and sports together and study together if this were so?" asked one youthful student leader.

"I suggest we all march in the Columbus Day Parade arm-in-arm to show the city how we feel," suggested another. The motion was adopted.

A third asked that an interracial committee of nine be appointed.

"What would the committee do?" asked one boy.

"It would take action to eliminate any racial animosity," said a student firmly.

Signed Pledges Sought.

The hundred voted unanimously to appoint the committee, which was instructed to seek the signed pledge of every boy in school to fight intolerance.

There was no sign of ill-feeling in the Student Congress. Whites and Negroes offered suggestions, discussed them seriously, debated, offered resolutions and worried but laud about "the black eye" their school had received.

They heard short talks by white and Negro teachers and were attentive to both.

ORANGEBURG, S.C.
TIMES AND DEMOCRAT
Circ. D. 5,119
OCT 2 - 1945

RACE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

A dozen radio cars, thirty detectives and eighty uniformed policemen were rushed to an East Harlem school building last week when "fighting broke out in which knives flashed, stones and bottles were flung from rooftops and five hundred white and negro students and their elders battled."

The quotation is taken from The New York Times, which reports protests among white students against negro attendance at a high school. The newspaper refers to "long-smouldering strife" between white and negro students and reveals that "the battle was not terminated until the negro students had been put aboard six buses, diverted from their regular runs by high police officials to take the pupils out of the area. The buses were pelted with stones, sticks, bottles and other missiles."

What happened in New York, where politicians widely proclaim the existence of tolerance, illustrates the dangers that often develop when races mingle together. Arguments begun in some of the school buildings developed into "a negro-against-white mass fight."

When dismissal time arrived for one hundred negro boys from a junior high school, "they were marshalled out by a squad of policemen, who began to escort them toward bus, trolley and elevated stops. They had not gone more than half a block when they were met by a shouting crowd of several hundred white youths, who began to throw stones and bottles and assail them with sticks, bats and clubs. The police, outnumbered, herded their charges back into the building."

It is reported that, as other classes were dismissed, "the police succeeded in preventing anything worse than scuffles between the factions," but "teachers of both races were escorted from the building." Five youths were arrested, all negroes, and police said that they were armed with knives and ice-picks, a baling hook and a razor.

In searching for the cause of the flare-up, the police found "that parents felt that both schools should be limited to either white or negro students" and that the "negroes were as insistent as the whites in this attitude." The police said that a dispute over a basketball game developed into friction and there were reports that a negro teacher had struck a white pupil.

We call attention to the unfortunate exhibition of racial feeling in New York in order to direct attention to two facts: (1) that a serious race riot was avoided only by the presence of some eighty policemen and, (2) that incidents leading to the disturbance would have been avoided through a policy of segregation which, in the South, at least, is supported by the better elements of both races.

67-1945

New York

Americus (Ga.) Tri-County News
July 20, 1945

Racial Problem In New York

Racial discrimination is no longer confined to the Southern states. The Negro is no longer the only one to demand equal rights. The scene of racial conflict seems to be shifting north and east. California has its own racial and religious problems.

Columbia University is one of the nation's oldest educational institutions. It has always been regarded as a leader in educational progress. The site of the university is New York City. The student body has uniformly represented all sections of the nation.

Now comes one Julius L. Goldstein, a New York lawyer, with a claim that Columbia discriminates against Jews, who are denied the use of its facilities. Goldstein is proceeding against the university in the manner of all lawyers. He has gone into court with a petition to compel university authorities to do his will. Should they refuse, Goldstein would cancel the tax exemption now enjoyed by the institution.

The suit, filed in Supreme Court at New York City, asserts that while Columbia "has held itself out and now holds itself out to the general public as a nonsectarian corporation, for upwards of a year" it "has denied and is currently denying the use of its facilities to Jews, otherwise qualified, because of their race or religion." Columbia officials have as yet made no comment upon the action brought by Goldstein.

Filing of the suit is interesting to Georgians because it illustrates the attitude of other sections towards the racial problem which has long been regarded as peculiar to the South alone. As certain elements become more numerous in the North and East, especially, resentment because of their presence becomes more marked. It is probable this will aid in the effort of Southern Whites and Negro leaders to solve the Negro problem. Ill-advised action by uninformed agitators in other sections of the nation has done much to create discord here during past years. Persons without adequate information can do little to aid in the solution of racial problems. Radical agitators, having individual ends to serve, sometimes do great harm by their discussions. As the problem spreads itself over other sections, some satisfactory solution seems more probable.

The interests of all Americans are best served by peaceful discussion looking toward solution of these problems. We hold no brief for Columbia University. We do not know the real object of Goldstein's suit. The university is too old and honored an institution to be a fraud, such as Goldstein charges. Hearing upon his allegations likely will disclose some adequate grounds for refusal of the university authorities to admit Goldstein's clients. And these grounds will be based neither upon race nor religion. There exist other reasons for denying facilities of the institution to different classes of American citizens. That our people are definitely of different classes none will deny.

Students Strike

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Over Extra Pay For Coaches

10-2-45

NEW YORK, Sept.— (NNPA) — Specious student demonstrations turned into street fights last Friday between about 500 white and colored students of two high schools. A controversy over extra pay for high school athletic coaches was used as a pretext for the demonstrations.

Unruly elements of adult people joined with the students in battling about eighty uniformed and plainclothes policemen. Dr. John E. Wade, superintendent of schools, charged that their elders had encouraged grammar school children as well as high school pupils to use the coaches' pay controversy as a pretext for the demonstrations.

Long-smoldering strife between white and colored students of the Benjamin Franklin High School and the James Otis Junior High School was believed to have been the real cause of the fighting. The two schools are housed in a two-block long structure on Pleasant Avenue between 114th and 116th street, near the Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive.

The fighting was not broken up until the colored students were put aboard six buses and diverted from their regular runs by high police officials to take the pupils out of the area.

Searching for the cause of the flare-up the police determined that some parents felt that both schools should be limited to either white or colored students.

10-2-45

The police found other causes of the fight in reports that there had been a dispute over a basketball game between a colored and white team on Thursday afternoon, in friction over dominance of the schools's activities among the students, and in rumors which had a colored teacher striking a white pupil.

White Students

The Chicago Defender - Chicago, Illinois

Seek Jim Crow

10-6-45

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK — Salvador Pergola, dean of boys at East Harlem's Benjamin Franklin school, where an interracial clash occurred last Friday, placed responsibility for the outbreak directly on the Fascist incitement of Senator Theodore Bilbo.

At the same time the Teacher's union issued a statement declaring that, "The pattern of this outbreak and similar outbreaks throughout the country and the active participation of adults in Chicago as well as at Benjamin Franklin school and other places point inescapably to the conclusion that these incidents are not accidents.

"They are deliberate incidents by organized Fascist groups determined to make capital on existing grievances in order to foment religious and racial disturbances that may well assume not proportions unless immediate steps are taken to prevent them."

Pergola addressed the school assembly Monday when several hundred boys heard him denounce the pro-fascist influence that developed in a class—that began in an ordinary gymnasium fight.

"Dear Dago"

The dean said: "The lesson has come even to you in the papers these last few months, coming straight from the halls of Congress. Statements have been given which may have made some of you happy for one or two days. A certain man wrote a letter to one young woman starting it, 'Dear Dago.'

"If you are not Italian, you may have liked it for a day or two but you were doomed to disappointment. The following day 'the man' wrote another letter attacking the Jews. Then he wrote letters attacking Negroes. Some of us outside this school and a few inside of it may have enjoyed this stuff for a day or two but the lesson has come home to us now. We know that that is the philosophy of hate to break up all the people of the world. These people will ask you to join a larger group to destroy a smaller group. Don't fall for it.

"The great thinkers of all time have taught us the philosophy of hate will destroy us. We'll know how to fight the battle. Hate can only bring destruction. Hate. Hate, Hate should be stamped out by Love, Love, Love and understanding."

41 Groups Present

Students of 41 national groups attending the school listened solemnly as Pergola acknowledged that Fascist influences emanating chiefly from the South and from the Capital itself had penetrated the school and the parents and the students.

Scores of pupils, still fearful of the possibilities of more clashes remained away from school on Monday.

Principal Leonard Covelho, known as one of the most liberal educators in the country urged those who attended the Assembly to spread the news to those who remained away that it was safe to return, that everyone would be given police protection, that there would be no recrimination for those who stayed away from fear of insecurity.

He declared that New York daily newspapers had greatly distorted the picture of the situation, created rumors and uncertainties among parents and students alike. He said that remedial steps were being taken in the class rooms to intensify education concerning de-

The union said, "What started as a disagreement between a boy in Benjamin Franklin school gym class after school hours as football coaches objected to acting as referees in the school gymnasium yesterday morning, overtime pay. These Negro and a white boy fighting against them as high as 50 per cent. It is groups. Absenteeism in the school noteworthy that white students who did not report to classes stayed outside the building feeling secure in the neighborhood, while the Negro boys sought the shelter of the school building. Teachers reported that despite the tension in

Seek Shelter of School

"On Friday morning the Negro boys fearing a fresh outburst of students, the school in- has always been stressed at this school.

While Covelho appeared to play down the implications of the out-breaks, the dean of boys minced no words in placing responsibility directly on Fascist forces loose in society and in Congress.

Follows Strike Wave

The outbreak at Franklin school followed a wave of strikes in city schools last week against curtailment of football training and

white boys aided by adults. One was beaten and thrown to the ground by a group of boys outside the building. The union said, "What started as a disagreement between a boy in Benjamin Franklin school gym class after school hours as football coaches objected to acting as referees in the school gymnasium yesterday morning, overtime pay. These Negro and a white boy fighting against them as high as 50 per cent. It is groups. Absenteeism in the school noteworthy that white students who did not report to classes stayed outside the building feeling secure in the neighborhood, while the Negro boys sought the shelter of the school building. Teachers reported that despite the tension in

Probably the most forthright Negro view in the case has been taken by the Teacher's union which is in a position to know just what the situation is at the school.

white boys aided by adults. One was beaten and thrown to the ground by a group of boys outside the building. The union said, "What started as a disagreement between a boy in Benjamin Franklin school gym class after school hours as football coaches objected to acting as referees in the school gymnasium yesterday morning, overtime pay. These Negro and a white boy fighting against them as high as 50 per cent. It is groups. Absenteeism in the school noteworthy that white students who did not report to classes stayed outside the building feeling secure in the neighborhood, while the Negro boys sought the shelter of the school building. Teachers reported that despite the tension in the two situations.

Probably the most forthright Negro view in the case has been taken by the Teacher's union which is in a position to know just what the situation is at the school.

outbreaks or disorder.

the classroom, and the obvious fear among the Negro students, there was no animosity towards the teachers.

The principal, sensing the situation, called on the police. According to our information, the police broke up groups outside the school, separated the Negroes from the whites and searched only the Negro students. The press reported Saturday that five Negro students were held for possessing weapons of different kinds. These were out of hundreds who were searched. 10-6-45

Since the white boys were not searched, no weapons were found upon them. Yet white boys armed with bats, pipes, and sticks attempted to rush the school where the Negro boys sought protection so that even the school was no longer a safe place for them. Although the police disarmed these white boys no action was taken against them, and many of the boys returned freshly armed.

Bitter Attitude

Ever since the establishment of this school there has been a smouldering resentment among sections of the community against the increasingly large number of Negro students entering the school. Despite the fact that the school is considered an "experimental community" school little has been done in the white community to work out satisfactory relations with people of other races and religions in the neighborhood. They still do not accept the fact that the Negro boys have a right to attend that school."

Police Under Fire in Council On Racist Outbreaks Here

The Worker N.Y., N.Y. 10-7-45

Failure of the New York City Police Department to curb a mounting wave of anti-Jewish and anti-Negro violence and vandalism was made a matter of major legislative importance in the City Council last week. 10-7-45

Police, it was charged in a Council resolution, instead of acting against disturbers of the peace, have actually aided them. It was further charged that cops attempted to gag citizens who were attempting to put down the violence.

To get to the bottom of the outbreaks, which included brickbat attacks on east side Jewish stores, gang violence against Jews in the Bronx and Brooklyn and an anti-Negro riot at the Benjamin Franklin High School more than a week ago, the Council resolution calls for a special committee investigation.

DANGER SIGNAL

Councilmen Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Communists, and Michael J. Quill, Laborite, authors of the resolution, said the situation has become so explosive that any delay starting the investigation may result in more serious fascist outbursts.

Among matters to be investigated are:

1—Why did Harlem police arrest only Negro youths during the Benjamin Franklin School outbreak, leaving white boys who started the attack go scott free.

2—Why are complaints against Bronx anti-Semitic hoodlums not acted on by local precinct chiefs?

3—Who is responsible for the Police Department "hush-hush" policy on anti-Jewish and anti-Negro violence and their labling of these attacks as "just kid stuff?" 10-7-45

4—What police officers are tied up with America First, Christian Front and other native fascist organizations?

5—What role have these organizations played in the outbreaks?

6—What are the real facts behind the whitewash of the self-admitted pro-fascist cop James J. Drew of Brooklyn?

Attacks on Jews and Negroes which have been on the increase during the last two months, received little public attention of the Mayor. His Department of Investigation has not acted.

The Mayor has suggested these matters should be given as little attention as possible in newspapers. One high public official suggested a policy of "sitting on the lid."

But the lid, meanwhile, is beginning to blow off. 10-7-45

The City Council is now in the position to crack down. Cacchione, Davis and Quill, minority members, have shown them how to do it. Responsibility for action is in the lap of the Democratic Party majority.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

OCT 1 - 1945

Calls Race Riot Story 'Bilbo-Type Smear'

By TED POSTON

Terming published accounts of a strike and race riot at the Benjamin Franklin High School "a smear worthy of Bilbo," Harlem community leaders moved today to dispel reports that students here were following Chicago and Gary, Ind., hate-strikers in demanding segregated schools.

Strongly suported by eye-witnesses and community leaders, Dr. Leonard Covello, principal, flatly denied published reports that white and Negro students had rioted Friday in or around the building at Pleasant Av. and 114th St. which houses both Benjamin Franklin High School and James Otis Junior High School in East Harlem, and blamed "imaginative reporters" for increased tension in the area.

No Trouble Today

With about 400 uniformed and plain clothes policemen in the neighborhood of the schools today, there was no sign of trouble as students went to their classes. Uneasiness caused by exaggerated reports of Friday's trouble was apparent, however, in increased absenteeism and in the presence of many mothers who accompanied their boys to school.

School authorities said attendance at the high school was 62 per cent and at the junior high school 50 per cent, compared with normal attendance at 91 per cent.

While there was a tendency of white and Negro boys to come to school in groups, when they reached school they mingled freely and without any ill feeling.

Dr. Covello at an assembly of the upper half of the high school urged the students to preserve the racial harmony that had prevailed for years.

Leaders of inter-racial organizations in Harlem announced a series of meetings to be held this week in the Benjamin Franklin auditorium to probe the situation and accelerate the inter-racial program which Dr. Cavello has sponsored there for 13 years.

Incidents Magnified

In their preliminary investigation, however, most of the leaders supported Dr. Covello's contention that three slightly-related racial incidents had been magnified into sensational stories of racial conflict.

According to the principal, a Negro and a white youth fought briefly near the school last Thursday following a disagreement over possession of a basketball in the gymnasium.

Friday, he stated, a large number of Negro students en route to school left a bus together at 116th St. and Lexington Av. As they approached the school several of the youths began chasing a white boy. They dispersed when Dr. Covello hailed them, but a passing patrolman stopped and searched several of the boys and arrested five found carrying knives or other weapons.

Reports of the arrests reached the schoolrooms, but caused no unusual unrest, he said.

Just a 'Fist Fight'

No trouble occurred during the entire school day, Dr. Covello said, although another fist fight outside the building at the close of the school day attracted several hoodlums from a nearby corner and a half dozen couples scuffled briefly. These struggles were promptly broken up by police who arrived in patrol cars, the principal stated, and the dismissed students boaded buses and went home.

"From these few incidents," Dr. Covello stated, "the reporters cooked up stories of bloody rioting, weapon-littered streets, special re-routed buses and an even more fantastic story of outnumbered police forces herding Negro youths back into the school. None of that happened.

"Stories of that kind which smear a community unjustly play right into the hands of Bilbo and his ilk."

Dr. Covello's account of the incident was supported by several teachers, including two of the five Negro members of the staff, and by neighborhood residents who said they witnessed the affair.

prominent civic figures who visited the schools after weekend reports of serious outbreaks between white and Negro students, said:

"Yesterday's events only prove what was evident from the begin-

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

OCT 2 - 1945

All Placid in Harlem At 'Race Riot' School

By TED POSTON

Community leaders and parents in both East and West Harlem today hailed the apparent end of a much-publicized "race riot" scare in that area, as students at the Benjamin Franklin and James Otis Jr. High Schools reported for classes for the second day in peaceful and routine manner. A relatively unimportant street fight between a handful of boys of different racial origins was blown up to race riot proportions in irresponsible accounts of last Friday's incident."

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and one of a number of

67-1945

Property Owners And Agents Requested To Remove Objectionable "For Rent" Signs

N.Y., N.Y.

Elimination of all reference to race or color in "for rent" signs and classified newspaper advertising was urged by Leopold Weiss, acting chairman of the Real Estate Division of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to over a thousand property owners and agents in upper Manhattan.

Mr. Weiss declared that a recent survey by the Committee for the Improvement of Race Relations disclosed that one of the things especially irritating to colored people are "for rent" signs on apartment buildings proclaiming that the owners will take "white tenants only."

"Equally objectionable," Mr. Weiss' letter continued, "are signs and newspaper advertising announcing that a building is 'Now Open to High-Class Negro Tenants.' Such signs, now found in many parts of upper Manhattan and the east Bronx, simply remind Negroes that heretofore they have been denied the right to live in the house.

"The Real Estate Division agrees with the Committee for the improvement of Race Relations that such thoughtless and inept signs and classified advertising cause resentment on the part of Negroes and therefore help to destroy harmonious and neighborly relations between the two races."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 356,512 — S. 539,023
JUN 28 1945

Not All for "Equal Rights"

To the New York Herald Tribune:

May I be permitted to make reply to some statements contained in a letter written by Nora Stanton Barney, chairman of the national advisory council of the National Women's Party, published in your paper June 18. The subject matter of the letter is an equal rights amendment for women. She says: "To our plea that sex discrimination be outlawed at the same time as discrimination on account of race, creed, color or religion, that the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Negro, Hebrew and Communist groups turn a deaf ear."

Is it true that Hebrews and Negroes, men and women alike, stand opposed in a bloc to an equal-rights amendment? Is it not true that there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject among women themselves and that if enough support were mustered by women that nothing could stand in the way of the eventual adoption of the amendment? She continues: "And now the Norton bill, proposing that the same treatment be accorded women Federally is hanging in the balance in the Rules Committee." Are we to gather from this that Hebrews and Negroes will determine the destiny of the Norton bill in the Rules Committee? This lumping of C. I. O., Hebrews, Negroes and Communists into an imaginary opposition to an equal-rights amendment or the Norton bill is unjust and unrealistic and does a distinct disservice to the cause of equal rights for women.

R. BINKOVITZ.

New York, June 22, 1945.

It Happened In N. Y. C.

Sir: I am writing this letter to you in order to let you know of an incident that happened to a group of us today. Perhaps it will not be any great news event for you, but it is one that makes a colored person stop and wonder just what are you fighting for.

The incident happened at one of the White Tower Hamburger stands located at West 167th St. and Mitchell Square, across the street where the New Jersey bus depot is.

We went in the White Tower to get some sandwiches and coffee, we waited and waited for service, but the waitresses never stopped to serve us and continued to serve the white people.

They 'Had Some Nerve'

I called one and asked for service and she said "We don't serve no damned 'Niggers' in this place." Another man came out of a door from inside and the waitress said t him "These 'Niggers' got some nerve coming in here." The man told us to get out or he would fix it so that we would have to go to the Medical Center across the street.

The reason why I'm letting you know this is because our colored boys are fighting all over this world and they most certainly are not fighting for our people to be treated like dogs over here. If something can be done to stop this, it most certainly should be stopped.

Incidentally, we were all women and had nothing to protect us and therefore, had to take this insult.

A Reader.

Jim Crowism In Gotham

Sir: We read of the Swiss Inn that refused to serve food to Canada Lee, stage star, because of his color. We are angry but not surprised.

There are those who will tell you that New York is not a jim crow city. They lie in their teeth. There has long been prevalent in New York City, and other northern cities, a particularly foul, vicious and filthy type of racial discrimination. There is constant talk of Southern jim crow. But New York can give lessons to the South in cold blooded discrimination that is far more deadly than anything south of the Mason-Dixon's.

It is no accident that the worst race riots are in northern cities.

Ralph L Adams,
2202 Seventh Ave

Eliminate the Negative

New York University is guilty of a most subtle kind of racist teaching.

In a so-called Attitude-Interest Analysis Test put out by Lewis M. Terman and Catharine Cox Miles used in a "psychology" course in the university, there is an exercise in which, to quote: "Below there is a list of THINGS that often cause fear. After each thing mentioned draw a circle around VM (Very Much), M (Much), L (Little), and N (None) to indicate how much fear it causes you. Be honest and admit all the fears you have. FEARS ARE NOT DISGRACEFUL."

The emphasis is ours.

One group of "things" follows: "Garter snakes, graveyards at night, heart trouble, insects, lightning, Negroes, pain."

This is tacitly teaching that Negroes belong in the category of garter snakes, insects, pain, etc., and the final admonition that "fears are not disgraceful" is a gentle encouragement to the prejudice of the student.

No other racial group is mentioned in the test.

We know a school must understand the psychological motivation of its student body. But we fail to see any purpose but mischief in including a racial group among a group of experiences which have a distinctly unpleasant over-tone.

This sort of sly racist teaching must not be tolerated in New York State. Eliminate this negative backward test.

New York Jurist Raps Sen. Bilbo

Blames Adults for Conduct of Children

SMASHED WINDOWS

Tolerance Lecture Is Delivered by Panken

NEW YORK — White children who had broken out windows in the newly-purchased home of a colored doctor in a white neighborhood, should not be classed as delinquents as long as Bilbo and Rankin go unpunished, Judge Jacob Panken asserted here last week.

Cases against the three children were preferred by Dr. Farrow R. Allen, who told the court that not only had windows of his home in Riverside been shattered, but that he and members of his family had been subjected to abuse.

Lectures on Tolerance

Delivering a lengthy lecture on tolerance, Judge Panken asserted: "What these children did, and what other children in that neighborhood do, might be denominated as reprehensible. It is the basis upon which disunion in the family of man is engendered. I am loathe to find these children delinquent because I think they are the victims of a condition which exists in not only that neighborhood, but throughout the nation.

"To find these children delinquent, and visit upon them some measure of correction would be punishing them for the misconduct of adults—their parents. I am worried because this is merely a symptom of a deep-seated disease.

Must Be Curbed"

"It must be curbed, it must be eradicated so our way of life might not perish from amongst us. And education is the only cure.

"To condemn these children without condemning men like Bilbo and Rankin of Mississippi is not doing the right kind of justice.

"It is disgraceful that children should resort to conduct such as has been described. Children are what we make them. Certainly the conduct of these children was rotten and those who were responsible for the rottenness of their conduct are the adults in the neighborhood."

Can't Keep Whites Out of Harlem

afro American

White Girls Call Warning to Stay Out of Area "a Lot of Nonsense"

A SALESMAN'S OPINION—*"I could tell you about a lot of other places in New York where it is a hell of a lot more dangerous to be."*

An AFRO survey revealed that two out of six people passed on the street in Harlem were white. Some came to shop, others to meet friends. Most white girls were unescorted. Said one white girl shopper: "If you come here and mind your own business the colored people won't bother you." Warning to whites to stay out of Harlem for their own safety called "a great injustice to the colored race" by a white salesman.

By RICHARD R. DIER 9-8-45

NEW YORK—An AFRO survey this week revealed that white men and women are coming to Harlem in greater numbers than ever before, despite warnings that have been circulated advising them to stay out of the district for their own safety.

In fact, walking along 125th St. and Lenox Ave., you are led to believe that Harlem is not an all-colored neighborhood since two out of every six people you pass are white. Half of the people in the corner Empire Cafeteria are white.

Young women of both races can be seen at any time leaving the Seventh and Eighth Avenue subways at 125th, 135th and 145th Sts.; some, to do their shopping on the avenues, and others to meet their friends. Most white girls were unescorted.

Three white girls got off the Lenox Ave. bus and asked me where Blumstein's Department Store was located. After giving them the directions, I asked them if they had heard anything about warnings to stay out of Harlem.

Warning Called "Nonsense"

One of them, a pretty brunette, answered: "I haven't heard a thing about it. I've been coming down to Harlem from the Bronx for over 10 years and nothing ever happened to me. Sometimes I even come alone.

"You see, I used to live in Harlem when I was a child, and I know my way about. I won't let any silly rumors keep me from shopping where I want to."

The other two girls termed the warning "a lot of nonsense." One said: "If you come here and mind your own business, the colored people won't bother you."

"Injustice" to Colored Group

Two white salesmen were walking along Seventh Ave. smoking cigars. When questioned about Harlem, one of them, Charles Berman, declared:

"I read the Daily News every day and I came across what Danton Walker said about Harlem. Naturally, I don't believe a word of it. It's a great injustice to the colored race to speak that way about them.

"I could tell you about a lot of other places in New York where colored people don't live, and where it's a hell of a lot more dangerous to be. I've been covering this territory eight years and never had any trouble or ever been attacked."

Many Whites in Stores

Colored boys selling The Tower, a religious publication, told the AFRO they had sold at least 15 copies to whites during the day. The Chock Full O' Nuts store at Seventh Ave., was jammed with colored and white patrons.

Ten of the thirty people at Woolworth's lunch and soda counter were white. There were 3 white men and 2 white women at McCrory's lunch counter.

Elderly white women, unescorted, boarded crosstown trolleys along Lenox, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The Weisbecker Market at Eighth Ave., drew plenty of white customers. Several white people were seen going into RKO Alhambra and Loew's Victoria theatres.

A young white girl, with a baby in her arms, and her mother were window-shopping at Herbert's Jewelry Store. They told the AFRO they lived on 86th St. and had come up to 125th St. to get the ferry to Palisades Park. They were attracted by the number of large stores in Harlem and thought it was a good shopping district.

Warnings Work in Reverse

Two white men were engaged in a free-for-all discussion with a number of colored persons outside the United Cigar Store. They talked about politics, baseball and even women.

A pregnant white woman walked along Lenox Ave. with a young colored girl. Colored shine boys were working on both white and colored patrons near the subway entrance.

All this leads one to believe that it will take more than Danton Walker and a couple of race-hating cops to keep whites out of Harlem.

The fact is, the greater the pressure to keep them out, the more they'll want to come. Human nature is like that. Tell people not to do a certain thing, and they'll even go out of their way to do it.

End These Outrages

The Daily Worker
New York, New York 10-2-45

NEW YORK has been plagued for the past few months with a series of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro outrages.

Small and localized though these incidents may appear in themselves, together they add up to a sinister and dangerous tendency that requires vigorous counter-action from all democratic sections of the population.

The fact that such outrages are not confined to New York City but are occurring throughout the country should warn us that they cannot be lightly dismissed.

Yet they are being so dismissed by the city authorities. Both the Police Department and City officials have adopted a "hush-hush" attitude toward them. They take the position that they are simply a product of youthful exuberance without significance. They get tougher with those who protest against the incidents than with those who perpetrate them.

Part of the difficulty lies with the failure of the City administration to clear anti-Semites and pro-fascists out of the Police Department. The fact that James Drew still remains in the Department years after he was discovered to be an anti-Semitic agent has not encouraged the police to proceed against those who incite hatred and violence against Americans because of their race or color.

A resolution before the City Council, introduced jointly by Councilmen Davis, Cacchione and Quill, calls for an investigation of the actions of the police in these outrages and the forces behind them. Such an investigation is badly needed both to stamp out these conflicts and to counteract the reactionary elements that are stirring them up to serve their own ends.

67-1945

New York

Are We Solving The Race Problem?

AFRO-American Balt. Md.

(The following are excerpts from the Town Hall Meeting of the Air on May 24 over the Blue Network sponsored by the Reader's Digest. Richard Wright and Congressman Jerry Voorhis (D., Calif.) said the race problem is not being solved, while Elmer Carter and Irving Ives said it is. Excerpts from Mr. Ives's and Mr. Voorhis's talks will appear next week.)

YES

ELMER CARTER, member of N.Y. State FEPC and former editor of Opportunity:

"Joshua fit the battle of Jericho and the walls came tumbling down." Thus goes a rousing spiritual. Today there are hosts of modern Joshuas all over the world, black and white, and the walls of fascism and racial bigotry and intolerance are cracking and tumbling down. Let's contrast the record of the colored man in World War I and World War II. In the first World War, there were no colored men in the Air Corps, no colored commissioned officers in the Navy, no colored nurses, no colored men in the Marine Corps, and colored Army officers were trained in completely segregated officer candidate schools.



Mr. Carter

2-14-45

In this war colored men have made an impressive record in combat in the European skies. There are a score of commissioned officers in the Navy, one of whom is in command of a vessel with a crew composed of men of both races.

Nurses and Marines Today

Colored nurses in the Army and Navy, working together with white nurses, tend the battle casualties without regard to race. Our Marines have fought by the side of white Marines in the gory struggles in the southwest Pacific, and in America's mighty merchant fleet there are four colored captains who command Liberty ships, manned by mixed crews, which carry the sinews of war to our fighting men across the Seven Seas.

Despite the tradition of racial segregation in the United States Army, there are six thousand colored commissioned officers who received training, without discrimination because of race and color, in officer candidate schools, and the 761st Tank Battalion, with officer personnel composed of both races, was a part of the spearhead of the Third Army which broke the Siegfried Line.

One by one, the racial inequalities sanctioned by law or custom which impede the full realization of democracy in America are beginning to disappear.

Lynchings Decrease

The lynching evil has almost been eradicated; the record shows a steady decrease. The legislative devices designed to restrict the right to vote are being rendered ineffectual by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

The fight against intolerance and bigotry is not being waged by the colored man alone. In the South there is a growing revolt against the evils of segregation and discrimination.

2-14-45

Unique in the history of the South was a meeting, a few months ago, of the editors, colored and white, of the leading newspapers published in that region, to discuss methods of removing restrictions of the franchise.

Interracial Co-operation

These instances of growing interracial co-operation can be multiplied a hundred times. What greater proof, Congressman Voorhis, do you and Mr. Wright need to convince you?

There have always been Joshuas in America, white and black, with a passion for human freedom and fair play. Because of their conviction and zeal, America moves toward a solution of the race problem.

NO

RICHARD WRIGHT, author of the current best-seller, "Black Boy":

7-14-45

I take issue with Elmer Carter's dangerous theory—dangerous theory of a gradual solution of the race problem. If his theory is believed and accepted we stand in danger of letting race violence creep upon us unawares. It's true that under the stress of war the nation was compelled to admit colored citizens to a few areas of life, heretofore reserved exclusively for whites.



Mr. Wright

But let us not be deluded into thinking that these war gains will be lasting. Already a desire for normalcy has gripped the nation.

Mr. Carter hints with pride that in 1936 seven colored persons were lynched and in 1944 only two were lynched. Is Mr. Carter asking us to thank lynch mobs for this record?

Problem More Acute

Let's get down to cases. The race problem is not being solved. Indeed, it is becoming more acute. Witness the recent outbreaks in Beaumont, Tex., Detroit, and Los Angeles.

What do we mean by a solution of the race problem?

It means a nation in which there will exist no residential segregation, no jim-crow army, no jim-crow navy, no jim-crow Red Cross Blood Banks, no colored institutions, no laws prohibiting intermarriage, no customs assigning colored persons to inferior positions.

We would simply be Americans, and the nation would be the better for it. A flood of creative energy would flow from the millions of colored and whites filled with a hunger for a richer life.

But the contrary is true; the nation is split. Racial segregation is our national policy, a part of our culture, tradition, and morality.

Jobs No Solution

Tonight Mr. Ives will tell you that jobs are a solution to the problem; that fair employment practices will do the trick.

Let's not let the illusion of jobs blind us to the deeper cancer of race hate in this country. I'm for Federal and State FEPC, but it's merely a step in the right direction, not a solution.

Again I take issue with Mr. Carter. He tells us that there is now a nationwide campaign to raise $1,000,000 for education among colored. Now, not only is this inadequate, but the method of asking for it is wrong.

"Public Charity"

It's public charity and it's shameful. Every child in America, white or black, ought to have the right to an education without somebody passing around the begging cup.

The paternalistic attitude of whites toward colored citizens must stop because it lulls whites into feelings of dangerous complacency about rising racial tensions.

7-14-45

Negroes In New York

Atlanta Daily World

Miss Ruth Wilson, reporting on life among Negroes in greater New York in last week's New Republic, points out that they are finding incomparably greater opportunities there for equality than in the South, or in the armed services. Of course, Negroes in New York vote, she observes, and they serve on juries and use all public transportation witout discrimination. In their struggles for equality in housing, education, jobs, recreation and religious worship there are some real instances of integration in the greater New York area." finds Miss Wilson.

Going somewhat into details of Negro-white relations there, Miss Wilson adds further: that although whites have moved away from most areas where Negroes have come to live, there are some blocks and apartment houses where the two races live together without friction; that with but one exception, New York City housing projects are all unsegregated, running successfully on a mixed racial pattern; and that the intermingling of the two racial groups are freer in education than in housing, with higher education having practically no signs of segregation.

From the standpoint of job opportunities for Negroes, the study shows the situation less encouraging. "Even in defense factories in spite of the Fair Employment Practice law, there is still a tendency to make Negroes the last to be hired and the first to be fired. But great progress has been made." One field open to Negro women is in large department stores as stock girls, elevator operators and bookeepers. New opportunities for white collar employment have recently been gvien to Negroes by the New Telephone Company, the Chase National Bank and the International Business Machines Company, with full use of all office facilities and equal chance of promotion.

7-22-45

The city of New York itself employs some 5,000 Negroes in Civil Service positions, earning more than 6 million dollars annually. Federal and State payrolls include another 5,000 Negro employes in the city. City employes range from street-cleaners to expert accountants. The city owned subways employ large numbers of Negroes as trackwalkers, guards, motormen, bookeepers, skilled mechanics and electricians. There are two Negro judges in the Domestic Relations Court, one in Special Sessions and three in Municipal Court, of whom one has a salary of $17,500.

NEGROES IN NEW YORK
The New Republic --- 7-30-45
Sir: I find Ruth Danenhower Wilson's article ("Negroes in Greater New York," the New Republic, July 16) very interisting and mildly encouraging. But her emphasis seems irritatingly misplaced. It is fine to note that Greater New York is beginning to seek pathways to real democracy. However, one must not forget that the other side of ledger is still overwhelmingly negative for the Negro__even in New York. Many or most of the exceptional corporate and individual attitudes noted in the article are simple adjustments to compulsory practices under the progressive legislation of the state. The very fact that Mrs. Wilson finds it necessary to single out public places which will serve all-comers makes pitifully apparent the remaining degree of noncompliance.

The real value of an analysis of the New York situation would seem to be the living proof that non-segregation does work even in housing, one of the most delicate of fields. However, it seems dangerously complacent to stress New York's comparative "achievements," brought about certainly in some degree by wartime shortages. Let us not forget the size of the task which still lies ahead if we are to eliminate the hollow tone from the word "democracy" for a large segment of our population. We cannot afford to spend another hundred years solving the Negro problem. The world is moving too fast; it won't wait.

Washington, D. C. SHIRLEY M. SZABAD

SIR: To keep the record straight I think a correction is necessary in Ruth D. Wilson's article. She credits the National Maritime Union with half a million members. It paid per capita for 50,000 to the CIO in 1943, and is presently listed as having 90,000 in the official records.

MARK STARR,
New York City Educational Director, ILGWU

Community Protests Slur on Character:

White Girl Exposes Harlem Police Ban

Liberal forces of New York City have been greatly aroused over the statement in Danton Walker's column in the Daily News July 23, which said, "New York police are warning all whites that they enter Harlem after dark at their own risk."

Last week PV carried a brief editorial referring to this column, and asking "Why Harlem?" This week, a white girl, Tessie Abramowitz, told PV a story which seemed to confirm the fact that the statement did have police backing.



TESSIE ABRAMOWITZ

One day Miss Abramowitz was standing at the subway exit at 116 st and Lenox av waiting for some friends to come out. A white policeman approached her, asking what she was doing in Harlem. She said that she was waiting for some friends, and that they were all going visiting.

He warned her against the dangers of Harlem, but she walked off and ignored him. Soon her friends, two white girls, and a white soldier from Atlanta, arrived. The policeman again approached her, this time saying to the entire group, "If I were you, I would get out of this part of town."

The soldier turned to his friends, saying, "I told you so." The policeman reiterated his warning, and finally the soldier and the two girls became frightened, returned to the station, went to a white part of town, where they caught a cab to their destination. This is just one of the many instances of the misunderstanding that is given to white people concerning Harlem. Danton Walker's column has merely given strength to their convictions.

The National Maritime Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Congress, and the Negro Labor Victory Committee have all sent protests concerning Walker's statement to Police Commissioner Valentine and Mayor LaGuardia, asking for an explanation of the source of his information, and demanding a public denial of such an order or warning being issued.

Both the mayor's office and the police commissioner's office informed *PV* that they had no knowledge of such an order and have promised an investigation of the source, and a public refutation.

67-1945

North Carolina

Carolina Governor Would Advance Race, But Avoid Friction

Pittsburgh Courier
1-13-45
Pittsburgh, Pa

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

RALEIGH—In answer to the question, "What is your attitude regarding the upgrading of Negroes in all phases of industry?" Governor J. Melville Broughton, in an interview here, said that "the Negro ought to be given every opportunity for advancement as to pay and status of employment."

This answer was qualified by Governor Broughton, who said that upgrading should be done in such a manner as not to cause some such similar incident "as occurred at Philadelphia." (Obviously referring to the disturbance surrounding the upgrading of Negroes to the status of trolley operators in Philadelphia) 1-13-45



Pittsburgh Courier 1-13-45 Pa.

WANTS INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES—North Carolina's present Governor, J. Melville Broughton, wants increased opportunities for Negroes in the State, but he doesn't want such "Philadelphia Stories" as were symbolized in the disturbance there when Negroes were upgraded in the street-car system.

EQUALIZE BASE PAY

Asked what tangible improvements the returning Negro veteran would be able to see in his State of North Carolina, Governor Broughton said that "in this State, since he went away, we have fully equalized teachers' salaries to a base pay of $126 for any teacher. This is, perhaps better than the national average. We have increased the school term to nine months and have added a 12th month." 1-13-45

The governor added that the State planned a broad program of vocational education to include mechanics, welding and other diversified training.

As to the participation of Negroes in the State program for the benefit of veterans, Governor Broughton said that there were at least five Negroes on the State Planning Board. He listed these five as R. P. Daniel, C. C. Spaulding, J. W. Seabrook, John R. Larkins and J. E. Shepherd.

The governor was then asked if he felt that the improvements he listed would meet the demands of the returning Negro soldier for a higher status of citizenship, in such a way as to offset any inclination to violence. Governor Broughton felt that the Negro veteran would find that his economic and educational advantages had greatly enlarged and improved.

He believed that the Negro veteran would feel that these improvements are substantial and "give assurance that he (Negro veteran) will be able to enjoy full educational and economic opportunity in North Carolina."

Governor Broughton will leave office this month to resume law practice here in Raleigh. He will be succeeded by R. Gregg Cherry of Gastonia.

WARRENTON, N. C. RECORD
JULY 13, 1945

BEHAVIOR OF NEGROES

On Wednesday, July 4, colored citizens of Warren County held their annual Fourth of July picnic, the prime purpose of which was to raise funds for the Community Center. During the day there was a baseball game and other means of entertainment.

Since that time a minister, a member of the board of town commissioners and a police officer have called our attention to the good behavior of the colored people here on that day, with suggestions that some public notice and commendation be made of the same.

The colored people have been holding these July 4th picnic here for a number of years. They have always been orderly. The Editor of this newspaper was down the street on several occasions on July 4th, not being able to take the day as a holiday. He noticed the large crowd of colored citizens here; he observed that they were well behaved. He made no comment on it editorially for the simple reason that he has come to expect as a matter of course that Warren County colored people know how to behave and do behave.

Warren County is fortunate in having such a large proportion of its negroes of the best type. They have made remarkable progress in the three generations since slavery. While a few of them are sometime misled by a group of so-called leaders who would use them for their own advantage, the rank and file of the race keep their feet on the ground. They are growing up and many of them have learned and others are fast learning that loudness, brawls, and ill manners are not only childish but are also the marks of ignorance. They are learning that if the Negro is to have the respect of the white man that he must first learn to respect himself. We commend them for that of which their good behavior on July 4th and at other public gatherings was but a manifestation.

Uproar in North Carolina

The University of North Carolina is in an uproar because the Student Legislature has proposed to admit Negroes to next year's session. Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

This Students' Legislature is a forum of student representatives of every white institution in the State, and its favorable vote in admitting Negroes to membership was 110 to 48.

In a truly democratic society the present hubbub would be amazing, but it was to be expected in the Solid South.

Secretary of State of North Carolina, Thad Eure, sought to make the Student Legislature retract its invitation to Negroes, but to no avail in the face of the determination of militant white students. 12-29-45

The press of North Carolina has entered the controversy and there is talk of punishing this outstanding university by reducing its State appropriation.

To this, James Wallace, student leader at the university, has replied, "To hell with the cutting of appropriations for the university," thereby voicing the sentiments of a large segment of educated Southern white youth.

Outstandingly commendable has been the position taken by President Frank P. Graham, the great and sincere Southern liberal, who has said in this connection:

"I find that our administrative policies of academic freedom have become involved in the present controversy over views expressed and positions taken by the students of the university.

"If the issue were drawn between the freedom of students to speak their honest opinions and vote their convictions of conscience on the one side and the threat of reduced appropriations as the price of such freedom on the other side, in all humanity we would take our steadfast stand with the people of North Carolina on the side of freedom and conscience."

There is every evidence a new spirit is abroad in the South today.

There are young white people and young-old white people who are getting sick and tired of the hypocrisy and reactionism which has been a blight on the South for centuries.

They are everywhere below the Mason-Dixon Line demanding a new day, and it looks as if they are going to get it sooner than many anticipated.

N.C. Prexy Backs Group's Bid to Colored Students

The afro American Baltimore, Md.

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, noted Southern liberal, last week resolutely backed up student leaders who initiated the recent proposed admission of colored young people to the 1946 session of the statewide Student Legislative Assembly. 12-22-45

Dr. Graham clashed with Secretary Thad Eure, who tried unsuccessfully to make the Student Legislature retract its invitation, passed by 110 to 48 votes, and promptly raised the twin issues of academic freedom and freedom of speech.

Defies Assembly

In taking this bold stand, the President also defied the State's General Assembly to carry out a reported threat to slash appropriations for the university.

In a joint statement with Chancellor Robert B. House of the university, Dr. Graham said:

"If the issue were drawn (between academic freedom and freedom of speech) on one side, and threat of a reduced appropriation as the price of such freedom on the other, in all humanity, we would take our steadfast stand with the people of North Carolina on the side of freedom and conscience." 12-22-45

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 18, 1945

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

To the Editor: Governor Cherry says the state must guarantee Negro citizens equal opportunities. There is no such thing as racial and social equality. When it comes to these Negro citizens have a natural advantage that makes them the most progressive race numerically, and under a democratic system of government votes count in any election.

In a few more years, under the present system of government, it is possible to have a Negro Governor in the mansion, because when it comes to wages they are organized and can exist on a cheaper point system. Natural advantages count more than legal advantages in a race for racial equality that may change our system of government eventually.

W. SCOTT HOBBS.

Clinton.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS
Circ. D. 51,903

JUL 24 1945

People's Platform

Rights Of The Negro Minority

By MRS. C. L. BETHEA

Wilmington, N. C.

I am a white woman born and reared in the South and absolutely disassociated from any labor union.

In Mr. Barber's letter of last week in your paper he inadvertently answered a question I have been asking myself for some time: why do we the people allow strikes to cripple our war effort? I have felt that those involved were un-American.

Then how did Mr. Barber so unwittingly change my opinion? Let me give you my reactions as I read the letter. I found myself in sympathy with him. Indeed, I thought, here is an earnest, honest and discerning citizen—until I came to these words: "Personally I don't think that the Negroes need a raise in pay and they certainly do not deserve it. They have a much lower standard of living than the white race so therefore can live on a lower wage."

I wonder how that sounds to Mr. Barber now that I have called it to his attention. Why **should** the Negroes have a lower standard of living than the whites? Does that mean that they get the **same** advantages at less cost to themselves? Of course not! It simply means that they have less of this nation's goods, and poorer living conditions than the whites here in the South.

Yes, they **can** live on a lower wage, but why should they just because they are accustomed to it? Why should any race in America, the melting pot of many races, have a lower standard of living than another? Should such a situation be accepted as a matter of course in a nation founded on the concept that all men are created equal? I should say that such an attitude is un-American.

And so I have found out one reason why we have strikes in America. Strikers are free men who are at liberty to protest whatever they please in any way which does not interfere with the laws of our country. If by so doing they can better their way of life to a reasonable extent they are justified.

Perhaps in gaining recognition for themselves and their problems they do not cripple the war effort to any great extent in the Charlotte laundries. Certainly such a strike would be unsuccessful in peace time. And when the war is over maybe our boys, both white and colored, will come back to a better world with a better chance to make an honest living.

I am not speaking of strikes which involve critical war production and people who already are making good wages. I am speaking of "the little man", the under dog. May he come out on top, whatever his color. **And may we help him get there instead of pushing him back into his hole.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER
Circ. D. 103,867 - S. 114,607
JUL 19 1945

The Negro After the War.

To The Observer:

What will happen to the American Negro when the war ends?

That is a question that is being asked by the nation's leaders—white and black. Upon the answer may depend the future happiness of millions of white and colored Americans—the welfare of the nation.

The Negro has won many rights during the war which although his just due under the Constitution were not ordinarily accorded him. In government, in private industry, in the labor unions, even in the armed forces he has won part of his unremitting fight against discrimination and established custom.

He has been admitted to formerly "lily white" unions and to jobs in private industry which before the war were considered out of bounds for the Negro.

In the armed forces the policy of segregation—vehemently opposed by Negro organizations and deplored by circles concerned with promoting better race relations—has been modified.

In government service there are more members of the race than ever before in the history of the nation. Most of these hold temporary war jobs but many have found security in permanent civil service employment, mostly as postal clerks and letter carriers.

Thousands of Negroes from the South have had the experience of living under conditions where they are accepted on the basis of ability, not skin coloration.

They are not expected to fit willingly into the old pattern—accepting the treatment of second-class citizens.

This fear is particularly strong in the South—where incidents involving police authorities and Negro soldiers from the North or returned from overseas have been multiplying.

As the war draws to a close, and the nation prepares for the postwar readjustment the question of relations between the two American racial groups takes on added significance.

Those concerned with the nation's role as the world's leading exponent of peace and democracy fear the effect that racial disorders might have on the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and South America. It is increasingly recognized that in the implementation of democracy as visualized under the United Nations Chater "charity begins at home."

The following suggestions were offered by a large group of experts on race relations polled by the American magazine in its August issue to avoid future interracial conflict in the United States:

(1) Equal opportunities to earn a living. This was considered the most important requisite. Condemning practices which refused to give the Negro full employment rights, the experts recommended that he be given a fair chance at any job he is qualified to fill, with equal pay, chances for promotion and security as accorded the dominant racial group. Laws guaranteeing protection against discrimination were recommended. (Several states, notably New York and Pennsylvania, have already taken steps in this direction.)

(2) Better Housing. Raising the level of housing accommodations for Negroes with an end to the too-common alley hovels and tenements was recommended. Many experts advised the abolition of Negro segregation—immediately in the North; so soon as possible in the South. (Indicative of the sentiments of progressive elements in the South: the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, one of the area's leading dailies, recently recommended abolition of segregation in the city's transit system. Presently, in Richmond and throughout the South, Negroes seat from the rear in buses and street cars, have separate "Jim Crow" railroad cars.)

(3) Better educational opportunities, particularly in the South. Recommended was a gradual end to the system of separate and cheaper grade schools for Negroes as prevail in the majority of southern states.

(4) The franchise. In most southern states the Negro is not permitted to vote, in violation of his constitutional rights. This right the experts said is fundamental in a democracy and everything that conflicted with it, such as "white primaries" and the poll tax, should go. (Bills to abolish the poll tax by Federal mandate have been introduced in Congress yearly but always sidetracked through the successful tactics of southern congressmen.)

Every expert polled answered "yes" to question "Should Negroes have equal rights?"

SIDNEY L. DERVAN.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
July 12, 1945

Cherry Urges Negroes Have Equal Opportunity

DURHAM, July 11. (AP)—Governor Cherry said here tonight that in order for North Carolina to become economically, industrially and politically dominent in the South, it must guarantee its Negro citizens equal educational, economic and political opportunities.

North Carolina, he said at a conference on race relations held at the North Carolina school for Negroes, "is already fast becoming the foremost state in the South in developing techniques for and finding solutions to its racial problems."

He said that definite progress had been made toward equalizing educational opportunities in the length of the school term, teachers' salaries, and in other fields. "These," he added, "have tended to make North Carolina the model for other Southern states."

Individual Skill

In the post-war period of industrial and economic expansion, he declared, "our system of free enterprise must permit rivalry between the races for available jobs. Since this already is the case, and as our industry and even our agriculture becomes more and more mechanized, employers will tend to look at the individual competence and skill of a man rather than his color.

"The time will come soon when a colored man need not expect to get a job, or his race a percentage of jobs, on the basis of color, but each individual will seek a job on the basis of skill and efficiency as a person."

Turning to educational opportunities, the governor said: "Of course I recognize the other side to this problem—that colored people who have developed skills and desirable work habits must be given an opportunity to put them to use.

"This I think will come—for I believe that our nation, the South and the state of North Carolina can, by careful planning and sensible cooperation, usher in an era of continuing security and prosperity for all."

CINCINNATI, O.
POST
Cir. D. 149,213
JUN 16 1945

GOOD MANNERS

By Vernon Sennett, Norwood.

In a recent column, Peter Edson told of a young Negro getting up at a meeting of a group of Negroes discussing their rights and saying: "We are doing a lot of talking about what we want. Let's talk about what we have got to offer and how we can improve ourselves."

In my opinion that young man struck the theme that will go further toward solving racial intolerance than any other thing that can be done. It has always been my contention that if these abused minority groups would turn the spotlight of investigation inward they would discover much that, if corrected, would aid their cause. They would also find that many acts which they think are aimed at them because of their race are nothing more than acts of rudeness or bad manners that are not particularly directed against minority groups but against anyone with whom the offenders come in contact. Minority groups also have their nasty individuals, but it seldom occurs to one who is offended by one who belongs to a minority group to look upon the offense as an act of prejudice.

This isn't meant to imply that racial discrimination is nonexistent, but if we will but try and distinguish between real acts of racial discrimination, and everyday bad manners, it will greatly simplify the problem to be solved.

* * *

TELLING TAFT

By Glenn Barr, Oxford, O.

Congratulations on your editorial entitled "Think, Senators." Why can't we organize a campaign of letters and telegrams to Sen. Taft so that he will have a good idea of what people of all parties back home think about the issue at stake now?

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
Vindicator and Telegram
Circ. D. 77,362 - S. 94,069
SEP 25 1945

The Race Trouble

Renewed fights between whites and Negroes are an unpleasant reminder that Youngstown is constantly sitting on a racial powder keg. The first concern just now is to keep it from exploding. Afterward, renewed efforts to remove basic causes of the trouble will be needed.

As to immediate action, Mayor O'Neill is right in ordering enforcement of the curfew. His plan for an official community relations committee is a constructive long-range step, and may be of some help at once. But it would be a mistake to drop night football games, as he suggests.

To give up the games would be a confession that the community is powerless to carry on its normal, innocent activities. It would admit that a city of 170,000 was weakly submitting to a few score hoodlums. Surely we have not yet reached that extremity. Moreover, the fights did not occur at the games, but on the downtown streets, with some incidents in outlying sections.

On the whole the schools have done well in keeping not only order, but good relations, in school and at the games. They cannot control what happens downtown at night, or on the way to and from school. Here the responsibility rests on the city, and it will not be met by stopping the games. That would only feed the flames, for each side would blame the other for loss of its pleasure, with consequent rise of bad feeling.

The curfew ordinance is a different matter. It is a normal, permanent rule which ought to be enforced at all times. There is no reason why children should be on the streets after 10 o'clock, and good reason why they should not. Enforcing the rule now would not be a confession of weakness or an extraordinary measure which by its unusual nature would heighten the feeling of crisis.

The explosions of the last few days apparently were touched off by the re-opening of school and the laying off of war workers. As classes and football games were resumed, youngsters of the two races were again thrown together, with resultant chance for friction. Many young men in the upper school ages, or beyond school age, have lost their jobs, and the fights are the mischief which Satan has found for their idle hands.

The violence of wartime has contributed, as in the case of the young white boys who formed the "junior commandoes" and went out with knives and a pistol which later cost a girl's life. (Incidentally the court hearing on this case was concerned only with the question of the girl's death. The boy was exonerated of intent to kill her; he was not exonerated of hunting Negroes with a pistol.)

But as in all such disturbances, the basic causes lie much deeper. They are imbedded in the country's history—in slavery, its abolition, and the problems that followed. They include faults on both sides. Some whites are narrowly intolerant, some Negroes unwisely belligerent. In the recent outbursts there have been gangs of young hoodlums on both sides, looking for trouble and finding it. They may easily get the whole city into trouble.

The friction continues in spite of the great advances made by Negroes since the Civil War. Then they were illiterate; now the proportion of Negro children in high schools is greater than the proportion of white children in England. Yet the Negro still has real grievances. In wide areas he is denied the right of a good education, in still wider areas he is often denied the right to earn a living or have a decent home. Intelligent whites will work to assure these rights to the Negro.

There are obligations also on the other side. The Negro needs to remember that deeply ingrained attitudes, rooted in history, cannot be changed over night. The change can be speeded by patience and good conduct; violence will only delay it. Those leaders who inflame Negroes to demand extremes in social acceptance are only hurting their own people. No one will let others dictate who shall be his friends and associates.

Certainly neither side can gain anything by street fighting. Everybody understands that, except a small minority that is spoiling for trouble. The majority cannot let this reckless group bring a calamity upon the whole city. Let the police clamp down firmly on trouble-hunters of both races; let everyone else, white or colored, urge moderation and tolerance upon his fellows. Whites and Negroes must live together here as long as anyone can foresee. Surely they are smart enough to live in friendly forbearance, rather than clawing at each others' throats.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
Vindicator and Telegram
Circ. D. 77,362 - S. 94,069
SEP 28 1945

Friends, Not Foes

Race clashes, such as the ones here recently, have to be brought into the open and faced squarely, for several good reasons. Yet the very attention which has to be paid to them may give the impression that things are worse than they are really are. Both the Negro and the white may get into such a frame of mind that sight of every person of the other race stiffens them into suspicion, or fear, or hatred.

Actually there isn't any ground for taking every member of another race as an enemy. A few school children have got into fights—perhaps a dozen or a score. But thousands of school children have been getting an education side by side in complete friendship, working together in class and club, playing together on gymnasium floor and football field.

A few adult trouble-hunters have found what they were looking for. Here again the number in actual clashes probably isn't much more than a score. Even if hundreds were involved they would still be a very small minority. There are 15,000 Negroes in Youngstown, and 152,000 whites. If only 10 percent of them should fight one another, we would have a riot of 16,700 people. There hasn't been anything like that. The clashes have been in twos and threes or at most dozens—a tiny fraction of a fraction of one percent.

So a Negro meeting a white, or a white meeting a Negro, can figure that the odds are overwhelming that the other fellow is friendly. Nobody needs to stiffen his spine at sight of a person whose skin is a different color from his own. An enormous majority of both races wants peace; remembering that fact will help a lot.

Race Riot Flares As Ohio Students Battle Policemen

New York Amsterdam News
New York
11-17-43 N.Y.

Football Game Is Spark For Bloody Free-For-All

CLEVELAND, (ANP)—Fifty policemen quelled a riot between more than 600 high school white and Negro students outside of Thomas A. Edison school here Friday. The police officers took the situation in hand with drawn revolvers.

The trouble flared shortly before the beginning of a football game between the John Hay High School and the East Technical High School teams at Thomas Edison field where police learned large numbers of both groups were to meet. Ringleaders from both sides appeared, but radio calls brought sufficient numbers of policemen to the scene. 11-17-43

They used night sticks to rescue several white youths who were believed seriously beaten, but Detectice Ungvary was struck with an iron bar and seven other policemen were bruised during the two-hour battle. More than 20 ringleaders were arrested.

Police Queen Student Riot in Cleveland

Pitts.-Courier, Pa
Baltimore, Md.

CLEVELAND (ANP) — Fifty policemen quelled a riot between more than 600 white and colored high school students outside of Thomas A. Edison School here, Nov. 2. 11-11-43

The trouble flared shortly before the beginning of a football game between the John Hay High School and the East Technical High School at Thomas Edison field where police learned large numbers of both groups were to meet.

Has the Methods of Hitler Come to Cincinnati?

Cincinnati, Ohio

The UNION

The Sentence Imposed Upon Barton Wilson, Points in That Direction !

12-20-45

Thinking citizens here, are much aroused over the sentence imposed upon Mr. Wilson, found guilty of selling a little paregoric, without recording same. He and his wife own a first-class drugstore. She was a widow, mother of two children by a previous husband of Jewish blood. She, however, happens to be white, also of Jewish blood! Ah, "there's the milk in the cocoanut," "the straw that broke the camel's back." Had she been a white man and he a black woman, they could have sold a ton of paregoric, have had a dozen children and yet he'd have still stood high, with the people of his race!

WILSON WAS FINED $500 AND GIVEN A YEARS SENTENCE IN JAIL! HIS WHITE WIFE WAS FINED $1000 AND WOULD HAVE BEEN SENT TO JAIL, MAYBE FOR LIFE, BUT FOR THE CARE NEEDED FOR HER TWO WHITE CHILDREN! WHAT ABOUT THE WHITE MAN WHO SOLD TEN TIMES AS MUCH PAREGORIC, AS BARTON WILSON, YET DID NOT HAVE TO SERVE EVEN A SINGLE DAY IN JAIL! Surely,

Justice must have fled from earth,
And forgot about the land, that gave
it birth.

HOW ABOUT THE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF DOPE AND DEADLY DRUGS BEING PEDDLED THROUGHOUT THE CITY? HOW ABOUT WHOLESALE VIOLATION OF GAMBLING AND LIQUOR LAWS? POOR BARTON! ONLY A MULATTO, YET SERVING SENTENCE FOR A YEAR AND A DAY! HAD HE BEEN BLACK AND HIS WIFE WHITE, THEY'D HAVE THROWN THE KEY AWAY! AMERICAN JUSTICE ALONG RACIAL LINES, SEEMS BUT A HUGE JOKE! 12-20-45

Dabney.

ARDMORE, OKLA.
ARDMOREITE
C. D. 8,094 — S. 8,153

JUL 5-1945

There are two distinct angles to the need for a community building for the Negroes of the city.

One is a matter of common honesty and civic principle. It so happens that each time in the last decade that a community improvement program has been attempted, the Negroes have been assured that they will be provided with a community building in which they may hold public gatherings of their people. Each time, the matter was pushed aside with the vague assurance "we'll certainly remember next time and see that you are granted the building."

But the white residents have not remembered whereas the Negro citizens do remember and the remembrance is bitter. It would be politically wise indeed to see that this proposal is fulfilled this time.

Furthermore, to be blunt about it, there is a growing demand on the part of Negro groups for a place to meet. The white residents have the civic auditorium. The Negro voters, by their votes and by the levy on their own property, helped to build that building.

Do you see what I'm driving at? I think you do. S W B.

CITY POLICE LAUNCH "RED" SCARE WHEN TWELVE ARE ARRESTED ON EASTSIDE IN NEGRO RESTAURANT

Black Dispatch

Flimsy Charge of Disorderly Conduct Dismissed by Judge

Oklahoma City, Okla.

TULSANS CAUGHT IN DRAGNET

10-20-45

Eight whites and four Negroes were dismissed by Judge Mike Foster in city police court Wednesday when police, who arrested them could not charge that anything had happened other than that white and colored were eating together in a cafe, a practice quite often indulged in by city officials on the Eastside. In fact, Mayor Hefner saw fit to eat at a luncheon with Negroes during a recent bond drive to build the Bluff Creek dam.

Big Shots Eat

Robert S. Kerr and Jess Larsen are also prominent white citizens who have in the past dined on the Eastside with Negroes. It appears that the proletariat is not to be allowed the extra privileges indulged in by the high and mighty, if the Oklahoma City police department has its way.

But the whites eating with Negroes on this occasion were Communists and labor leaders. For this reason it was thought necessary to charge all of the participants indulging in an interracial meal, with disorderly conduct.

Held Public Meeting

Having held a meeting in the Stiles Street USO and exercised the right of free assembly in discussion of the Leroy Benton case and FEPC legislation, the group, representing labor forces from Tulsa and Oklahoma City, repaired to a barbecue stand at 417 North Stiles. Ted Rutherford Haynes, proprietor of the barbecue stand, who was not present when the party entered and requested service, was later arrested and charged along with his interracial customers. 10-20-45

"We were discussing our mutual problems," Mary Leila Caspin, Douglas worker of 834 N. E. 2nd, CIO member and one of the two white women arrested, told Judge Foster.

Policemen Testify

Walt Turner, one of the six plainclothesmen who made the arrests, admitted there was no evidence of drinking, loud talking, or any irregularity other than the mixing of the two races.

Questioned by their attorney, Ed Hall, the defendants said they had attended a public meeting at the Negro USO, 300 N. Stiles, and had gone on to the barbecue stand to eat and continue their conversation. 10-20-45

Tulsa Case Discussed

Purpose of the meeting, according to the defendants, was to circulate a petition favoring fair employment practices legislation and to take action in the case of LeRoy Benton, Negro up for trial in Tulsa for the rape-slaying of a young white girl.

They Were Sitting Close Together

Black Dispatch — Oklahoma City, Okla.

Judge Mike Foster should receive commendation from all of the 25,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City and every liberal thinking white citizen in deciding last week to release the twelve labor leaders and Communists the police discovered eating in a cafe, where they were discussing matters of public interest. The Black Dispatch is inclined to feel that there were sinister influences at work the night of this wholesale arrest of harmless citizens who were exercising the constitutional right of peaceful assembly. A dark day has come to Oklahoma City and the life of this nation when a vicious gestapo may rush in and file informations against those discussing questions relating to civil liberties.

The meeting that adjourned to the barbecue stand on North Stiles street was given over to the discussion of a fair employment practice bill by the Congress of the United States, and legal relief for an unfortunate young black man at Tulsa who many white and black citizens feel is the victim of a face-saving effort on the part of the Tulsa police department. Will you argue that free American citizens did not have the right to meet in Oklahoma City and discuss these two subjects if they so desired?

"Well," you may say, "there were some Communists in that group. That's why they were arrested." This paper holds no brief for Communism other than to say that it is a harmless political philosophy, and that if there is any virtue in our pretensions that the constitution guarantees free speech and free assembly, then the group that met last week to discuss FEPC and the Leroy Benton case could have, if they so desired, constitutionally added to their agendum the discussion of Communism. 10-20-45

The English apparently have more sense than foolish Americans. A man who is a Communist may get himself a step-ladder and enter one of London's largest parks. That man may talk until he is blue in the face, without danger of arrest. On such occasion few people listen, and the fact that Communism has not taken as firm root in the British Isles as it has in many sections of the United States is because Englishmen have more sense than to make martyrs out of folk dissatisfied with the present regime and government. There is a sympathetic strain ranging through the confines of the human family and whenever there is tyrannical attempt to suppress democratic action, revolution is born. Communists have but slight following in Oklahoma today, but continuation of last week's techniques by our dumb police officers is going to start a mushroom growth in Oklahoma City overnight. 10-20-45

This writer is not a Communist, but we have something in common with communistic thinking in general, just as we thought in unison with those who met to discuss Leroy Benton and the FEPC last week. Communists believe in racial equality and so does the Black Dispatch. We know there are intolerants who rush to say that racial equality has its roots in Communism, but we in turn announce that racial equality has its roots in world brotherhood, and in every spiritual effort but the Christian religion. We look down upon Asiatics but there is no religion of the Orient that recognizes or accepts race prejudice and discrimination.

White Woman Used To Harass Vet Off Bus Driving Job

The Savannah Tribune, Savannah, Georgia 8-23-45

Seattle—(ANP)—White women were used here to harass a Negro veteran off his job as bus driver.

Thomas J. Allen, who was wounded on the U. S. Liscomb Bay, the ship on which Dorie Miller lost his life, was the recent victim of an anti-Negro movement that employed white women to stage scenes on the bus he was driving. The veteran, who saw action in the battles of Tarawa, Enitowtok, Espiritos Santos, the Marshall islands and Tulagi, resigned the job in disgust.

Shortly after the veteran qualified for the bus driver's job, he reports being accosted downtown one day by an unidentified man, who whispered that if he took his bus out that night, "he might not come back." Allen, who has had two ships shot from under him, rode the bus in civilian clothes and saw seven men, who appeared excited and angry, at the spot designated.

8-23-45

He reported his findings to Dean Hart, executive secretary of the local Urban league.

"If we expect to have peace after victory, it is of the utmost importance that labor be organized and strive with management to provide enough employment for all workers regardless of race, creed or color," the Urban league secretary said.

The Seattle Transit commission promised Hart that their facilities would be used to help uncover the source of such intimidation of transit drivers. Allen, who is married and the father of two children, said that one white woman staged a scene twice. She boarded his bus with a man at First and Lenora street the first time but got off after a vulgar remark about not riding with a colored driver; she boarded the bus again when it returned and staged a similar scene, the veteran said.

He went home. It was one thing, to fight in the Pacific battle. It was another to be humiliated by women.

PALEN CHOIR NO 2 CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

On Wednesday, Aug. 29 the No. 2 choir of Palen Methodist church will celebrate its first anniversary with an interesting and classical musical program by leading choirs and choruses of the city. The following churches will participate: St. Philip Monumental A. M. E., First African Baptist, First Bryan Baptist, St. Paul C. M. E. Abyssinia Baptist, St. Philip A. M. E., Palen choir No. 1, Bethel A M. E., Second Baptist, St. John Baptist, Speedwell Methodist and others. All music lovers are invited. Mrs. Florrie Bland, president, Rev. J. Del Pino, pastor.

Negro-white relations studied in Portland

293 ANGELS (Cal) Tribune

PORTLAND, Ore. — Representing the efforts of a lay group of businesmen in this city to analyze the problem of Negro-white relations here, a pamphlet, "The Negro in Portland," has just been issued by the City club of Portland.

8-13-45

Lawrence I. Hewes Jr., regional director of the American Council on Race Relations, pointed out the importance of the study, "because it represents the intelligent efforts of non-professional people in the community, and in this case the business community, to find out for themselves, and to expose themselves to an understanding of, the problems of minority groups in the city's life."

Particularly significant, also, said Mr. Hewes, was the fact "that the group was sufficiently courageous not only to undertake the study but to arrive at specific conclusions and unusually vigorous recommendations for community action."

8-13-45

697-1945

Social Consciousness — Passing For White

Library of Congress Holds Exhibit on History Week

AFRO-American Balto. Md.

3-3-45

WASHINGTON

The Library of Congress celebrated Negro History Week, February 12-18, with a special exhibit located in the first floor foyer, just outside of the reading room of the main library building.

The display was composed of manuscripts and rare books from the library's rich collections pertaining to the colored American.

Among the items displayed was a report dated August 24, 1778, signed by Alexander Scammel (1747-1781), adjutant general of the Continental Army. The manuscript, from the George Washington papers, tabulates the number of colored men serving in the Revolution. 3-3-45

Tribute to Banneker

Another early manuscript exhibited was the original letter which Thomas Jefferson wrote on August 30, 1796, to Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806), mathematician and astronomer.

In his letter, Jefferson praises Banneker's almanac and states, "Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colours of men . . ."

Booker T.'s Book Shown

The exhibition also included a 1773 edition of the works of Phyllis Wheatley, the distinguished Eighteenth Century colored poetess, and part of the manuscript of "Up from Slavery" by Booker T. Washington. 3-3-45

Also shown was a letter from President Theodore Roosevelt to Mr. Washington asking the latter's advice in the selection of men for political office.

A volume of the original collection of "Slave Narratives," prepared in typescript form by the WPA Federal Writers Project, was one of the exhibits taken from the contemporary period.

The display, located in the first floor foyer, just outside of the Reading Room in the Main Library Building, is composed of manuscripts and rare books from the Library's rich collections pertaining to the American Negro. 3-3-45

Among the items displayed is a report dated Aug. 24, 1778, signed by Alexander Scammel (1747-1781), Adjutant General of the Continental Army. The manuscript, from the George Washington papers in the Library, tabulates the number of Negroes serving in the Revolution. Another early manuscript in the exhibition is the original letter which Thomas Jefferson wrote on August 30, 1796 to Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806) Negro mathematician and astronomer.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK MARKED BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXHIBIT

Detroit Tribune Mich. 3-3-45

WASHIGTON, D. C. — A special exhibition celebrating Negro History Week, February 12-18 is on display in the Library of Congress, Luther H. Evans, Acting Librarian of Congress, announced this week.

Three others were elected with Washington—Thomas Paine, writer of the Americon Revolution; Walter Reed, Army doctor, and Sidney Lanier, Southern poet. Seventy-three persons had previously been elected in the once-every-five-years election of famous Americans who have been dead at least 25 years. Approximately 100 electors from every state voted. A bronze bust of each person elected appears in the colonade of New York. U. 11-2-45

Defends Negroes Who Pass For Whites

Chicago Defender-Ill. 5-19-45

In the May 5 issue of the Defender Miss Gladys Greene of Elmira, N, Y,, severely condemned those "near-white" individuals that pass for white. First, I wish to state that I am not one of those who could so pass. However, we should bear in mind that behind every effect lies a cause. We also realize that no one is responsible for color or anything else pertaining to birth. 5-19-45

Let us then first consider the mulatto. We understand that such a person is one-half Negro and the other half Caucasian. If that is true, a mulatto has as much right to be classed on one side as the other. A person nearer white than a mulatto has even more right to be on the Caucasian side of the fence. Anyway, the system under which we live is wholly responsible for those "near-white Negroes" climbing over the fence and the blame is not theirs. They do so because it gives them better advantages and self-preservation is the first law of nature.

Miss Greene says the whites don't want them and then berates them for lack of conscience. Well, the lack of conscience is far more glaring on the part of those whites who sow their seed in Negro soil and then desert the plants that follow to die or live the best they can. Personally, I say more power to all the near-white Negroes who can and wish to jump over the line. 5-19-45 I refuse to allow my mode of thinking to be shaped by a pattern that common sense, reason and decency teach me is both false and unfair. Finally, this race separation business is artificial and is only maintained by law and brute force.—Elijah Spear, Philadelphia, Pa.

Poster Urges Negroes To 'Mimick Whites'

Chicago Defender-Ill. 5-19-45

Here at Orlando, Fla., there seems to be the greatest effort towards getting the Negroes of this section to be even more submissive than they are already. There are numerous posters, printed by a Negro minister, entitled, "Guard Your Conduct."

I acknowledge the need for more improvement for our race, but see no need for the statement (at the bottom of the poster) that urges us to "Mimic white people in more of their virtues." The poster, and other literature such as this, is constantly before us.

At the bus station, Negro patrons are served coffee in cups painted black. There are many other things that I could point out, but what is the use. 5-19-45

Hoping that you will continue your fight for betterment of our race—I remain, Cpl. Harold H. Carr, Orlando, Fla.

LOOKING and LIVING

St. Louis, Mo. Argus Mo.

By HELEN S. JACKSON

2-23-45

WHAT ABOUT THE NEGRO ANTHEM?

INTERESTING INDEED, is the resolution passed by the Men's Club of Saint Malachy church, protesting the singing of the so-called Negro National Anthem by colored audiences, instead of the Star Spangled Banner.

Recently, we had been thinking along somewhat similar lines, and wondered why Negro Americans should have a national anthem different from other Americans. 2-23-45

We would like to emphasize that we consider James Weldon Johnson's "Lift Every Voice and Sing" a very beautiful song. It has something. It is, in our humble opinion, a definite contribution to American music and literature. Our point (if any) is that, as part of the great melting pot called America, we are just another mixture, and should boil right along with the others, freely and merrily.

The Star Spangled Banner is the recognized national anthem of these great United States, and as such, is official. It belongs to America just as the American Eagle or Old Glory.

Oftimes on summer evenings, when attending the Municipal Opera, our hearts have swelled with pride as the opening strains of "O, Say Can You See" have brought the audience of many national origins to their feet. How thrilling to see all soldiers and officers as they stand at attention! One Country, "One World," One Heavenly Father! 2-23-45

We feel that to have a sort of unofficial Negro national anthem is to have our group segregate itself mentally. When we arise and sing "Lift Every Voice and Sing" as a national anthem, we think about ourselves as Negroes, whose foreparents were held in bondage, as a distinct and separate racial group. But when the "Star Spangled Banner" is sung, even when the audience is solely of our own racial group, our horizon cannot help but be much broader, fuller, and freer in every respect.

Let's get away from the Negro National Anthem. Let's sing "Lift Every Voice" as another beautiful American song and, incidentally, could it be called ballad, folk song, patriotic aria, or what?

We feel that the time is ripe for audiences of our group to "accentuate" the whole picture, and "eliminate" the partial picture."

"The Star Spangled Banner" represents the whole picture; "Lift Every Voice" represents the partial picture.

"Don't Fence Me In."

BOOKER WASHINGTON ELECTED TO HALL OF FAME

St. Louis Argus Mo.

Joins Great Americans At New York U.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, was elected to the Hall of Fame for great Americans at New York university Wednesday night. The first Negro to gain this honor, he was recognized for his writings and efforts in advancement of his race. 11-2-45

Born in slavery in Franklin County, Va., in 1858, Washington was freed in 1865 and became the originator of vocational training in the U. S. He died in 1915 leaving one of the country's foremost educational institutions.

ROGERS SAYS:

No Matter What You Are Called, Discrimination Is the Thing That Hurts

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

TO take up more of the letters I have been receiving. From H. L. Mencken comes a reprint from "American Speech," October, 1944 (Columbia University Press, New York) entitled "Designations for Colored Folk." I am happy to get this because I shall at once recommend it to those who write me objecting principally to the word "Negro." I receive an average of a letter a week on this subject. For instance, this today from Pvt. Eddie Blackshear of Camp Kilmer, N. J., who says that I have my "history a little mixed up" and that I should consult "Prophet T. D. Cherry, who will be able to tell you all you want to know."



Mr. Rogers

Such folk, I feel, are not only wasting their time, but trying to waste mine, too. What does it matter whether we are called Negro, African, Ethiopian, or colored? Does that change the treatment? Injustice under any name hurts. The jim-crow car is marked "colored," a term which many write they prefer. But could the jim-crow car be more of an insult to American citizenship were it marked "Negro" instead?

ORIGIN OF MULATTO

MENCKEN, who is the foremost authority on Americanese, goes with his usual thoroughness into the names used for colored folk since colonial times. He shows how intricately these, with their slang derivatives, have penetrated into the "American" language. Much of his material is drawn from the Negro press, of which it is clear he is a close student.

As regards the word "mulatto," Mecken says it "comes from the Spanish and the Portuguese 'mulato,' signifying a young mule." The standard dictionaries of those languages bear him out, but I maintain that the Spanish lexicographers are wrong. I have traced the word to "Mylitta," great black goddess of the Assyrians. (The word is pronounced more like "Mulitta"). G. P. R. Rawlinson, great authority on oriental lore, says it is thus derived and meant originally, "to bear." (Herodotus, vol. 1, pp. 444-446, 1859). The late Prof. Leo Weiner, philologist of Harvard, traces it to the ancient Berbers of Africa, and says that the Spanish and the Portuguese took it from them. The word, he says, originally meant a Negro woman "of the superior class." (Mayan and Mexican Origins, p. 93, 1926.) This, in turn, brings us back to Mylitta, the black goddess. I have reason to believe that the Moors in their conquest of Spain took in this word with them. They called children born of Islamic and Christians parents, regardless of race, as well as those born of Islams and Jews, "muladi." (See any Spanish dictionary). Furthermore, the Spanish mujer (woman), comes from the Latin, mulier, which, in turn, seems to come from "Mylitta." Shall we say, too, that the Latin woman comes from "mula (mule)"?

GENUINE FRIEND

MENCKEN gives deserved praise to George S. Schuyler for his years of effort in trying to prevent Negroes from wasting their energy in silly argument about what they should be called. He calls Schuyler "the best Negro journalist by long odds." He speaks highly also of "the illustrated material" in Your History.

As regards Mencken, himself, I do feel that Negroes ought to know more about him. A great power in American letters for the past forty years, he has done more than any other I know of to ridicule color prejudice with his very witty, trenchant pen. For fifteen years he was literary critic of the Smart Set, and later editor of the American Mercury. About 1917, he wrote on culture in the white South in the Smart Set. Those who have never read that are really missing something. I consider it a great American classic and laugh aloud when I think of it even now.

Mencken is a very genuine friend of unqualified justice for Negroes and refreshingly different from some of the professional white friends we hear so much about. He hedges at nothing and while editor of the Mercury, gave Negroes of literary ability and courage a chance to have their say. Schuyler wrote often for him. Once, I had an article which had been refused by nearly all the liberal white publications. Mencken not only accepted it and published it but carried it as the leading article of the month (May, 1930) and sent me a fat check, too.

PRAISE INDEED

AS further proof of his genuineness is a later letter I have received from him on Vol. 3 of my "Sex and Race." It is quite different from the expressions of certain other white liberals. He says of this book, "You are immensely entertaining and even more instructive. There is something new on almost every page and you present it with the utmost effectiveness. My congratulations on a very competent job . . . "

Coming from Mencken this is praise, indeed. Along with that I place the hundreds of equally appreciatory letters I have received from the so-called common Negroes, some of them of very limited education, which leads me to the conclusion that sincere people, regardless of education or status, are looking not so much for professional pronouncements as for simplicity and directness in thought.





6[illegible]-1945

Fortune Poll Director Sees Revival Of Klanism

Chicago Defender 4-21-45

NEW YORK.—Anti-Negro feeling of gigantic proportions will break out in America at the conclusion of the war, Elmo Roper, director of Fortune magazine's Public Opinion poll, predicted this week.

In a speech delivered at a special meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews held here Wednesday, Roper warned that the country is faced with a revival of Ku Klux Klanism, the exact nature of which will vary in different parts of the country, but which will have violent anti-minority feeling as its essential ingredient.

The Fortune magazine editor asserted that the Negro probably will be the "No. 1 victim" of a post-war outbreak of intolerance. The persecution of the Negro, unfortunately, takes the form of depriving him of his right to work, he said.

The speaker called for a gigantic program of public and private building in the post-war world as a possible solution for growing racial and religious animosities. "Give people something to do," he said, "and perhaps they will not have enough time to hate each other. 4-21-45

"If we had spent more time in the past segregating people from slums instead of segregating Negroes from everybody else, we might have less of a Negro problem today."

Anti-Semitism Among Negroes Is Deplored By Overseas Sergeant

Nashville Globe 3-16-45

New York (WDL Exclusive)—"Anti-Semitism among Negroes is something no decent colored person will tolerate," Sgt. William Boyd Black, now fighting overseas, wrote to Workers Defense League secretary Morris Milgram, in sharp criticism of an article, "The Indigestible Jew," which appeared in the November 1944 issue of a Memphis Negro monthly, "The Whole Truth."

"I have told several of my friends about this very, very malicious piece of racist propaganda and they have expressed their disgust. I do not approve and will not stand for discrimination by whites toward Negroes and I will not tolerate racist propaganda by a Negro paper against Jews," reported Sgt. Black.

"Colored soldiers have not forgotten the sacrifices made by Jewish Sgt. Alton Levy, Sgt. Black wrote. Both Black and Levy were court-martialed in 1943 for protesting Army Jim-crow; their cases were handled by the Workers Defense League, which won freedom for both of them. 3-16-45

A. Philip Randolph recently severely criticized "The Whole Truth," published in Memphis by the Church of God in Christ, for the anti-Semitic article, which it had reprinted from "The Pentacos-Alpha Kappa Alpha Council said that several attempts were made to have the amendment voted into the bill when it was in the House Military Affairs Committee. At the last attempt it was lost by a vote of 14 to 12. However, after much effort, it was finally passed on the Floor of the Hou[illegible] 3-16-45

Congressm[illegible] Brown, (R) Ohio, and Clason [illegible] Mass., were able to carry [illegible] entire party; while Congressm[illegible] Powell (D) New York and Hook (D) Mich., carried all the Democratic members except a mere handful of die-hards. The AKA Non-Partisan Council had worked unrelentingly in getting this amendment passed in the House. Mrs. Johnson stated that no less than 300 of the Congressmen had been contacted in person on this amendment.

Polish-Americans' Role in Race's History Cited

AFRO-AMERICAN Md- 3-3-45

DETROIT—Declaring that "the oppression of any minority is a threat to the freedom of all," an article in the Polish weekly newspaper, Glos Ludowy of Detroit, complimentary to Negro History Week, cited the role of Polish-Americans in our struggle for freedom.

Writen by Boleslaw Gebert, president of Polonia Society IWO. the article pointed out that General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, like Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, "was among the first Americans to demand equal rights for colored people." 3-3-45

Gave Slaves Freedom

Born in Poland at a time his country was enslaved, he authorized his friend, Thomas Jefferson, in an historic testament, May 5, 1798, disposing of his property before leaving America, "to employ the whole thereof in purchasing colored people from among Jefferson's slaves, and others, giving them liberty and education."

His request was carried out in 1826 when the first educational facilities for colored people — named for Kosciuszko—was established in Newark, N.J.

Fought Slavery 3-3-45

The article revealed that Poles were in the first ranks of Americans who demanded the abolition of slavery—the Society of Polish Immigrants of New York; Julian Juskiewicz, Polish leader in 1830, and T. Lewinski, engineer, and co-editor of an abilitionist paper in Kentucky.

Of the 30,000 Poles in America when 300,000 slave-owners seceded from the United States, 4,000 joined the Union Army; a few hundred Poles also joined the Confederates. The article concluded it was a privilege to take part in Negro History Week.

Inferior?

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Editor Constitution: In today's Constitution there appeared a column by Robert Quillen entitled "No Quick Cure for Japanese." If "a book could not reveal more" than the Tokyo headline of which Mr. Quillen speaks, certainly many volumes could not reveal more than his comments regarding "inferior" peoples. 3-8-45

Mr. Quillen refers to the brutalities committed by the Japanese soldier in the present war. He considers this brutal conduct typical of "every person or people that is conscious of being inferior." Does he apply the same reasoning to the white man's treatment of the American Indian, to the Spaniard's treatment of the native Mexican, to the Belgian's treatment of the Negro in the Congo, to the Czarist Russian's treatment of the Pole, to the Englishman's treatment of the natives of India or Ireland? Does he consider all these peoples who at one time or another were guilty of inhuman conduct as exhibiting a consciousness of inferiority? If so, it is doubtful if he can point to any group of people that is not, as he says, "inferior." 3-8-45

A Japanese civilization, of which Mr. Quillen appears to be ignorant, existed for many centuries before the Japanese were exposed to western civilization. Many Japanese are today fighting with great honor in our own Army. The theory of "inferiority" and "superiority" would, in the dispassionate view of history, be difficult to sustain.

This is not to condone the conduct of the Japanese nation in the present war. It is, however, to point out that Mr. Quillen's proposition is unjustified and dangerous. We have heard enough of "superior" and "inferior" races from the Nazis. We have heard enough of people being "whipped and kept in place." It seems only reasonable to ask that The Constitution publicly disavow this doctrine, as it would any doctrine so contradictory to all that we profess to believe and to be fighting for. 3-8-45

PFC. ERNEST H. JOHNSON.
Fort McPherson, Ga.

Racial Consciousness Passing For White

GREENSBORO, GA., HERALD-JNL. JUNE 1, 1945

"If I Were A Negro"

If I were a Negro, I should feel a pride of race and of self-respect that would prevent my going where I was not wanted, or seeking a superficial equality not admitted. As a Negro I should find happiness in my own world among my own people.

I should endeavor always to be so considerate of others, so honorable and self-respecting that, observing me, the persecutor of my race if-only-a-little ashamed of themselves, ever so little, and so slowly, inclined to think better of us, and to behave toward us more reasonably. Resentment gets you nowhere. Insistence upon social equality gets you nowhere. The bad behavior of every indivdual is an injury to the race. Education is your only chance. Educate yourselves and educate those who treat you despitefully.—Channing Pollock in the Negro Digest.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS
Cir. D. 227,908
JUN 30 1945

They March as Heroes

In answer to the letter of Victor J. Smith in this newspaper yesterday, there will be a Negro battalion in the "Festival of Freedom" parade on July 4.

That there wasn't last year was solely due to the Army not making a unit available, the committee assures us. Judge Merrick, who is chairman of parade arrangements, informs us that the Negro outfit, an Ohio guard battalion, will do high credit to Wednesday's parade.

It should never be necessary to raise this question, and it turned out that it wasn't in this case, as the arrangements had already been made. Negroes should have their full part in community undertakings, not because they are Negroes, but because they are Clevelanders.

Certainly with more than 100,000 Negro citizens of Cleveland, and with a great number of their sons and brothers taking heroes' parts in World War II, any patriotic celebration which did not give them adequate representation, would scarcely be a community affair.

INTERESTING PEOPLE —by George L. Lee

AFRO-AMERICAN 5-26-45

Major Harriet H. West

OF WASHINGTON D.C.



THE FIRST NEGRO WAC MAJOR IS ASSIGNED TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE - CASUALTY BRANCH AND SUPERVISES A STAFF OF NEARLY ONE HUNDRED.

MAJOR WEST HOLDS A B.A. DEGREE FROM KANSAS STATE COLLEGE AND BEFORE THE WAR WAS ADMINISTRATIVE ASS'T TO MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, DIRECTOR OF NEGRO AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION.

Congressman William L. Dawson

OF CHICAGO



WHO REPRESENTS ONE OF THE RICHEST DISTRICTS IN THE U.S. WAS ONCE GASSED AND WOUNDED IN WORLD WAR I. HE WAS A FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE 365th INFANTRY WHICH FOUGHT AT MEUSE-ARGONNE AND THE VOSGES SECTOR. AFTER THE WAR HE GRADUATED FROM THE NORTHWESTERN U. LAW SCHOOL.

THE WORD "NEGRO"

Guardian, Boston, Mass

The opponents of the word "Negro" as a race designation have requested that we frequently present the arguments against use of the word. We cannot do better this week than reprint the following editorial written in the first year of our editorship. 2-17-45

Colored citizens of Boston have been offended recently by the use in the daily press of the term "negress", as applied to colored women. The designation had not appeared for some time. The word was used by "The Traveler" in its report of the two young colored girls who attempted suicide in rather dramatic fashion by taking poison and, with notes pinned on their breasts, disposing their bodies on the side walk. The other case was that of a young woman of well-known family who was severely beaten in the hallway of her home.

If it had been the policy of, "The Traveler," as it is of "The Post,' uniformly to use the word "colored' in referring to persons of color, the offending term would not have appeared.

"Negress" is "Negro" in its most offensive form. Many who complacently accept "Negro" squirm at the mention of "Negress." The Guardian will continue to oppose the use of these misnomers. They do not add any dignity to the race; rather they detract from it. We need all possible props in a hostile country, to elevate us to a position of respect in the community and nation. 2-17-45

It is regrettable that the colored press, as a whole, has not long since seen the wisdom of excluding the designation "negro" from its columns. If it were a unit on this point, the word would soon come into disuse, for the power of the press in molding sentiment cannot be over estimated. The Guardian cherishes the hope that some day the colored press of the country will unite in throwing into the discard this inappropriate, undignified and offensive term "Negro".

BOSTON, MASS.
Christian Science Monitor
Cir. D. 119,791
See 67a
MAY 31 1945

"If I Were a Negro"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In regard to Channing Pollock's statements in his article "If I Were a Negro" for the Negro Digest and quoted in your "Mirror of World Opinion," I agree that resentment hurts the subject much more than its object; that forcing one's way into places where one isn't wanted is unwise; that people should have only those things for which growth and education have prepared them. But I also would like to ask what Mr. Pollock means by social equality?

Does the writer mean that pride of race and self-respect would keep a Negro from attending a State University or asking for a job in a place where white people are employed? Is using the public library or attending the theater insisting upon equality "which gets you nowhere"? Is using the facilities of a park or bathing beach an evidence of indelicately pushing one's self into places where one is not wanted? Is ordering a meal in the diner of a train or in a restaurant when occasion demands, insisting upon social equality?

In varying degrees throughout the country the Negro citizen is made to feel unwelcome in all of the places mentioned above. Should he, then, renounce all claim to the American heritage of fair play and equality of opportunity because some other Americans haven't yet glimpsed the ideal of the rights of man?

I notice that my white friends, and I have many of them, have a very meager conception of what it means to be a Negro in the United States. I notice, too, that even the most imaginative and sensitive white persons have no idea of the amount of spiritual armor which a Negro must wear constantly each time he steps into a public place where he must come into contact with white people.

Gary, Ind. Pauline Byrd Taylor

Dr. Davis Warns Of Futility In 'Passing'

7-14-45

Chicago Defender

NASHVILLE.—Negroes who desert their race by turning "white" must eventually face a sense of futility much keener than any they could ever experience while still identified with the Negro group, warned Dr. Allison Davis, assistant professor of education at University of Chicago, this week.

Speaking before the Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association, Dr. Davis, author and sociologist, directed his message to the growing number of Negroes, who have qualified according to American cultural standards and who never may hope to escape the mental anguish of segregation by seeking refuge away from Negroes.

Negroes who desert their race must eventually face a sense of futility much keener than any they could ever experience while still identified with the Negro, Dr. Davis declared.

The answer to the race problem is no education for a few individuals, he said. There still is a last obstacle which is color "the final bearer of acceptance."

Negro-White Relationships

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Despite all that any one has said or may say to the contrary, we all know or should know by now that America is still the best place for the majority of American Negroes. And we should definitely help to make it a better country for all of us to live in.

There are hundreds of far-seeing, clear-thinking and fair-minded men and women of both races living above and below the Mason-Dixon Line who try to look at life steadily and try to see it in its entirety, who are ready and willing to help us in our demands for fair and equitable treatment if we will only meet them halfway by continuously improving ourselves, individually and collectively.

We cannot win by arraying Negroes against white people; nor by fomenting, engendering and holding hatred against white people merely because they are white, and vice versa, because of the color of the Negro's skin.

The boisterous, uncouth manners, obscenity and profanity of a small group of Negroes in their jobs, in public places and on public conveyances can be more effective in developing anti-Negro attitudes than all the preachments of all the sonorous-voiced soap-box advocates of white supremacy. Both in and out of school, on and off the jobs, too many of my people want to be entertained and not instructed.

The doctrine of white supremacy is rapidly losing ground. One can no longer classify his friends by reason of their locale or the color of their skin. Hour by hour, and day by day, the Allied cause is moving toward inevitable victory. It is conceded that this is a cause of mankind and not the exclusive victory of any one racial group.

GEORGE W. BLOUNT.

Cheyney, Pa.

ENEMIES WE OVERLOOK

The Pittsburgh Courier has been waging a vigorous campaign against unbecoming behavior on the part of Negroes. In a recent issue it has named some of the things which it designates enemies of the race. Among them "are the little minority of OBNOXIOUS, bumptious, shiftless, improvident, rude and insulting Negroes who go around making America a worse place for the rest of us. They are the colored individuals who disturb other people with their loud and filthy conversation." The writer of these words must have been in Savannah. He goes on, "in the cars and buses, on the streets and on the job, they lend justification to the advocates of color discrimination and segregation. After all, a group is judged by the individuals whom other people see, hear and meet." It sometimes appears a hopeless and impossible task to get over to the people who offend in these ways, that their behavior is offensive and is a cause for the denial of privileges they might otherwise enjoy.

We have called attention to the public behavior of our people time and time again. We shall continue to do so, but we are making a suggestion to others who must be interested in seeing improvement, however little, in the behavior of our people. Many of these offenders do not read the Tribune, but some of them go to church, many or nearly all of them at sometime visit beauty shops, barber shops and cafes. Is it too simple, too picayunish, or out of a newspaper's line to ask these institutions to post admonition, or caution, or requests to refrain from damaging all the rest of us by their offensive behavior?

Burning Of Rabbi's Residence Outgrowth Of Hate Campaign

THE flames which fired the home of Rabbi Morris S. Goldblatt in West Philadelphia last Friday should arouse the dullest mind to a keen sense of the spirit of lawlessness which is spreading in many parts of the community.

Undoubtedly, decent people of all races, faiths and color sympathize with this latest victim of shocking lawlessness.

At bottom it is the direct outgrowth of the campaign of hate which is running rampant in this region. It is being carried on by a sinister group of demagogues who by hysterical excitement and falsehood seek to mislead and influence to madness the brutal passion of mankind.

This incident gives point to the position of thoughtful citizens that prejudice, unless checked, gets out of control.

Judge Vincent Carroll, in a recent hearing in his Court declared: "America is made up of minorities. We can not afford to engage in the persecution of any group, Jews, Catholics, Negroes or foreign born, because no one knows when his group will be hit."

The Judge is correct. It is high time for all of us to stop hating other groups. If a Jewish Rabbi's home can be wrecked, so can it happen to a Catholic priest, a Negro minister or an Episcopal Father.

It's Bad for Business

It's bad business—and bad for business—when Daltonians fall out among themselves. That's why intelligent businessmen and advertisers carefully avoid giving offence to racial and religious minorities in their trading areas. Apart from the good citizenship aspect, the blunt fact is that businessmen with goods or service to sell cannot afford the luxury of snobbery. More and more people are coming to understand that prejudice costs money. Driving away customers by using, either to their faces or behind their backs, inferiority-implying descriptive terms just doesn't make sense.

In this connection we were astonished recently at something that jumped right out at us from a page in a brochure called "As Ye Sow" whith was prepared by the Reuben H. Donnelley corporation. On Page 19 there appeared what was called "A Nativity Map of West Philadelphia" which was remarkable for dividing that area into four groups of peoples designated by the Donnelley corporation as "Americans", "Jewish", "Italian" and "Negroes".

Here, we thought, was an unnecessary, an unwarranted slap in the face to three large groups of useful American citizens. What right, we asked ourselves, has the Reuben H. Donnelley corporation got to re-writie the United States Constitution arbitrarily deciding that certain peoples are "Americans" and certain others are not? Apart from anything else, this self-conscious snobbishness is anything but "good business". What will the "Jewish", "Italian" and "Negro" elements so glibly set apart as non-Americans, think of the Reuben H. Donnelley's estimates of their status?

For ourselves, we would think that a lot of West Philadelphians have a right to be angry and hurt. And that sort of an attitude, we repeat, is bad business and bad for business.

Lillian Smith Tells Of Hatred Between Groups

Covenant Setup Between Poor And Rich Whites

NEW YORK — (ANP) — America was warned that racial tensions are spreading throughout the nation and that there exists an anti-Negro class covenant between poor and rich whites in Dixie.

Speaking at a luncheon here attended by local sponsors of a Southern conference for Human Welfare dinner to be given in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit," warned that the north is now seething with the same tensions which were once considered purely southern property.

STEP ON NEGRO

Miss Smith, who revealed she had a recent interview with the mayor of Detroit, described the class covenant between poor and rich whites. "The poor were not to infringe upon the rights of the rich," she said, "but they were to be allowed to maintain a certain amount of prestige by stepping on the Negro."

She said "the Negro had no part in this bargain, that there have been tremendous migrations northward, that bargain has born strange fruit." The tensions may be attributed to the fact that "the poor white, who came north in search of a job and prestige, has not found prestige. He is restless. The Negro is restless. The rich man is restless."

The author described Detroit as a city "full of tenseness and anxiety. The CIO is working, building. But the 2200 Holy Roller ministers who have come into the city from the south tear apart everything it is trying to do.

NEED NEW BARGAIN

"The mayor of the city told me," she continued, "he'd like to keep the Negroes in the south. But they won't go back."

Miss Smith warned that "we need to make a new bargain. In America," she said, "problems that begin on one spot become national problems. Now, wherever you have a white man, a Negro, a poor man, and a rich one, you have the same problems as you have in the south."

Clark Foreman, another speaker, hit the new anti-Negro Commoner party as akin to the KKK "in that it is anti-semitic and anti-Negro." The Commoner party is reported to be forming in Georgia. Dr. Channing Tabias also shared the platform with Miss Smith.



Lillian Smith

Race Tensions Seen Spreading

Lillian Smith said yesterday that the North is now seething with the same tensions which were once considered purely Southern property.

Miss Smith, editor of *South Today* and author of *Strange Fruit*, addressed a small luncheon attended by New York sponsors of a Southern Conference for Human Welfare dinner to be given in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt next Tuesday at the Hotel Commodore.

Speaking of the sort of problem the North now must face, Miss Smith described the Southern "bargain" which, in the past, had been made between rich and poor whites: The poor were not to infringe upon the rights of the rich, but they were to be allowed to maintain a certain amount of prestige by stepping on the Negro.

Migrations Northward

"The Negro," said Miss Smith, "had no part in this bargain. And now, that there have been tremendous migrations northward, that bargain has born strange fruit.

"The poor white, who came North in search of a job and prestige has not found prestige. He is restless. The Negro is restless. The rich man is restless."

Miss Smith said she had just come from Detroit, where "prejudices are boiling over."

"The city is full of tenseness and anxiety," she went on. "The CIO is working, building. But the 2200 Holy Roller ministers who have come into the city from the South tear apart everything it is trying to do.

"The mayor of the city told me he'd like to keep the Negroes in the South. But they won't go back.

Need New Bargain

"We need to make a new bargain. In America, problems that begin in one spot become national problems. Now wherever you have a white man, a Negro, a poor man, and a rich one, you have the same problems as you have in the South."

Other speakers included Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference, and Dr. Channing Tobias.

Foreman stated that a new party, the Commoner Party, "which is not unlike the Ku Klux Klan in that it is anti-semitic and anti-Negro" is being formed in Georgia, but that he didn't want to give it any publicity.

America Bows to South In International Field

THE apostles of Southern reaction always win in matters affecting race relations.

They won the Civil War as attested by "Reconstruction," with its Ku Klux Klan, peonage and persistent violation of the Bill of Rights and the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

All because the "slave-hating" North was willing.

World War I was fought, so it was said, "to make the world safe for democracy" for ALL American people. That democracy never arrived in the South. With the approval of the North, lynching, disfranchisement, enforced poverty and brutality continued unabated.

The Southern oligarchy had won another war.

The first real manifestation of the spirit of democracy since the immortal Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was Roosevelt's 1941 FEPC. And that has not been even considered as something which affected the South.

The southerner's pattern had become that of the nation.

Outraged by the aggressive brutality of Nazism, America became the knight in arms with a standard emblazoned with the Four Freedoms. Her arms prevailed. But even in victory our segregated armies show that the South still wins.

Now we are at San Francisco. The United States, the freedom-loving host whose power had clinched the victory, sits in the seat of the mighty to help render secure for all the peoples of the earth the just peace for which she spent untold wealth and the flower of her manhood.

And lo! the South arrives to win yet another war.

It is fundamental that education is to democracy what air is to life. What profounder evidence sincerity could be expected from the lovers of democracy than a proposal of universal education?

Such a proposal for universal education was made on the floor of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco to assure educational opportunities to all mankind.

Who do you suppose repudiates this? The United States delegation. Why? Because they were afraid that the gentlemen of the South would not stomach equal education for southern colored citizens.

Is it possible for the human mind to conjure up a more reprehensible situation? Here we find the representatives of the world's greatest power afraid to support a basic peace plan because it would offend a stupid and small segment of its population.

Looks like the South has won again.

Heretofore this disposition of Americans to permit the South to dictate the policy on racial matters has been largely on domestic issues.

But now America's expensive and hard-won role of world leadership is threatened by its willingness to bow down to southern prejudice.

Will the South be permitted to win this final battle? If it does, there will be no peace.

Accept Segregation, Ala.

Atlanta World 3-3-45.

Journalist Advises Race

Editor Dunjee, Dr. Ira Reid Reply On Issue

CHICAGO —(SNS)—"Negroes should accept segregation 'n the South in order to make other needed advances, "insists John Temple Graves. noted white liberal editor of the Birmingham Age-Herald, writing in a round table on the subject , "Should Negroes Accept Segregation in the South, "in the March issue of Negro Digest.

Graves declares, "right or wrong, segregation is not going to be abolished in the South nor apparently in many other parts of the country where it exists informally but definitely.'

Meanwhile he insists that demanding its abolishment is robbing the Negro of other advances of which he cares more and needs more.

3-3-45

Replying to Graves are Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahama Black Dispatch and Ira De A. Reid editor of Phylon magazine.

Dunjee declares, "We take a position that segregation is descriminatory, that is why sometimes ago we considered it unseemly when certain Negro leaders rationalized upon the idea that attempt should be made to extract or eliminate discrimination from segregation."

"We will, of course be able to perform this miracle when rabbits conquer the principles of birth control."

3-3-45

Reid states, "Negroes should never accept segregation; they should be eternally alert to devising techniques and strategies for getting rid of it. I have yet to see a legally, racially segregated institution that was not discriminatory."

ELLA LOGAN, FAMED STAR, TELLS OF YEAR WITH 92ND DIVISION; TO ADOPT TWO COLORED CHILDREN

Black Dispatch

When She Learned That Many Negro Troops In Italy Had Been Overlooked, Her Time Was Spent Entertaining Them

Okla. City, Okla.

SAYS PREJUDICE MUST BE BROKEN DOWN AFTER WAR

By HARRY LEVETTE

HOLLYWOOD.—(ANP)—I had a long chat Friday with the most interesting and unusual young woman I have met during the 18 years I have spent in Hollywood. This was Ella Logan, famous singer, in private life the wife of Fred Finklehoff, noted writer and producer at Metro Goldwyn studio. She had just returned from over a year at the front in Italy and Sicily during which she traveled hundreds of miles and sang before thousands of Negro fighting men. She revealed also that she plans to adopt two colored children.

3-10-45

She was the most unusual star I have met because this beautiful girl, of all the Caucasians who have been overseas, was the only one who requested permission to entertain the colored regiments and air squadrons which seemingly had been overlooked.

She said she learned that various colored units had no entertainment or amusement facilities behind the lines, that there were many small outposts scattered around in the in the Italian hills, many with as few as six men.

She dedicated herself to them and today they are breathing blessings for her in gratitude.

3-10-45

She learned that fascism is still alive among the older Italians. Italian boys were supplied with real toy-size army rifles with real bayonets at the age of 10 and were taught to use them in daily army training.

Colored troops showed little or no interest in socializing with the civilian population and Miss Logan learned of no instances of intermarriage with them.

Miss Logan had Christmas dinner with the 99th Pursuit squadron, New Years with the 92nd division a few miles from the front; entertained engineer corps, the 92nd and 93rd regiments from the back of trucks, earns $4,000 a week filling regular engagements; worked twice as hard entertaining colored troops without a dime salary; bawled out a certain Hollywood star because she had done nothing for the war effort; a Catholic, she wears the Jewish Star of Davis in deference to her husband; is bitter and outspoken against racism and prejudice especially as concerns the Negro.

Miss Logan started her stage career at the age of 13 as the protege of Harold Browning, famous star, now here as an evacuee from England—surprised Paul Robeson at the age of 15 by singing an old Negro spiritual he had never that she says she "doesn't know how to spell it"—brought back many souvenirs presented her by the boys of the 92nd and 93rd including Italian automatics, a boy's army rifle and a commando knife that had cut a German prison guard's throat.

3-10-45

"There must be a great deal done after this war ends to break down the fascism, prejudice and hatred in this country, else we will not have won the peace, even after we have won the war," she said. "I was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and arrived in this country as an immigrant in 1932, during the heart of the depression, when the streets were full of men begging 'please give me a dime.' The next year, while very ill in a hospital in New York, the nurse told me the loud cheering outside proclaimed the election of President Roosevelt. I said, 'Well, we're both new, so we'll start together.' And we have. He has done more to make this one world than any other chief executive in past, and I have succeeded in a small way in carrying the message of democracy to all whom I could reach. There is still hope. Why should I lose faith in mankind because a few may be ungrateful?"

She touched at length upon the incident which caused Lena Horne to break off her tour of the southern camps because German prisoners of war were being treated better than the colored servicemen who were segregated into jim crow sections. She counted Lena as one of her best friends and mentioned that Miss Horne had been out to visit her a few days before she left for New York. However, she blamed her for being too timid in the matter instead of exposing the whole thing to the Associated Press and other daily releases even if the blame did fall upon the victory committee.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT
Circ. D. 47,872 - S. 80,138

JUN 22 1945

Democracy Faces Test Says Lett

Negro City Council Speaker Discusses Minority Problems

"The Negro problem is not a racial problem. It is a problem of democracy," said Harold A. Lett, executive secretary of the Urban League of New Jersey, at the annual meeting of the Hartford Negro City Council held Thursday evening at St. Monica's Church. "We Negroes have come to realize that our problem issues are characteristic of all minority problems, which are simply the weaknesses of our democracy. While these weaknesses exist, the liberties of all Americans are in jeopardy."

Mr. Lett declared that the two primary rights for which Negroes will have to struggle in the postwar period are employment and housing. "Color lines" were suspended in industry during the war emergency, he said, through the efforts of the Federal Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Community Attitudes.

"This committee is the only sign of industrial democracy that America has ever seen," he said. "If the Senate, on June 30, refuses to appropriate funds for its continuance, the props of industrial democracy will be pulled out from under not only Negroes, but all minority groups in this country."

Housing conditions for minority groups in any community determine the "class of citizenship" to which that group has been relegated by the community, Mr. Lett said. "The Negro's demand for better housing is not presumptuous. It is simply the natural desire of any man to better living conditions for his family. It doesn't matter whether improved housing is provided by public or private effort. There will be a need for both types of housing."

Race discrimination in a community's theaters and restaurants are the measure of the "intelligence quotient" of that community, the speaker stated. "America is made up of islands of minority groups. We will strengthen our democracy by breaking down this racial insularity which has been an unfortunate feature of American history."

New Officers Elected.

Mr. Lett warned against "black nationalism, the theory of Negroes for NeGroes, us against the world. It is a defensive reaction resulting from an inferiority complex. It is just as dangerous to our democracy as is fascist nationalism. Black nationalism is an outgrowth of insularity, and it makes us a setup for the 'divide and conquor' policies of another Hitler. Black nationalism means our ultimate destruction."

New officers elected at the meeting are: President, Rev. R. A. Moody; vice-president, Daniel Fletcher, manager of the Bellevue Square housing project; secretary, Anna Langdon; treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Lawson. New committee chairmen for the coming year are: Employment, George Goodman; civic, Dr. Isaac W. Cornwall; financial, Preston Harris; nominating, Rev. Alfred M. Lambert; public relations, Daniel Howard.

Voice Of The People

Hartford Courant News

PREPAREDNESS AND RACE

6-21-45

To the Editor of The News:

We are all for proper preparedness if it can be managed right, but Secretary of War Stimson let the cat out of the bag when he stated that under universal military training race prejudices would be remedied. 'In his abysmal ignorance of the race question he evidently believes that an enforced mixing of the races would accomplish this. Thus a part of the program is political and not preparedness. A suitable standing army and elective military training is the answer. The word compulsion is repugnant to Americans in peace time.

The Negro is not hated by true Southerners, South-haters, to the contrary. They possess our friendship and goodwill. Right-thinking Negroes know that segregation is right. We have many prosperous and educated men and women of the colored race. We want to see them multiply in number. We have many poor, uneducated whites. We want to see their number diminished. If meddlers with the race problem let us alone, we will live to see what the world has never seen—two races living side by side, peaceful and prosperous.

B. H. HARTSFIELD.

2516 15th Avenue, South.

A White Girl Defends Tan Yanks Overseas

AFRO-AMERICAN 5-26-45

Scores Group That Fears Increased Interest of GI's in White Women

WHY WE FIGHT—*Writer says colored men are fighting to make this a better place for their women to live in, just as white men are doing for women of their group.*

Red Cross worker, who has been associated with colored soldiers in Liverpool, England, and counts many colored persons among her friends, says white people pay too much attention to the fallacy, "Give a colored man an inch and he will take a yard." On the contrary, she says, "Give the colored man the rights to which he is entitled, and he will not ask for more." Many white GI's, she adds, have been educated on the race question and changed their biased views after fighting with colored men.

By ANN RILEY

LIVERPOOL, England—There seems to be a great deal of apprehension among white Americans regarding colored American troops returning to the States after a period of war service in Europe and the United Kingdom.

As a white girl who has worked for the past 18 months among American troops, mainly colored, I would just like to say to any white American, prejudiced or not, who may feel that way, "don't kid yourself."

Our men are fighting this war not just for love of country, but because they are men, and as men feel it is up to them to make the world a better place for their women to live in.

The colored American feels exactly the same way, but foremost in his mind are the women of his own race. It is their interests for which he is fighting, and it is to them that he wants to return when the war is over.

Exceptional Cases

It is true, I suppose, that there have been, and always will be, exceptional cases where a colored man has married a white woman but this also applies in the case of white men who have married colored girls. 5-26-45

Cases like these are just something which we must get used to. After all, they are instances of a man and woman marrying for love, rather than a member of one race marrying a member of another race.

If your favorite fruit was oranges and one day you found yourself wandering hungrily through an apple orchard, so that you of necessity ate apples, it would not prove that when you were able to get both oranges and apples, oranges would no longer be your favorite fruit.

The same thing applies in the case of colored Americans returning to the States. There are not as many colored women over here as there are in the States, and of necessity the colored American troops have been forced to turn to white women for companionship.

Has Many Colored Friends

Already I can visualize looks of horror on the faces of those prejudice white Americans who may read this. They've probably already marked me as "one of those cheap girls."

Well, I don't mean to pat myself on the back, but just let me assure them that I am very careful in my choice of friends.

Nor am I in the least ashamed to say that I have many friends among the colored race, and I am proud of them.

Incidentally, if anybody doubts that I am choicy about my friends, just drop me a line, and I'll furnish you with the necessary proof. 5-26-45

Debunks Fallacy

As far as many white people are concerned, they pay far too much attention to the fallacy, "give a colored man an inch, and he will take a yard." On the contrary, give the colored man the rights he is entitled to and he will not ask for more.

This article is not meant as an insult to white Americans on the whole, for I know how open-minded and unbiased many of them can be.

Many have fought this war alongside colored Americans and know them for what they really are—fellow human beings, not people to be segregated when they return home.

Note to White Men

For the prejudiced white Americans, I have nothing to say. In most cases, nothing I could say would go home to them, for they are too blinded by prejudice to acknowledge any other than their own viewpoint.

However, I would just like to ask any white man, be he American or English, who thinks he has a right to criticize a colored man for admiring a white girl, to recall that time that he admired a pretty colored girl who walked by.

It's true he may not have admired her as much in actual speech, as he did in thought, but that only proves that he was being a coward in that he was afraid of his own natural instincts—the instincts which make any man admire a pretty girl.

Seemingly, this feeling arises from a fear that, having mixed freely with white women over here, the returning colored soldier is going to make a play for every white American girl he sees.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham News 2-4-45

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Readers of this column will be interested in an effort by the OPA to curb the increasing number of applications for replacement of lost and stolen food ration books, which in Birmingham is reaching racket proportions. F. B. Nichols, chairman of the food panel, has taken steps to have a trained federal investigator on duty at the local board to interview applicants.

It is reported applications for lost books in Birmingham represent over half the total number for the entire North Alabama district. Since the population of this city is approximately one-fourth the total for the district, the unprecedented number of applicants has caused an alarming situation, which officials state may well break down the entire rationing structure and lead to hardship on the part of those applicants who honestly require replacement. 2-4-45

Pertinent, too, Nichols said, is the fact that replacement applications have taken a sharp upward trend, since many food stamps were invalidated in December, a condition which indicates beyond doubt that many of the applications for replacements are made in direct violation of the rationing laws.

Moving to closely screen all future applications for replacements, Nichols called a meeting of rationing officials last week, at which it was decided to place a trained federal investigator on duty at the local board, with power to interrogate applicants, and, if deemed necessary, to require that such applicants report losses to the police or fire departments. It is recognized that many of these applicants are honest and worthy of receiving a replacement for lost books, but others are not entitled to new books, and such applications will be closely scrutinized by the federal official on duty who may recommend punitive action. 2-4-45

"NEW FRONTIERS IN RACE RELATIONS" will be the theme of the 23rd anniversary observance of Race Relations Sunday, which will be held at First Congregational Christian Church, corner of 15th Street and Seventh Avenue, North, at 7:30 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 11.

Speakers on this occasion will be Judge Charles N. Fiedelson, editorial writer on The Birmingham News, and Prof. Herman H. Long, field representative, department of race relations, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Prof. Long, who is a former resident of Birmingham, is a graduate of Talladega; M.A., Hartford School of Religious Education, Hartford, Conn.; a former instructor at Miles College, and an associate member of the American Psychological Association.

Dr. William H. Marmion, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church and chairman of the Committee on Inter-Racial Cooperation for Alabama, will bring some important "highlights" on the work of the committee in the state. Leaflets of the annual message of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America will be distributed.

Music will be by the church choir and Parker High School Glee Club.

Jimcrow Is U. S. Moral Handicap —Prof. Einstein

Daily Worker N.Y. 5-19-45

Prof. Albert Einstein, world's foremost scientist, this week told the Chicago Defender, outstanding Negro weekly, that the Negro question "is one of the most important questions in our time in this country."

The white-haired mathematician and astrophysicist unhesitantly rebuked Rep. Rankin of Mississippi and endorsed all progressive measures to advance Negro interests.

The surrender of Berlin, Einstein said, "does not mean the end of fascism. It is victory over German fascism, but not over fascism in general. Look at Argentina and Spain. Yes, there are fascists in America too. Although fascism is not vanquished really, the defeat of fascism anywhere and everywhere is important to the Negro."

Einstein's principal statement was this:

"Of course, I do not believe in any kind of superiority of the white people. The white world possesses a certain technical superiority; and 'white supremacy' is itself a product of this technical superiority. This does not touch upon real human values.

"I believe that it is a great misfortune for America to have circumstances here which retard the social development of the whole country; circumstances which have done the greatest damage to the people of the South. For real social progress can only be real when it is for all of the people. The discrimination in wages, for example—to give the Negroes less than others—makes it hard to improve the lot of the other people. From the practical standpoint it is a great handicap.

"The moral handicap is still greater than the purely economic."

Asked what he thought of a man like Rankin who attacked Jews and Negroes on the congressional floor, Einstein said:

"He is a politician who believes he can make gains in employing these ends. It is a deplorable thing that he can make advances with this."

Finally, when asked what he thought of the Negroes' demand for "full integration into the life of America," he came out flat-footed:

"This is a desirable objective. It is important not to be conscious of differences. The whole thing is more and more a question of integration."

Against Hating the Japs

Courier Journal 5-23-45

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

All of us have seen in Sunday schools a picture of Jesus gathering the children of all races around Him to share His love.

This is our teaching for children in Sunday school; but out of Sunday school we grown-ups teach ourselves and our children quite another doctrine. We say, in effect, that God created and loves the white man, but some other power, maybe, created the black—certainly the yellow man. Or if we acknowledge a universal Creator, we consider that He created white people in His image, but the yellow people in the image of an ape. It was but lately that I saw in The Courier-Journal a caricature showing plainly this very idea. But do we not see that we can not pretend to honor God and dishonor His creation? If we are God's children, so also must the Japanese be.

If the Japanese were not an industrious, skillful and intelligent people, we would not contemplate so hard a fight to overcome them. Yes, but you say they are cruel and dishonest. I do not deny that they have so acted of late. But search history with an impartial eye and you must acknowledge that all peoples, including ourselves, have been guilty at times of cruelty and aggression, and it might even be of dishonesty, in their dealings. I am not whitewashing these traits; but I say that all people need, or have needed to rid themselves of them. 5-23-45

"Grapes do not grow on thorns, nor figs on thistles," nor does justice ever grow out of hate. A just peace is not likely to come out of a widespread national hatred, nor after victory are we likely to be suddenly converted from hate to good will and justice.

"And what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly?" We had better start conditioning our country for this.

Berea, Ky. HENRIETTA CHILD.

Dixie Democracy Puzzles Iranians

Memphis World

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)— Four Iran journalists expressed amazement at southern jim crow laws when they visited Tuskegee institute last week

They saw their first separate waiting room for Negroes at a railroad station in Chattanooga and when they arrived here requested an explanation. The four Iran newspaper men are Dr. Mostafa Mesbahzadeh, editor of Kaihan; Adol Ali Amini, editor of Omid; Abbas-Massoudi, editor of Etteleet and Majid Movaqar, editor of Mihr-i-Iran.

All four of the Iran journalists spoke highly of the comradeship which exists betwen American white and Negro soldires stationed in Iran. 5-22-45

PUZZLED BY LAWS

"You see, we have no segregation in our counrty," Amini explained.

One was particularly puzzled by southern election laws, which exclude Negroes from voting.

"If you are a citizen, why you can not vote?" he asked.

The editors spoke in terms of deep reverence and appreciation of the late President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie. Abol Ali Amini told with particular pride how he personally accompanied Willkie on his tour of Iran. 5-22-45

The visiting editors, tow of whom are members of the Iranian parliament, are seeking American capital and managerial experience for post-war economic expansion in their country.

NATION HAS OIL

"In the coming peace conference, which will follow the San Francisco meeting," said Dr. Meshadzadeh, "the smaller nations are looking to America for leadership in bringing democratic principles and justice into final adjustments." 5-27-45

Iran has enormous oil resources, marketable surpluses of rice and cotton and other natural resources. The Iran newspaper men were accompanied by F. Taylor Gurney, state department, and Marcel Colin, Office of War information.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
JUN 5 1945

Texans, Negro and White, Learn Unity as Captives

By TOM O'CONNOR

Four men from Texas came back from Europe yesterday on the Liberty ship *William Blount*. They were liberated prisoners of the Germans, part of the cargo of 1431 repatriated soldiers disembarked from four converted freighters at Staten Island.

The four men had been buddies on the ship, and they stuck together on the dock, waiting for transportation to Camp Kilmer. Their names were Staff Sgt. Elias M. Green, 27; Pvt. George Punch, 25; Pfc. Orlan D. Stanphill, 21, and Pfc. Charles B. Rettler, 25. Green is from Houston, Punch from Fort Worth, Stanphill from Texarkana, Rettler from Jefferson. They stood there on the dock talking and laughing, and comparing notes on how little they had to eat while prisoners of the Nazis.

Men From Texas

There was nothing to distinguish this quartet particularly from any other knot of soldiers—except that all four were talking with Southern accents, and two were white and two were black.

"I take it," this reporter said to Green, a tall, good-looking chap with a blond mustache, "that you're from the South?"

"Texas," he said. "Houston. All us four are from Texas."

The other three gave their names, outfits, home towns. Green and Rettler, the Negroes, were from the 214th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Stanphill was with the 35th Combat Engineers, Green the 120th Infantry.

"Interesting," this reporter said, "that you guys get along so well."

"If you mean," said Green, "white fellows being friends with colored fellows—hell, you get a lot of new ideas over there. Everybody gets along swell. The colored soldiers are wonderful guys."

"Did you think that way before?"

"No . . . of course not. And my family and my wife's family can't understand why I think so now. But you learn a lot in the Army."

"You mean you learn a lot in a Jerry prison camp," said Stanphill. "That was when I figured it out. You learn a lot when you're starving."

"Mister, you got to understand we was all equal when the Jerries had us," said Punch, a coal-black Negro who had been captured for 94 days and spent all of it on the march, across Germany toward the Russians, back toward the Americans, north to the Baltic. "The colored fellows, they didn't especially hang together. Every colored prisoner I know of, his buddy was white."

"I thought colored was dirt when I went in the Army," said Standphill. "Know when I started to figure it out? We were prisoners, on the road, and if you fell out you got shot. We didn't have practically anything to eat—six men on a loaf of bread. Yes, I went four days on one slice of bread. But what I'm telling you, there was this white fellow, he couldn't make it any more, he had to have help. If he fell out, the Krauts would give it to him. But most guys figured it was all they could do to make it themselves. Well, I saw white guys pass this guy up, and I saw a colored guy help him. He helped him, and he made it. Well, you figure out a lot from things like that."

"Colored and white never had no trouble over there," said Rettler.

"My wife's family," said Green, "they don't understand. But if you want to quote me, you say I'm from Houston, Tex., and that some of the best soldiers and bravest men I ever saw were colored."

'I Got a Break'

"Funny thing, though," said Punch. "I was born in Texas and grew up in Texas. Then I got a break. I went to California, and I saw colored and white being friends and equals. Then I got another break. I went in the Army and went overseas.

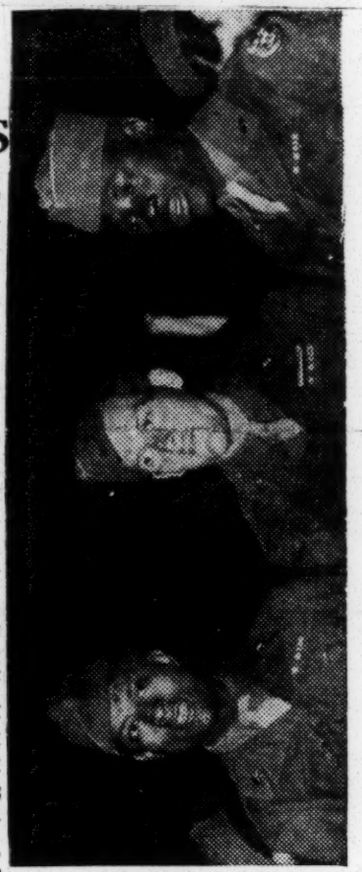
"Well, over there, everybody was O. K. As far as discrimination went, I never saw any. Then we was captured, and Negroes and Southern whites and Northern whites was all mixed up and all in the same boat, all starving, and nobody thought about color.

"Then on the ship coming back, we all slept together, ate together, did everything together. Now here we are back"—and he gave kind of quick, apologetic, half-smile—"and I'm going back to Texas. You know what it'll be like there."

There was a little uncomfortable silence. This reporter, unable to resist stepping out of his reportorial role, turned to Green and said:

"You know, it's up to guys like you to take care of that."

"You're damn 'tootin'," said Green. "I got it all figured out."



Here are three of the Texans interviewed by Tom O'Connor. L. to r., Pfc. Charles B. Rettler, Staff Sgt. Elias M. Green, Pvt. George Punch.

Photo by Dan Keleher, PM

Exhibit Serves To Debunk Myth Of Race Superiority

N.Y. Amsterdam News 2-17-45

Striking at the roots of race prejudice, the Mayor's Committee on Unity and the American Missionary Association last Thursday opened the "Races of Mankind" exhibit at the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, with prominent citizens, including Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, taking a leading part in introducing "a visual half-hour course in anthropology for the millions."

The speakers included Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unity; Morris Hadley, chairman, New York Public Libraries; Paul North Rice, chief of the Reference Department, New York Public Library, and Fannie Hurst, novelist. 2-17-45

"No Race Is Most Primitive," "Nationalities Are Not Races," "Culture Is Not Inborn," "Our Inventions Have Come From Many Races" are the titles of some of the panels which present graphically basic anthropological facts in the "Races of Mankind," an exhibit prepared by the Cranbrook Institute of Science and circulated by the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. It is accepted that there is only one race, the human race, but the three major racial groups—white, black and yellow—are compared. 2-12-45

This life-size, 22 panel exhibit called "a visual half-hour course in anthropology for the millions" is scheduled to tour the United States wherever city-wide sponsorship insures large attendance. New York City has the exhibit for the month of February, "Brotherhod Month," sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on Unity. February 1 to 15 it will be at the New York Public Library, and February 17 to 28 at the Brooklyn Public Library, Grand Army Plaza. Other places scheduled include Washington, D. C., Richmond, Virginia, Duke University, State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia.

A photomural copy of the original exhibit owned by the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, will be on display at the National Board Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, February 1 to 8. This smaller exhibit travels on request: made to the publishers of the pamphlet "The Races of Mankind."

Lively humor is shown in the presentation of some of the facts, as in "Who Are The Aryans?" the Nazi ideal is satirically shown "as blonde as Hitler—as long headed as Rosenberg—as slender as Goering—as tall as Goebbels." And the clever caricatures show "It makes no difference if you are—a red blood—a blue blood—or a hot blood—your blood is like all the others." An interesting diagram shows how the four types of blood are used in direct blood transfusions. "Bloods of all men and apes are alike except for factors which control blood clotting. . . . There is no character of race, disease or religion transmitted by plasma." 2-17-45

"The Jews Are Not a Race" is one of the most discussed panels. Pictures of Chinese Jews, Jews of India, a Jewish Negro, and a North African Jew seem to be new to many observers. The script explains the pictures: "Jews are people of any race who practice the religion of Judaism. They are found among all races and sub-races and among people of every conceivable physical type and occupation."

In answer to "What Is Race?" the skins of deer mice of one species but each of a different (color) race, formed in isolation from the other are shown. This leads to long discussions. "Why Are There Different Races?" is a drawing which shows man going from central Eurasia to all parts of the world. "As he advanced into the areas of hot sunlight and long summers to the South those with darker skins were better able to survive. The short wide nose developed as the best means of inhailing the moist, warm air and body hair disappeared. As he advanced into the North, those with lighter skins were better able to absorb the sunlight in the short months of summer and so store up a quantity of Vitamin D against the long dark winter to come. Here too, the long thin nose was better adapted to inhale and warm the cold air, and a large amount of body hair was some protection against the cold. In some places in Asia, a fold of skin developed over the inner corner of the eye to produce what we call the slant eye. The geographical differences between men are, however, of small magnitude when one considers the fundamental likenesses."—M.

H.U. Prexy Says Catholics 'Fail to Exist' for Our Group

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 1-6-45

WEST BADEN SPRINGS, Ind. (ANP)—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University president, told members of the Jesuit community here Sunday that, as far as the educated colored American is concerned, "you fail to exist."

He blasted them for operating "too much on the motive of pity and benevolence."

Speaking on the subject of "The Colored American's Attitude Toward the Catholic Church," Dr. Johnson explained that in the United States "in view of your numbers and in view of your tremendous power you have been disappointing." He continued:

"You have behind you the finest of organizations and the example of noble devotion.

Too Much Pity

"You have only 300,000 colored Catholics. Why? Becuase you have operated too much on the motive of pity and benevolence. You have appealed to the colored American too little with the voice of inspiring command.

"You have not appealed to him with the voice of Ezekiel: "Son, stand upon thy feet." Your message has been a kind message but a condescending one. You have not encouraged the colored American to rise to your own stature.

"You have not developed a Catholic colored priesthood. You have not more than a handful of colored Americans in all your colleges. That's not an accident; it's a policy.

Outflanked by Communists

"You have already been outflanked in the race for interracial leadership. You have been outflanked by the Communists, by the CIO, and by the public schools where Irish, Greek and colored sit side by side and become teammates on the gridiron."

The educator's remarks, however, were somewhat qualified when he enthusiastically told his audience of his many pleasant associations with Jesuits and with Catholics in general.

About the church," he said: "There are many fine examples of Catholic work for and among the colored people. You are the one church that has had the most influence in the Latin countries and in every one of these there has been no race problem." Johnson said:

World Change Coming

"The colored American knows that the situation in the U.S. is only a laboratory sample of what exists in Asia, India and Africa. He knows that a great change is coming in the world.

"The nations which directed this oppression of the dark peoples are no longer the leading powers. The United States is now the greatest power. The second great power is in Asia; it is a nation in which discrimination has become a crime. There is now a tension between this nation and our own.

"We as Americans and Christians are determined that the center of morality, trade and progress shall not be moved to the East. The United States must commend that doctrine of Christianity to the dark peoples of the world. We must succeed and we have only twenty years to do it."

Toward Freedom

N.Y. Daily Worker 2-26-45

'Education' vs. 'Legislation'

On Negro Rights

by Doxey A. Wilkerson

THAT old wheeze about "You can't legislate racial attitudes" is being used again to retard progress toward Negro democratic rights. This time the main target is pending FEPC legislation in Washington and in Albany.



Republican Sen. Taft, callously disregarding that what we need is not legislation, but the GOP platform pledge "education and persuasion." As the World-Telegram puts it: "Until education has accomplished a good deal more, even a well-meant bill like this anti-discrimination measure and the Dewey campaign would, we fear, retard rather than advance promise of a permanent the progress hoped for." 2-26-45

Fair Employment Practice Committee, seeks to justify his dishonest "voluntary" FEPC bill on the grounds that the use of force in wiping out employment discrimination would create trouble, that we've got to "educate" people to different attitudes first.

Similarly the New York Board of Trade, the State Chamber of Commerce, and now

Of course, Taft, the Board of Trade, the World-Telegram and the reactionary forces for whom they speak are lying in their professed endorsement of the "admirable purpose and aim" of proposed FEPC legislation. The real purpose behind their alleged objection to coercive "methods" is to protect their vested interests in employment discrimination. We had to have al-

BUT the war couldn't wait for this long process of education. 2-26-45

planes quick, thousands of them, and we had to use all available manpower to make them—even if this meant using Negro workers. So we used force—anti-discrimination clauses in war contracts, FEPC hearings and directives, WMC and USES pressures, along with the struggles of the unions and other progressive groups. And Negro workers were employed.

What happened? Negro workers began to do any job anyone else could do. They and their white fellow-workers came to know and respect one another in the shops and in the union halls (a thing which anti-Negro discrimination and segregation are designed to prevent). New bonds of interracial unity were formed. Many genuine friendships developed. The dire predictions about bloody race riots simply did not materialize.

2-26-45

THERE was a mass change of attitudes, but it came AFTER, not before, the change in objective social conditions.

However "reasonable" the change-attitudes-first formula may seem, it just does not square with the facts of social change. Not only with regard to Negro and white war-workers, but throughout history, it has been demonstrated that significant human progress always comes through struggle and historic necessity; and that once social conditions are changed, the masses of men readily adapt their attitudes to the new circumstances under which they live.

It is extremely important for America that existing attitudes of antipathy toward racial and religious minorities be changed, but we cannot rely upon the gradual process of education to do the job. Rather, we must struggle to create social conditions in which men find it possible and necessary to change their attitudes.

The best way to wipe out attitudes against the full employment of Negroes, both in New York State and in the nation at large, is to fight for quick passage of permanent FEPC legislation—with teeth, and then to continue fighting for its enforcement. This is the valid formula for progressive social change.

Should We Outlaw Race Hate

3-3-45

New Masses Magazine invited prominent Americans to participate in a symposium on the question: "Should We Outlaw Anti-Semitism?" Specific questions were asked, including: "Do you favor Federal and State legislation to outlaw organized anti-Semitism as part of the fight against the evil?" Below are excerpts from some of the answers.

afro-American

YES . . . Charles S. Seely

Lieutenant-Commander, USN (retired)

"Unless our government takes a hand against anti-Semitism, a bloody wave of reaction—probably reaching proportions of civil war—aimed at all minority groups, will sweep the country during the period immediately following the war.

"Anti-Semitism is not simply a Jewish problem. It is a threat which menaces all believers in democracy."

3-3-45

NO . . . Harold L. Ickes

Secretary of the Interior

"I do not believe that anti-Semitism or any like anti-democratic manifestation can be controlled or eradicated by a law. It requires, rather, education, goodwill and true Christianity.

"Legislation which would bar the use of the mails to scurrilous matter affecting any minority, especially because of religion or race, might serve a useful purpose. However, its administration presents rather obvious difficulties. A requirement that sponsors of organized campaigns against minority groups of any kind should be identified in advertising matter using the mails would be a great deterrent, since it would expose the sponsors to public view."

3-3-45

YES . . . Carl Murphy

President, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

"Russia seems to have an admirable law against race prejudice and it works there. It should work here, too.

"Existing Federal statutes forbidding conspiracy to deprive citizens of their rights could also cover racial discrimination if they were enforced properly. Any legislation should cover all anti-racial and anti-religious discrimination."

NO . . . Roger N. Baldwin

Director, American Civil Liberties Union

"No form of racial or religious prejudice can be outlawed. It might thus be driven underground; and the very attempt to make it criminal might extend it in forms more difficult to combat. To single out anti-Semitism among all the forms of prejudice, and to give Jews special protection not accorded to other minorities would increase rather than allay feeling against them.

"Our government can do a far better job opening its doors to Jewish refugees, bringing pressure to bear on the British government for a fair administration of Palestine, and setting a good example at home (a) by making permanent the FEPC, insuring against discrimination in jobs; (b) by strengthening the State civil rights laws penalizing discrimination against Jews and others in places of public accommodation, residence and in public advertising; and (c) by proceeding vigorously under the criminal law against any overt acts of violence to the persons or property of Jews."

3-3-45

YES . . . George Marshall

Chairman, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

"Long-range education alone is inadequate in a crisis to meet a well-organized enemy. A vigorous, well-rounded program is urgent. An essential part of an effective program would be to outlaw anti-Semitism and all other types of discrimination and hate propaganda against racial and religious minorites.

". . . The most important kind of legislation should protect the colored man and other minorities as well as the Jewish people."

NO . . . Vida D. Scudder

Professor Emeritus of English, Wellesley College

3-3-45

"Such proposed legislation is one of those indolent devices attempting to achieve justice, which act as a boomerang, and end like other totalitarian methods in furthering what they seek to destroy. Anti-Semitism might fester worse when driven underground."

YES . . . Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher

Professor of Practical Theology and Social Studies, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

"The real issue is whether the majority of us are willing to stand by and let a vicious minority flout the moral conviction which lies at the heart of our decency. In order to be true to itself the majority in America legislates against theft, murder, rape and mayhem; not as attitudes or sentiments of an undemocratic kind, but as overt acts against the common interest. Organized anti-Semitism belongs in the same class with these other things. It should be outlawed."

An Incident On A Diner

Miami Whip

1-27-45

This happened on a Southern Pacific diner January 6, somewhere between Houston and New Orleans.

A Negro Army officer set alone eating breakfast at a table that accommodated two people.

The white steward carefully directed all the white customers past the vacant seat in front of him so that he would not mix his colors.

But one southern white gentleman started to take the vacant seat in spite of the steward's protests.

"We have a seat for you farther up, sir," the steward protested.

"If this seat is not reserved, I'd prefer sitting here." The Southern gentleman was emphatic.

"But, sir, there's a——"

"I can see that. Furthermore, I live in Georgia, if that means anything to you. If a man's good enough to wear our Army uniform he's good enough to wine with. Now, may I sit here if I prefer this seat?" The sincerity and gravity of his words registered in his eyes and the tone of his voice.

"Yes, sir." The steward was polite and apologetic.

1-27-45

During this significant intercourse, the Negro officer calmly continued his breakfast until the southern white gentleman was seated in front of him. The greetings were cacual and friendly.

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning, lieutenant."

"Thanks for your kindness; I'm from Georgia, too."

They spoke of other things without further references to the distasteful incident.

"Dining Car"
Washington Post

It is indeed regrettable that a heretofore respectable newspaper like The Post should stoop to the lowest type of editorial comment to cast aspersion on a race of people who are doing a difficult job in keeping the wheels of transportation going, despite the acute shortage of manpower and other resources.

1-27-45

Although The Post did not use the word "Negro" in its recent editorial comment, "Dining Car," it is obvious that it had no other race in mind because practically all the roads in this country employ Negroes as waiters.

D.C.

To say the least, Dining Car Employes Union, Local 370, or any other legitimate labor organization in the culinary industry does not and will never condone stealing of any kind, be it petty or grand, as is so often implied by certain groups, but it does resent any and all aspersion pointed at a whole group in the railroad industry where Negroes are employed.

In reading the comment of The Post one can easily see that the primary concern of the editor was not so much that thousands and thousands of dollars had been stolen by unscrupulous waiters and stewards in collusion with each other, but that the silver service which he, Mr. Editor, had been getting is not as it used to be during this critical period.

Let me quote a line from this vicious editorial, "We wish that President Jeffers or some other responsible railroad official would pursue his inquiries into dining-car conditions a little further to determine the reasons for the inefficiency and inexcusable surliness of some of the waiters who cast food before intimidated travelers . . ."

1-27-45

To say the least, it is indeed pathetic to see that a so-called responsible newspaper should be so loose and careless in its choice of words in explaining itself—we repeat—"inexcusable surliness of some of the waiters who cast food before intimidated travelers." We are sure management and labor would be interested in knownig more about these intimidated travelers who go in their dining rooms.

In respect to the inexcusable surliness, if, when and where such exist, one can easily understand it. The day of "George" and answer, "yes sir, boss" is gone—you know—that Uncle Tom stuff. George has a job as you have, Mr. Editor, and he knows it. If you treat him courteously he will respond in kind.

1-27-45

Finally, Mr. Editor of The Post, I know one way that will stop stealing in dining cars where it exists. I wish you would convey that information to Mr. Jeffers and those similarly situated. I talk from experience and the records will bear me out. Fifteen years ago, or more, I went to work in the diner car of a railroad. I was not there long when I was approached by the steward (white) to steal and split with him. Naturally, I refused. It was not long before I was off one car and then another. I became "persona non grata" wherever I went. Complaints after complaints went in on me. Finally, I wrote a letter to the superintendent and told him the situation, who politely placed me on a given assignment where I remained.

1-27-45

Negroes, I assure you, Mr. Editor, are greatly appreciative of responsible positions with trust and confidence. Recommend to Mr. Jeffers and those similarly situated that we be given positions as stewards and other responsible positions commensurate with our experience and ability and you will see that this great loss of resources which you now find, will be greatly restored and even you, yourself, I feel sure, will be convinced that you were downright malicious and discriminatory in your comment of November 28.

It certainly was not a fair comment.

CLAUDE H. MASON.
Secretary-Treasurer, Dining Car Employes Union, Local 370.
New York City, Jan. 22.

67-1945

Race Problem and Race Relation

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Pittsburgh Courier 6-19-45

Jews Are Not Alone In Raising Barriers Against Non-Caucasians

By TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

WRITING recently in the Saint Paul Recorder, a Negro newspaper, Dan Gardner declared Negro-Jewish relations were not being helped by the jim-crow practices of "Jewish-owned department stores and other enterprises" in the South. But I think he might well have included the fact that the discriminations practiced are no different than those practiced in the South by so-called Christians.

Informed Negroes, he writes, declare that these Jewish merchants, "in some instances, seem to outstrip even the traditional hostility towards Negroes of Southern white men in general," in order to impress these white Gentiles that they are "one in intent and spirit" with all Southern whites.



Mr. Le Berthon

* * *

IT IS GARDNER'S contention that Jews, being another minority group in American life, should realize their bond with Negroes, and that "Jews who violate the racial bonds of common interests now being established must be publicly denounced and decried."

Here, it seems to me, he has dangerously oversimplified matters. For if Jews should be denounced, so should such Catholics or members of other minority groups who violate "common interests" be denounced. But the basic and essential problem seems to have been overlooked by Gardner. 5-19-45

* * *

THE REAL LOWDOWN is that a Jew, a Catholic, or an agnostic cannot go into business in the South unless he makes up his mind ahead of time to conform with Dixie's race prejudices. If the Jew or Catholic or agnostic is born in the South he most likely is saturated from earliest childhood with the lifeways of the white Anglo-Saxons who constitute an overwhelming preponderance of the population.

A Jewish merchant who welcomed Negroes on an equal basis with whites in Dixie would risk being run out of town or having his store burned down. The same risk would be run by a merchant who was a Catholic or an agnostic. And as a rule the merchant mentality is not very heroic. The same goes for the mentality of any business or social climber.

* * *

IT IS MY belief that Catholics, Protestants, Jews, agnostics and unbelievers living in swanky houses in swanky neighborhoods in these United States tick very much the same. They mingle together, belong to the same country clubs, wear the same nifty clothes, and buy the same high priced motorcars. In recent national Presidential election years, they almost uniformly disliked the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, labor unions, and high income taxes.

Moneyed Catholics do not often associate with materially unsuccessful Catholics. Moneyed Protestants generally stay strictly away from poor Protestants. Moneyed Jews know no poor Jews.

* * *

NORTH OR SOUTH, there are few financially prosperous Protestants, Catholics, Jews, agnostics or unbelievers who would invite a Negro family to dinner. Most would willingly join in a residential restriction covenant against any non-Caucasians.

It takes sorrow and misfortune, as a rule, to open a human being's eyes to the brotherhood of all of us in our brief and indeterminate lives. Prosperity too often callouses. There is no substitute for suffering in drawing human beings together. It is just about impossible to grasp the beauty of human solidarity when one is intent on "getting ahead." It is written "Ye cannot worship God and Mammon." 5-19-45

THOSE WHO conform with social snobbery, North, South, East or West, do so to achieve "success" or out of understandable fear of an entrenched majority viewpoint. They are not limited to Jewish department store owners. The majority would describe themselves as Gentiles and "Christians," and many are not malicious but merely provincial and stupid.

They need to suffer—as who doesn't?—in order to understand much and to love much. The common sufferings in war of Negro and white soldiers is making many love one another. The common sufferings of Negro and white workers has caused them to join common unions. Union means oneness—loving thy neighbor as thyself. Writer Gardner should not expect brotherhood from conformists: business men out primarily for money, be they Jews or Gentiles.

the week

AFRO-AMERICAN

White Southerner Writes a Letter

6-2-45

By W. I. GIBSON

A wealthy white Virginian recently sat down and wrote a letter to a colored soldier—a former employee—and in it he unburdened himself of some thoughts which I am sure have come to other white Southerners regarding the relations between the races in this country.

What he had to say is so different from the attitudes expressed by so many others of his race that I am presenting a portion of the letter here that others may share the feelings which must have been experienced by the soldier when he read it.

This Virginian wrote:

"For years I have admired the way you colored people take the hard life you have to live in our so-called democracy. The average white person thinks that because you laugh so much and appear so happy, you don't know any better.

"If an educated white man had to live the life you people lead and he was able to laugh and carry on as you do he would be called a philosopher and he would be remembered in history as a great man who could laugh in the face of misery. Why the same thing is not believed of the black man is a mystery that is as old as history. 6-2-45

"The apparent reason is that foolish belief that the white race is superior to the black race. But there are too many examples of colored people who have come up from ignorance to reach the top of their profession.

"Prof. Carver, as you know, was born a slave but before he died he became one of the greatest scientists in the world. He was made a Fellow in The Royal Society of Great Britain, an honor given few Americans and he was also given the Roosevelt Medal for Science, a high honor in this country.

"Paul Robeson was born a poor boy and, aside for the world acclaim for his singing, he is considered by English critics to be the best actor of Shakespeare's 'Othello' alive today, which when you consider that English critics think that most of our actors can't even speak English is a remarkable rise up the ladder of success. 6-2-45

"Now what would happen if all colored people had opportunities of education equal to those given white people and what if they were allowed to use that education without any white discrimination? I think there would be as many great colored men and women as white in porportion to their numbers. All the reputable psychologists think the same thing. I have read it many times.

"But why white people have that foolish belief in their superiority I don't know.

"I believe that one of God's most important commandments is 'Love Thy Neighbor as Thy Self' and when we break that commandment by making our neighbor a slave or despising him for his color or his faith, I believe God will punish us. I believe that God has given us all souls and that God grades them by how well they keep the Ten Commandments, not by what color the skin is that covers them.

I think you could make that same case for the colored people as for the Jews. Wherever they have been enslaved, the civilization has failed. I don't know much about slavery except in the South but I do know their civilization went to pieces and that the slave owners became what is called 'poor white trash' and I believe that behind all the wise sounding economical reasons that students of government give, the cause of that failure was God's punishment. 6-2-45

"But whenever you think of the wrongs done to you and your people, don't think in terms of revenge or punishment. God has always done the punishing. Not the slightest sin escapes God. But I do not believe that God wishes us to punish our fellow man.

"God wishes us to protect ourselves against bodily danger and death and our homes against entry by an enemy but I don't believe God wishes one race to punish another country for its sins. We all have our own sins and the best we can do is try to sin no more that our punishment will be lighter."

SAVANNAH TRIBUNE

There are many instances of Negroes and white people working together in the same place without trouble. This is happening in occupations that have hitherto been considered those in which white people held the monopoly. Negroes and white men are members of the same union and working side by side in some industries, without conflict. The claim that a law to insure Negroes the opportunity to work wherever work needs to be done, will mean the worsening of his condition as a worker, and that there will be serious racial trouble as a result of it, is a means of intimidation both to Negroes, to employers who believe that it is through a law that the right of all American citizens to earn a living is vouchsafed. A permanent FEPC does not seek to encourage social equality. Why should a law to prevent discrimination by employers make social equality more of a fact than it is in case where employers now use both races in the same plant, in the same building? All white people who work in the same employment do not consider themselves social equals. A fact which white people seem not to understand is that Negroes are not interested in social equality in the sense in which the term is commonly used. They want the opportunity to work at any jobs, American citizens are employed to do and they protest against making color the measure of qualification for doing the job. 5-31-45

LISTEN TO THE RUMBLE

New Masses 6-19-45

Two readers have put their ears to the ground and their pens to paper in response to NEW MASSES' *invitation to its readers to tell us what they hear when they "listen to the rumble." (See Lucius Ballinger's "Listen to the Rumble," NM, May 22). We hope other readers will respond to a further invitation to tell us what the people are saying on the subjects which concern them most closely.*

Michigan.

THE rain was hitting hard against our hospital window. The Negro cleaning woman, Sadie, was bustling about, and I found my attention turned to her as she sang a cheerful little song. It lightened my spirits and I talked to her.

All day fragments of our conversation came to my mind. "Do you know what punishment a Negro girl suggested for Hitler?" she asked. "She said he should be painted black and sent to America."

She related a conversation she had had with a man in one of the wards down the hall, who thought anti-Negro feeling in the South had died down. She got excited as she repeated tales of recent lynchings and described gross discrimination she had witnessed in her home state of Mississippi. One of the stories was about a Negro who took the chair in a soda fountain a white man was heading for. The whites took him out into the street, tied him to a car and dragged him all over the town until he was dead. She was indignant because so many people never saw, or made sure they would never see, articles in the local papers which would have enlightened them about anti-Negro sentiment.

"They close their eyes to these things," she said. "As for us, we don't want to intermarry, or even ask to associate with white people, but only to be treated as human beings. The way to fight against discrimination is not by thinking in terms of one race against another, but of one human being against another."

When she had gone my roommate turned to me and remarked that Sadie really "knew her stuff." I said that it was a pity more white people didn't know the details of this struggle. We both were silent. We were both thinking of Sadie and of her race, who just asked to be treated as human beings. MRS. A. M.

New Orleans.

A RECENT Sunday saw the first Negro parade ever to march on Canal Street—a Seventh War Loan Bond drive in which schools, Scouts, military, and Red Cross volunteer units shared, escorted by mounted white police.

The previous Sunday ("I Am an American Day"!) city police had refused use of a public park to a Negro civic organization, the Peoples' Defense League, which has met there for four or five years. Boiling but self-controlled, the organization withdrew to a church to hear its speakers—prominent Negro members of AFL and CIO unions—and to plan all-out support of the bond parade and sale.

Even though transport facilities for Hollywood's Lena Horne, who was to have led the bond rally, somehow couldn't be found—perhaps deliberately—$260,000 in bonds were sold. The old-time Klux type tried to laugh it off: "A n——— parade." But many, especially the young, don't feel like that. A stout lady onlooker was overheard saying to her son, "Oh, you're just like them agitators." Another said, "Those are the real Americans, parading."

Negro organizations see the doors open to the future. They intend to walk through with dignity and in solid ranks, hand in hand with organized labor, and welcoming any who support the peoples' war and the bases of permanent world peace. That's why the bond parade got *first-page mention* by the New Orleans *States*, in an area where white papers do not print Negro news, unless about alleged crimes.

ELIZABETH COUSINS ROGERS.

Reasons Against Segregation

Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

"A Reader" takes me to task for just condemning segregation and not offering anything in its place, and states that she wishes to discuss segregation with me. She writes:

(1) What I want to ask him or her is just one simple question—Why?" E. R. Storrs is a "him," and he asks, Why segregation at all?

Richmond

(2) "Why is not a hard and fast segregation law sensible and fair?" She attempts to segregate the Negro as a race and leave all the other races alone, including our enemies, the Germans and the Japanese, and says it is sensible. It seems to me foolish. It cannot be fair, because it was born unfair in the 1902 convention. "Separate but equal" was written in the law to make it constitutional, but the framers then and the believers now never intended equal accommodations, and when a majority by force impose anything as damnable as segregation on the minority against their will, it is unfair.

7-15-45

(3) "Virginia is not yet ready to do away with segregation, as was plainly shown in the incident on a streetcar where a 'democratic gentleman' shoved a colored girl off the seat." How does she know Virginia is not yet ready to do away with segregation? The State Democratic machine has held all the people tightly bound hand and foot since 1902. Suppose you let the people of Virginia speak; then we can say if Virginia wants segregation or not. We certainly would not judge all the Virginia white people by the man you mentioned on the streetcar. Although that is the method of a good many white people in judging Negroes—all by the acts of a few. Instead of penalizing a whole race with segregation, why not put the "democratic gentleman" in jail?

(4) She says: "I believe the colored people under the present system get a raw deal." On this point we agree, and I may add that we will likewise get a raw deal under any system of segregation, for that is what segregation is designed for. She further states that we can't manage the segregation law we have. Again we agree, and I add that you will never manage it because it is unmanageable.

(5) "Why not give some constructive criticism or suggestion, rather than a flat no?" A man by the name of Adolf Hitler wrote a book, "Mein Kampf," advocating the superior race, segregation and ghettos. This country has spent billions of dollars and thousands of lives to stamp out this Naziism 3,000 miles across the seas. If we reason logically, shouldn't it be stamped out here?

7-15-45

About 2,000 years ago a Man came on the scene and established a religion called Christianity. Most of us subscribe to it. It teaches brotherly love and that we are heirs of God and joint heirs of Jesus Christ. My suggestion would be that you open the Bible, which teaches that all of us are brothers; have it, flanked on the left by the Declaration of Independence, which teaches that we are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which we cannot get under segregation, and on the right by the Constitution of the United States, which teaches that our liberties are not to be abridged because of color. With these three, I will wager that if you give it a trial it will work.

Is Virginia big enough to be Christian? E. R. STORRS.

Richmond.

Bilbo Dreams Vast Things For Capital

Washington Post

By Margaret Davis

The man, Bilbo, can dream, too.

Now entering his seventeenth month as chairman of the Senate District Committee, the former school teacher and Governor of Mississippi, 67-year-old Theodore J. Bilbo, told The Pots in an interview that he "dreams dreams for the District" while not engaged in more pressing matters of state.

Here is what the filibustering, blunt-spoken ex-officio mayor" of Washington says he wants for the District:

"I want to eliminate the slums of Washington where 30,000 Negroes and whites live, and to make every spot in Washington a fit and decent place.

"I want a new bridge over or a tunnel under the Potomac. I want to connect that part of Washington with that populous section of Virginia where they have no liquor to drink.

7-16-45

Still After That Stadium

"I want the largest, best, and the most beautiful stadium in the world in Washington. I propose to build it without costing the taxpayers of this Nation one damn cent!"

Bilbo says the stadium would be self-liquidating, financed by private capital, and that several firms are interested. Who they are is a "military secret" until the Japs are licked.

Further the Senator wants a "hospital center giving not only Washingtonians but also hundreds of thousands of Government employes who come from every village in America the best treatment known to medical science."

He says, "Washington must have subways to take care of the ever increasing traffic which causes the loss of so much time as well as jeopardizes lives of pedestrians.

The Senator drew a storm of furious protest on his head when he took over the job as District "mayor."

Now, he says flatly he will keep the job as long as he stays in the Senate and Democrats are in control, that he has no doubt about his reelection "because none of the supporters of the Fair Employment Practices Committee can vote in Mississippi."

67-1945

Walter [illegible] Press & Standard
June 14, 1945

Race Problems and Relations

BEWARE LEST BEST FRIENDS BE LOST

MANY favorable comments have been heard upon the editorial of last week discussing the attitudes of many negroes in this section of the country. In that editorial we advocated that the members of this race located in the South begin to assume responsibilities and to do things for themselves, rather than depending upon the white people to do things for them. This, we think, is sound philosophy. The negro is here not from his choice, perhaps, but has become a part of the life of the people of the South. He has made wonderful progress in the four-fifths of a century since the shackles were stricken from him by the emancipation proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln. But we speak the truth when we say that we are glad this was done. We do not condone slavery, either sectionally or nationally. We like to see men free and independent to follow the inclinations of their own desires and to achieve for themselves, not limited by laws nor conditions.

This America has offered its citizens and still offers them. That is why we are proud of America.

We also believe in purity of race. We are raising purebred hogs and cattle, dogs and horses, because we do not think that mongrel races are ever as fine as those that retain their purity of stock. We, therefore, must guard jealously any inclination towards social equality among the races. We think it better for the South to have two purebred races than a mongrel race brought about by the amalgamation of white and negro races. The negro says he does not wish social equality, and we do not think that the thoughtful members of the race do, but we see outcroppings among so-called leaders who are striving to break down all barriers and secure associations that will result sooner or later in mixing of the races. This The Press and Standard will not favor nor tolerate. That is why we think that the negro race should become as independent as possible. Let them have their own stores, their own social cliques and clubs. Let them take a pride in advancing within their circles, just as the whites are doing and have been doing. The races deserve great commendation for having lived together as closely as they have and do, and yet to see so few examples of mixed races. This must be continued.

We see here in the South room for co-operation and co-ordination of plans and purposes which will result in the mutual development of the best in both races. This is what we desire. It can be done without social or political equality. Sooner or later the negro will earn the right to vote and to hold offices in the South—more quickly than he can and will earn that right in other sections of the country where he has been living in small numbers. In these sections the negro is being used as a cat's paw to pull political chestnuts from the fire and to serve as a buffer between opposing factions of whites.

Eighty years is a short time as nations measure time. The race as free men is still quite young. Let the next few decades be spent by the negroes in getting ready for larger fields of service and of usefulness. Let them learn the laws of health, go to school, and become economically independent.

Positions will gravitate to them as they learn how to fill them. That is history—that is real progress. Better that they be patient for these intervening years, than to be thrown by some political upheavel into positions they cannot fill. Preparation first and then performance. That is the proper sequence.

Meanwhile we would caution the aggressives in that race to move slowly and cautiously. It would be a calamity far greater than they see now, if in their haste and aggressive methods, they alienate the friendship of the white people of the South. There is here a real danger to the negro race. This must be avoided for the good of both races, who will continue to live together, and to work together in the same land and with customs made strong by firm convictions and ages of usage.

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL
Cir. D. 125,851—S. 112,678

JUN 15 1945

Voice Of The People

MAINTAINING PEACE

Editor Beacon Journal:

A simple answer to the question of how to maintain peace on earth seems to me to be the dissolving of all the armed forces in the world.

We hear that a new way of "canning" the weapons of this war is being perfected! It seems a rather negative approach to our hopes that World War II is a war to end all wars.

Could science and chemistry once again be used solely for the purpose of prolonging the lives of men? K. T.

Editor Beacon Journal:

Why all the talk of conscription for peace? Why not the agreement of disarmament for all countries? We, the people, do not want war. Why be armed to the teeth and prepared when the very source itself could be removed by disarmament? Surely, then, there could be no aggressor!

Conscription itself is asking for war; sooner or later one or the other countries would want to prove their new strength.

If we don't all disarm we might as well say, "Move over, World War II, and make way for No. III! ELLEN

FRANKNESS NEEDED

Editor Beacon Journal:

It has always seemed very odd that the people who make the most fuss over the right of the Negro to full equality with their white neighbors are invariably those who live, move and have their being in areas where Negroes are barred from residence, except as servants or chauffeurs.

To really know and understand people, you must not only work with them, but you must live as neighbors with them, send your children to school with them and intermingle with them in everyday social life. To live in an area where Negroes are admitted only as servants and then to condemn others who live in unrestricted areas for wanting to maintain a color line is rank hypocrisy of a kind that only complicates the problem.

James S. Jackson had every right as a newspaper writer to present facts that should be brought out into the light. To hush-hush the true facts about relations between Negroes and whites is detrimental to all honest Negroes who want to see constructive criticism of both sides so that both races can be brought to a better understanding of the obstacles that must be surmounted before the Negro can attain true racial equality.

The Negro race needs, more than anything else, good honest and fearless leaders who will lay aside the flattery and the airs of injured innocence that have failed to bring true racial equality. It needs leaders who can call a spade a spade, leaders who are willing to live, work and play in the areas where trouble comes up between Negroes and whites; leaders who dare to say to the Negro, if you want true equality with your white neighbor, you must stop doing thus and thus, you must do thus and thus.

It might not seem right to you as a Negro, but you are the ones who are asking to be accepted and you must be willing to conform to the standards that the white race has set up to govern his way to social living. After you have been accepted, you must endeavor to improve this standard that is far short of perfection. UNITED SENSE.

WHAT ABOUT THAT LAKE?

Editor Beacon Journal:

We thank Councilman Aldrich for being so concerned about our so-called "art" on a Cuyahoga Falls av. billboard, but had he looked a few blocks farther northeast, just off Cuyahoga Falls av., he would have noticed a small lake started by the Ohio Edison Co., of which he is aware but about which he has so far done nothing. The residents of this area have been informed this will go on for a period of 10 years and then the company will flood another section of the same territory.

If the councilmen are going to pick each other's wards apart, why not start on something that the citizens of North Hill can really appreciate? The schoolboys generally take care of the billboards in time, anyway.

NORTH HILL TAXPAYER

Who's Hypocritical?

Time Magazine

Sirs:

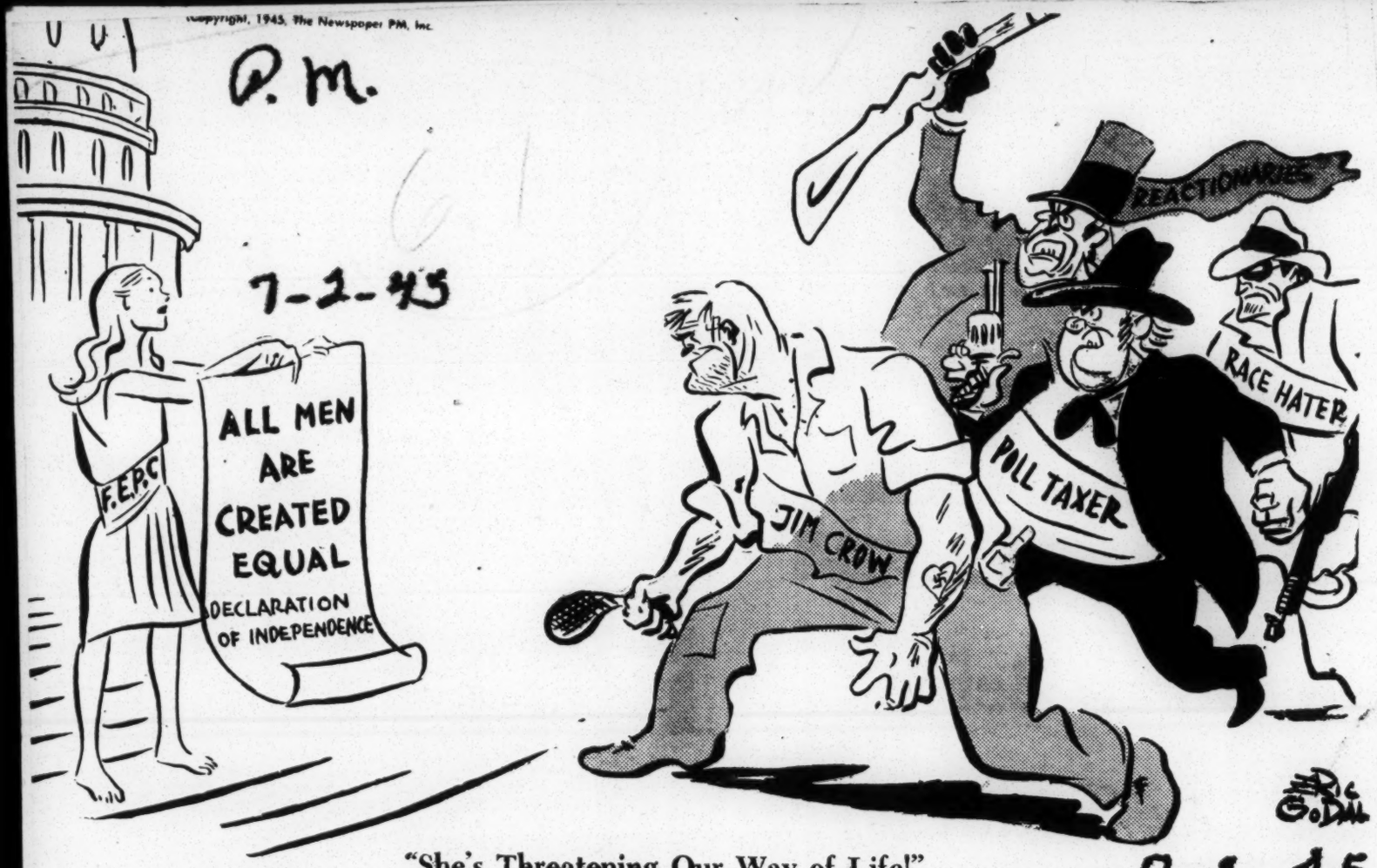
It had been a long conversation between two of us G.I.s and a German woman. It ended like this:

"You speak of freedom. You speak of democracy. We know of your treatment of the American Japanese. We know of your race riots, both north and south, the underhanded persecution of the Negro and the Jew. At least we Germans were not hypocritical. We did not hide our acts and persecutions under the cloak of your supposed democracy. Is all this not true? Can you truthfully scream 'propaganda?'"

We could not. We walked quietly back to our billets.

7-30-45

[SERVICEMAN'S NAME WITHHELD]
% Postmaster
New York City



"She's Threatening Our Way of Life!"

7-2-45

BYRNES, A DANGEROUS MAN

St. Louis Argus

In selecting and appointing James F. Byrnes, as Secretary of State, thus making the former Senator from South Carolina the ranking cabinet officer of the nation, we have every reason to believe that President Truman appointed the man he thought best fitted for the place.

As to Byrnes's fitness and qualifications to fill this high and important office in this government, we deny that he has either the fitness or the qualification. His record: His public record: His printed records as Congressman and Senator from the tar-heel State, belie the claim of those who hold him up as an "honorable" citizen fit to hold public office, especially as a government official.

Byrnes's record as a member of the United States Congress for many years stands out with boldness, which shows without a shadow of doubt that the man is not only blind, but is poisoned by race prejudice to the extent that he actually believes that all citizens of the U.S.A. are not entitled to equal rights and equal justice, in keeping with the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

St. Louis Argus

Then too, Byrnes belongs to that Southern oligarchy of reactionaries who spend most of their time holding down the Negroes, thus keeping the South the back door of the United States.

7-6-45

Again let the record speak which further details, Byrnes's unfitness for public office.

His Record

Feb. 23, 1915: Voted "nay" on appropriating $101,000 for Howard University.

Jan. 26, 1922: Voted "nay" on passage of Dyer anti-lynching bill.

May 10, 1922: Voted "nay" on authorizing loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia.

Jan. 29, 1924: Made points of order against items for Howard University.

Mar. 13, 1924: Voted "nay" on motion to recede and concur in Senate Amendment appropriating funds for Howard University.

Feb. 28, 1925: Voted "nay" on increasing appropriation for Howard University.

United States Senate

Apr. 13, 1932: Voted "nay" on motion to increase the item of salaries in the appropriation for Howard University.

Apr. 13, 1932: Voted "nay" on amendment appropriating $460,000 for construction at Howard University.

July 26, 1937: Voted "yea" on motion to table motion offering Wagner-Van Nuys-Gavagan anti-lynching bill as an amendment.

Nov. 16, 1937: Sought to block consideration of anti-lynching bill.

Jan. 27, 1938: Voted "nay" on motion to close debate on anti-lynching bill.

Feb. 16, 1938: Voted "nay" on motion to close debate on anti-lynching bill.

When Harry S. Truman was made President of the United States his first statement to the Negro Press, when asked his attitude toward our race was: "Search my record as United States Senator." His record was searched with critical eyes of newspapermen. It was found that Mr. Truman as a Senator had voted favorably on all measures affecting the welfare of the colored people. In the face of Byrnes's record, if President Truman thinks he is fit to be Secretary of State, we respectfully differ with you—Mr. President.

Let Byrnes be measured by anybody's yardstick and he will not only be found wanting in those essential attributes which stand for good government, but he will be found a dangerous man in public office and should be shunned as one would a rattlesnake.

More Rigid Segregation

Times Dispatch

Richmond

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Please allow me space to reply to a number of articles on segregation.

A 15-year-old colored girl of Armstrong High School had the following to say: "The segregation law is hateful to our fighting men and only tends to lower their morale."

7-13-45

It isn't segregation, but it's the state of their mind that lowers their morale.

American Negroes are very sensitive; they think they are the most downtrodden and persecuted people in the world, but the truth of the matter is, they are favored and blessed above others of their race anywhere on earth. There are no Negroes on earth that are as well fed, housed, clothed, churched, educated and respected as the American Negro, and the majority of them are biting the hand that has made it possible for them to enjoy these blessings.

Segregation is not a hindrance; it's a help, and if it was properly enforced (it should be) it would be an equal protection to both races, and there would be no occasion for pushing women from seats in streetcars and buses.

The American Negro is striving for more than the abolition of the segregation laws. He is doing his best to break down every barrier between the races; he is trying to bridge the social, political and economic chasm between the races. His chief aim and his most cherished ambition is to attain social equality, and he realizes he can't break down all the barriers with one stroke, so he is striving to break down one at a time.

In June, a Negro speaker was addressing the graduating class of a Negro college, and he said: "Some say the Negro doesn't want social equality, but I say he does want it."

The writer is wondering if we must change the social, political and economic traditions and customs of this country to please the Negro race, simply because members of their race have been inducted into the armed forces of our country. We want a more rigid segregation law and more rigidly enforced, and for the simple reason that abolition will never lessen the tension and friction between the races; it will only tend to increase them. Let's respect and more rigidly enforce the law.

J. W. STROUD.
Richmond.

The Negro Wants 'Complete Equality'

Courier Journal, Ken. 1-7-45

A Review by Harvey Curtis Webster

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS: Edited by Rayford A. Logan. University of North Carolina Press. 352 pp. $3.50.

As all the distinguished Negroes who contributed to this volume recognize, what the Negro wants is a good deal different from what the Negro is likely to get immediately. Although the contributors range from conservative to radical and are drawn from almost all walks of life in which Negroes are widely employed, there is nevertheless no disagreement about what the Negro wants: he wants the complete equality that goes with first-class citizenship.

"Complete equality," with a surprising degree of uniformity, means what W. E. B. Du Bois defines it as: "Full economic, political and social equality with American citizens, in thought, expression and action, with no discrimination based on race or color." It does not mean, as Mr. Du Bois is careful to point out, the forcing of social equality upon white people. "The basis of choice may be cultured taste or vagrant whim, but it is an unquestionable right as long as my free choice does not deny equal freedom on the part of others."

The basis for these Negro wants, again with surprising uniformity, is a belief in the ideology of democracy, the ethics of Christianity and the principles of the Four Freedoms. Almost all of the titles echo some phrase of the democratic credo. "The Negro Has Always Wanted the Four Freedoms" is the title of Charles Wesley's contribution wherein he indicates how few of these freedoms the Negro enjoys in most parts of the United States. You have taught us to believe in democracy, almost all the contributors say—surely you didn't mean only democracy for yourselves?

In the words of Frederick Patterson, president of the school Booker T. Washington founded, "Negroes, having no ideology other than that of democracy, cannot consistently behave in any pattern except that which seeks complete freedom of expression and assures them the same rights, privileges and responsibilities as are possessed by other Americans. They ask not for special privilege, but for the opportunity to achieve in accordance with their individual abilities as human beings."

There is not as general accord as to the means Negroes should employ to realize the satisfaction of their wants, although there is general agreement about the futility of appeals to violence. As Rayford A. Logan, the editor, puts it: "We have, in truth, the same theoretical right to revolution that the Declaration of Independence asserts. In cold reality, thirteen millions, largely unarmed, have no chance to win equality by force from an adamant, powerfully armed one hundred twenty millions." A variety of non-violent approaches, all of which have as their core the idea of peaceful but firm pressure, are advocated by the various contributors.

The most generally accepted forms of non-violent pressure are education, cooperation with labor groups and "Christian" church groups, the use of the conference and committee method of adjusting interracial difficulties, the utilization of such political pressure methods as the March on Washington Movement that was largely begun by one of the contributors, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. None of the contributors are fanatic in their advocacy of their own particular methods. Indeed, none of the contributors are fanatic about anything, although they are frequently and sometimes unjustifiably bitter against white people who favor a more gradual approach than they believe is necessary.

The presence in the book of a publisher's introduction that comes very close to reasserting the traditional belief in the Negro as an inferior race, gives pause to anyone who is overoptimistic about a sudden change in interracial relations in the South. If the editor of the most liberal university press in the South feels he must resort to the unusual procedure of refuting his contributors, Gunnar Myrdal, and the Carnegie Foundation study before he allows his Negro contributors to speak, is there much chance for a sudden realization of Southern democracy? I am afraid that the execution of prejudice—for prejudice can never be murdered successfully—is still going to take a long time.

DEMOCRACY IN U. S. HELD NOT PERFECT

New York Times 3-5-45

Dr. Palen Points to Problems on Our Own Doorstep That Cry for Solution

A warning that the United States has not made such a success of democracy that it can afford to hold it up as a shining example to the rest of the world was given yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, pastor of the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, in the third of a Lenten series of sermons on "The Seven Last Words From the Cross." The service also was the annual church and memorial service of the Holland Society of New York. 3-5-45

Pointing out that this country is planning to tell other nations of the world how to behave in the family of nations, Dr. Palen said:

"On our own doorsteps we have several problems that will demand more than ordinary effort to solve before we can be right with ourselves as a nation.

"We shall need to solve the race problem. It will not be solved by race riots. It will not be solved by sacrifice of life on the part of many of our colored and white people. Our race problem will never be solved by arbitrary and compulsory measures from without. It will be only solved as white and black people treat each other as brothers. That can be done only by the exercise of the Christian spirit.

"We have forgotten in America that a democracy is the most difficult kind of government to maintain. It is the hardest kind of government under which to live. It is hardest to maintain because of the widespread political corruption to which it so easily lends itself. Our drift today toward complete totalitarian bureaucracy is one that threatens immediately the very freedoms for which our own boys are dying. 3-5-45

"A democracy is the hardest kind of government under which to live. It demands a rigid self-discipline on the part of its citizens. Time has proved to us in this country that a rigid Christian moral responsibility is the only safeguard to a democracy. The religious and moral decline of our country during the last twenty-five years threatens the very foundations of our country. We need to come to the church and to its teachings in our own every-day relationships one with another. This is a must for every one of our 130,000,000 Americans. The crusade for that kind of living must start with the church."

THE NEW SOUTH New York Sun

It is an habitual vice of thought, which perhaps springs from mankind's disposition to laziness, to lump whole peoples together under a single all-embracing label describing some virtue or evil which may be possessed in reality by only a few. The Negro people have been the most spectacular victims of this human laziness, but some of them are often guilty of yielding to it in the case of other groups, particularly the Southern white people. They may be forgiven, however, because their historic experience, replete with the oppression of chattel slavery and its jim crow hang-overs, has been with Southern reactionaries, who have indeed set the pattern for the whole region. Yet it must always be remembered there were Southern abolitionists who resisted the secession of the slave-holders in 1861 and who fought later (during the Reconstruction period) in the face of contempt and terror for full democratic rights for the Negro people. 2-24-45

Apparently, this war for world freedom from the Axis forces of Fascist enslavement is encouraging the progressive white Southerners to assert themselves in advocacy of that true democracy which will further the economic advancement of the entire South, white as well as Negro. They are emboldened by the powerful thrusts which the labor movement especially the CIO is making against reactionary, anti-democratic, Fascist-like jim crowism. In different ways Southern Liberalism is evidencing awareness of its obligation to our nation and to civilization fighting Nazist barbarism spear-headed by the Nazis and the Japs. Committed to the winning of the war, His Excellency the Gvernor of Georgia, Hon. Ellis D. Arnall, who seconded the nomination of Henry Agard Wallace for the Vice-Presidency at last year's Democratic National Convention and is currently laboring for Mr. Wallace's confirmation as Secretary of Commerce, has brought about the repeal of the poll-tax as a pre-requisite for voting in his state. 2-24-45

It is high time that national Negro leadership began to assess the south realistically. In practice, to be sure, those leaders who incline to Uncle Tomism may absolve individual white Southerners, to whom they are beholden for gratitudes, of enmity to the needs and aspirations of the Negro people for full citizenship. There are some leaders of happily dwindling influence who will defend even some of the reactionaries. However, in the North, there is a tendency to assail Liberals like Mark Ethridge and Virginius Dabney with the same indiscriminate ferocity that bigots like Senator Theodore G. Bilbo and Congressman John E. Rankin of Mississippi rightfully merit on account of their Hitlerite tirades against Negroes and Jews. **The Liberals may not eat at the same table with Negroes or invite them into the privacy of their homes, which no power on earth can force them to do, but they advocate, support, and fight for measures which will inevitably increase the opportunities of the nation's largest racial minority to enjoy the advantages of better employment, education, housing, and health, than which nothing is more important and fundamental.**

Let us write and congratulate Governor Arnall as a harbinger of the New South, like Mr. Justice Hugo Lafayette Black.

—The Boston Chronicle

RACIAL TENSIONS FOUND

N.Y. Times N.Y.C.

Author Says Southern Problems Are 'Being Shipped North'

3-1-45

Southern racial problems are "being shipped North in carload lots," with the result that Detroit, New York and other industrial cities are "seething" with fears and tensions, Lillian Smith, author, declared yesterday at a luncheon of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, held in the Commodore Hotel.

"In New York and throughout the nation we must now deal with this problem," she asserted. "Wherever the white man and the Negro, poverty and wealth exist side by side, the problem exists."

Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the organization, contended that the Commoner party in Georgia was a "menacing development." He charged that it was organized to intensify prejudice against Negroes and Jews.

Mrs. Edward M. M. Warburg presided at the luncheon. The conference has arranged a dinner next Tuesday in the Commodore Hotel to honor Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

RACE HARMONY HINGES ON JOBS, SAYS LIVERIGHT

Chicago Daily Tribune 3-28-45

Interracial clashes, in major American cities are inevitable unless immediate and effective planning for post-war employment is undertaken, Alexander A. Liveright, executive director of the American Council on Race Relations, 32 W. Randolph st., told a press conference yesterday.

council's community services staff, "have tended to concentrate mi- supervision of Robert C. nority groups, and especially Ne- groes, in those plants most likely director. 3-28-45 ment patterns developed to be drastically cut back; in oc- e war," Liveright said, cupations offering the least oppor-

tunity for learning marketable skills, and in geographical areas most likely to be seriously affected by reconversion lags or the absence of peace time industry."

About 80,000 Negroes have emigrated to Chicago in response to the need for war workers, Weaver said. The post-war crisis will come about when those workers will shift to pre-war jobs, he asserted.

Private enterprise will have the major responsibility in both industrial reconversion and in fairness to minority groups, Liveright said.



By ALFRED E. SMITH

Reversion

On a southern railway diner, a colored WAC officer stood waiting for a seat. A white WAC accompanied by two white army officers entered and spying an empty table for four in the car center, said to the colored girl: "What you waiting for, come on join us."

The first WAC thanked her but explained that colored passengers were permitted to eat only at the two end tables which were then full, and which were separated from the rest of the car by half-curtains.

"Aw shucks," said one of the army officers with a heavy southern accent, "pay that no mind." So saying he took her firmly by the arm and proceeded with the party to the center table.

The steward's indignant protests were first ignored, then shouted down, and that worthy seeing the train M.P.s disinclined to act, gave in and ordered them served. It was a good meal and all was well and merry until under the relaxing influence of after-dinner drinks, the southern army officer opined in a loud voice: "If my old nigger mammy could see me now, here eating and drinking with a nigger woman!"

Misconstruction

Andrew Higgins, the shipbuilder, it will bear repeating, hired in his New Orleans yards a number of workers imported from Jamaica, British West Indies. Some of these were white and some colored in the accepted sense, but they didn't work at it, and when colored among them were singled out and instructed bluntly to use toilets marked "For Negroes," they all rebelled, white and black, and asked to be sent home.

In desperation, Higgins ordered a third set of toilets "For Jamaicans," and breathed a sigh of relief when the West Indians accepted this arrangement. But peace was shortlived because outraged southern whites observing white and colored using the same toilets called the first and only strike against Higgins, "for forcing whites to use same toilets as Negroes."

Surprise

Thomasina Johnson, testifying for Alpha Kappa Alpha Non Partisan lobby before Senate Education committee on federal aid to education legislation, was told by the 14 senators who heard her, that hers was the best testimony given. She was gratified at their prolonged applause, but familiar with the ways of white folks, she was taken aback when Senator Olin Johnston of South Carolina descended from the raised dias, grasped and shook her hand publicly.

Said he "I know your folks back home in South Carolina. You and your mother come visit me any time."

Democracy

A Philadelphia doorman, impressed by Col. Campbell Johnson's uniform, ignored two waiting white girls and secured a hard-to-get taxi for him after the Freedom Day rally. Col. Johnson helped Mary McLeod Bethune, Venice Spraggs and Congressman Dawson in the back seat, then got in the front seat with the driver.

The two white girls inquired of the cabbie his destination, and being told the station, asked the passengers if they could squeeze in. One sat up front with Col. Johnson and the driver, and the other at Mrs. Bethune's cheery, "Come on in dear and sit on a lap," got in the back and sat on the congressman's lap.

SENATE REJECTS AUBREY WILLIAMS

First Roosevelt Nominee Turned Down Since 1939

BY WILLIAM T. PEACOCK
(The Associated Press)

Washington, March 23. — The Senate rebuffed President Roosevelt today with a 52-to-36 rejection of his nomination of Aubrey Williams as rural electrification administrator.

Thirty-three Republicans and 19 Democrats joined to "blackball" the selection of the ardent New Dealer for a job which in the early postwar period may involve lending up to a billion dollars to finance rural electric lines.

Voting for confirmation were 31 Democrats, four Republicans and Senator La Follette, Progressive, Wisconsin.

Senator Ellender of Louisiana voted to confirm Williams. Senator Overton voted against the nominee. Senators Eastland and Bilbo, Mississippi, voted against confirmation.

President James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union, announced at a Williams news conference that the organization would hold a "victory dinner" in honor of Williams Wednesday. He said Mrs. Roosevelt had accepted an invitation to speak.

Patton told questioners it would be a "victory dinner" because "this is just the first battle, and it has shown us what is necessary for victory." He said there would be undertaken a "total war of issues to decide whether this country is to conduct itself for the people instead of vested interests and racial bigots."

Williams, commenting on the Senate action, said, "it is time for the people to look into what is happening" here.

Expressing "great pride" in the contest his friends put up, the former national youth administrator and WPA executive told a reporter:

"I am frank to say that certain things that developed, so far as they indicate what we have in the way of senatorial minds and attitudes, are pretty disturbing to me."

He expressed particular concern over implications of a speech against his confirmation March 20 by Senator Willis, Republican, Indiana. Willis, quoting Williams as denying he favored redistribution of wealth but favored "redistribution of opportunity," asserted:

"There comes to mind no other phrase that contains so much evil implication, so much weasel-worded deceit as will be found in that expression."

Williams said he would continue his present work, as director of organization for the National Farmers' Union.

It was the first time since 1939 that a presidential nominee, other than for postmaster, has been rejected by the Senate. That rejection was of a nomination for United States attorney in Nevada.

The Democrats who opposed confirmation of Williams were, by and large, the same group who fought against letting Henry Wallace have control over the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subsidiary lending agencies.

The administration saved Wallace's nomination for commerce secretary by agreeing to a divorce of the RFC from the department but had no such "out" on Williams.

Rejection Expected

The rejection means that the president has no choice but to send the Senate another name.

Williams' rejection had been a foregone conclusion for weeks. In fact, some administration men had suggested that he ask the president to withdraw the nomition.

But Williams elected, as he put it, to "go down fighting," and his friends put up a vigorous battle for him.

In five days of Senate debate, they kept the floor most of the time and undertook to "nail" all the arguments advanced by opponents of the nominee.

These opposition arguments ranged all the way from the contention that Williams was not qualified for the job to the allegation that he had indicated "Communistic views" and wanted to "divide the wealth."

Senator Tunnell, Democrat, Delaware, called the fight against Williams "an anti-Semitic, anti-Negro move."

Williams himself denied at hearings by the Senate agriculture committee that he ever had belonged to any Communist organization or favored any form of government other than democracy. As for his economic views, he said he favored "sharing the opportunity" rather than dividing the wealth.

Now 54 years old, Williams is presently an organizer for the National Farmers' Union but has held various government posts during most of the Roosevelt administration. A social worker in Wisconsin, he was brought in Washington by Harry Hopkins in the early days of the New Deal to help run federal relief.

He was deputy administrator of WPA under Hopkins and later head of the national youth administration. He went with the farmers' union after Congress abolished NYA in 1943.

Fined For Race Prejudice Displayed On Street Car

St. Louis Argus

Drunk and ranting against Negroes and Jews and the "Heiling" of Hitler on a Delmar streetcar last Wednesday resulted in Edward Butler, 37, leather cutter, residing at 5032 Kensington avenue, being fined $300 and cost by City Judge Grellner last Thursday.

The case was reported by passengers on the car who quoted Butler as saying "American People are fools to fight for Jews and Negroes," and stated that he bragged about being "too smart" to be drafted although he was classified 1-A.

Worrieder and Worrieder

Louisville Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I'm getting worrieder and worrieder because no matter how hard I think, I can't think of one minority group to which I belong. And if I don't belong to a minority group that means I must belong to the majority. But to belong to the majority means that I have no rights or freedoms at all! Because the majority has been firmly taught, until they are completely convinced, that they cannot have anything they want. That is not democracy! It is only democracy when the minority groups have what they want.

So I don't want to belong to a majority, because I want some of my rights and freedoms respected, too. But how can the majority to which I belong ever become a minority when, all over the South, they are having babies, babies, babies, millions of babies!

I am frustrated, persecuted, resentful. I've got to go on belonging to the majority. I've got to go on living my entire life from cradle to grave catering to and sacrificing for minority groups. It ain't fair!

Louisville. HOPELESS.

NEGROES A MOST OPPRESSED GROUP

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

NEW YORK—"Negroes have long enjoyed the unenviable distinction of being America's most oppressed minority group," Elmo Roper, well known authority on public opinion declared, in an article last week.

"They are looked down upon by majorities of our people as being not only economically, politically and socially inferior, but as also being inferior in basic intelligence," he said.

In reviewing polls made for Fortune magazine, Mr. Roper points out that Jews, Catholics and Chinese stand high among the groups most disliked. In a recent survey, he asked the question of a cross-section of factory workers: "Which of the seven they'd least like to see move into their neighborhood?" The results:

Swedes	3%
Protestants	2%
Negroes	72%
Catholics	4%
Jews	42%
Irish	2%
Chinese	28%
Makes no difference	13%
Don't know	5%

In discussing this survey, Mr. Roper said, "Regional breakdowns show clearly that the 'anti' sentiment varies from region to region; nine per cent of the factory laborers in the South named Catholics as the least desired neighbors.

"Yet all over the world today there are ex-high school students, ex-factory laborers, ex-farmers, who are having as 'neighbors' and are 'working side by side in a position of equality' . . . in the common cause of striving for a world where all men are free in the broadest sense; where all men are to be judged by what they contribute to society as a whole, not by their color, their land of origin, or the manner in which they choose to worship God."

In 1942, a cross-section of high school students named Negroes, 78%; Jews, 45%, and Chinese 38% as their last choice for roommates; Negroes 21%, and Jews 7% as those they would not work with, and Negroes, 92%; Chinese 73%; Jews, 51%; Catholics, 16%; Swedes, 9%; and Protestants 9% as those they wouldn't marry. (Answers total more than 100 per cent because some respondents gave more than one answer.)

'The Negro is hurt... the white feels guilty...'

By EUGENE GORDON

BY NOV. 5, 1942, Abner Berry, erstwhile Communist Party organizer in Harlem, had risen in the progressive newspaper world with the rapidity and brilliance of a shooting star. He had been added to the Daily Worker staff that past summer and had, almost immediately, startled everybody with his originality and enterprise in reporting and writing.

Now, in the first week of November, he was being inducted into the Army.

He made a speech the day he departed. Though he had risen with the flash and speed of a meteor, he had remained as a fixed star. The staff had prized him as such. The staff, after his speech, knew that it had made no mistake.

He said:

"America is our country. It is not a perfect country, but, with all its imperfections, it affords the Negro opportunity for self education. Look at our free public libraries and our museums and our picture galleries, not to mention the public schools. If it produces a Ku Klux Klan, it produces also a Lincoln, a Douglass, a Roosevelt, a Communist Party. These represent the best in humanity.

Warns a Blackout Is Being Threatened

"Our dream — our American dream of always becoming but never quite attaining—that dream is now in danger of being blacked out. So that on occasions like this we shouldn't be ashamed of the ennobling emotion called patriotism, which is nothing more than love of the people and of the sights and sounds and smells and sensations among which the people live and which help to make their concept of their country.

"This love also generates a hatred of those who would either enslave our country from without or debauch it from within. It is with this feeling that I go into the Army and take my place with the soldiers who are pledged to defend their country on the battlefield."

Then he said goodbye and left.

Yesterday, more than two and a half years later, he came back, Corporal Abner Berry, technician fifth grade. He wore campaign ribbons above the left pocket of his blouse and service stripes on his left sleeve

I said:

"Well, Corporal Berry, remember the little speech you made that day in the autumn of 1942? Has anything happened to you, during these two and a half years, to justify the feeling you expressed that day?"

He thought for a moment. He said:

"I think my Army experience has justified that feeling. I wouldn't change a line of that speech now. It is possible, however, having seen in Europe some results of backward influences in our country—evidence of chauvinism, for instance—I might be more emphatic in condemning those who would debauch our country from within."

He explained:

"Every Negro soldier in Europe—and this goes almost without exception—recognized the fact that he couldn't live in a world in which Hitler was victorious. He recognized sincere friends in the English, the French and the Belgian people. He found that the American common man, or civilian soldier, was ready and willing to treat him as a man, provided there was no interference from above. He was encouraged also by the liberal, pro-Negro ideas that went through the organs of soldier thought—Stars and Stripes and Yank. The soldiers were away ahead of the Army in all that."

"What do you mean by 'interference from above'?"

"There was occasional interference of that kind. When the white and the black soldiers were in replacement centers and hospitals they lived, for the most part, democratically together. However, on pass they ran into the Army's system of having 'colored' towns and 'white' towns. In off periods, except in large cities like London or Paris, the Negro soldiers and the white soldiers never got together. That always created bad feelings."

There Were Some Unpleasant Incidents

If the Army had concentrated on letting them live together in off hours as it did in working hours, Berry said, everything would have been all right. There were, occasionally, unpleasant incidents between white and black American soldiers in France, Belgium and Germany. Such incidents might have been avoided completely by abolition of Jimcrow.

"The most offensive feature of Jimcrow and discrimination in the Army," Berry said, was this. The Negro boys and the white boys had been together all along—in France, in Belgium and in Germany. They had lived, eaten and slept together, with no sign that the white boy from Georgia, for instance, was sore because he saw a Negro soldier walking with a French girl. "And then comes Le Havre, where we board the transport to return home."

At Le Havre the soldiers got their orders for embarkation. The roster, when it was published, was divided into "colored" and "white" sections, with Section 2, composed entirely of Negro troops, bringing up the rear.

If there was anything in all his more than two and a half years' experience to make him reconsider his departing speech, it was this final Army act at the embarkation point.

"After having been together on all this cross-country trip enroute to Le Havre, you suddenly run smack into Old Jimcrow. The Negro soldier is hurt, angry and resentful, and the white soldier feels guilty without knowing, exactly, why. That is the feeling they bring back home.

"Thus, the very organization of the United States Army," Berry declared, "creates this racist attitude. The white soldier who never thought before about race, or whose mind has never been touched with an idea of his being superior because he is white, is suddenly made to feel that way."

My only comment is that you can imagine what its effect must be on the Negro troops.

Back in the United States, Abner Berry will again take his place in our common struggle to realize our common dream of what America must become.



ABNER BERRY

Negro soldier is hurt, angry and resentful, and the white soldier feels guilty without knowing, exactly, why. That is the feeling they bring back home.

THE LIVING SOUTH

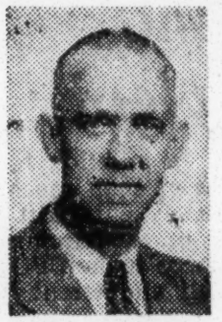
Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

"Economic Equality" Vs: "Social Equality"

BY HAROLD PREECE

(Copyright, 1945, By New South Features)

THIS Texas brush chopper is getting onery mean toward those southern "Liberals" who never fought a briar patch with a grubbing hoe, but who talk long and loud about "ecomonic equality without social equality." Who the devil do they think they're fooling?



MR. PREECE

If they supported "economic equality" with something more than prattling lip service, the "Liberals" would not have ganged up with the lynchers and the defenders of lynching against a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee.

If their hearts said what their lips say, you wouldn't have found Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia in the same bed with that raving runt who calls himself "The Man" Bilbo. Nor would the eminent John Temple Graves have made an idiot of himself in his Birmingham paper by advocating something called a state FEPC but without any teeth in it to "coerce" bosses who won't hire Negro workers.

• • • •

You woud have found them welcoming FEPC as a means of guaranteeing that "economic equality" which they talk about at polite "interracial" meetings where the whites pass resolutions and the Negroes go home, realizing that everything was planned on paper and everything will stay on paper

Now, I've been doing a lot of cussing and a lot of praying ever since the Liberals greased the rope for the lynchers to string up FEPC. I've been trying to figure out, while I've been chopping on this derned brush, what they're driving at when they howl about "social equality."

"FREEDOM OF INVITATION"

I think I've got their answer but I know it's not mine.

I think that the Liberals and the lynchers mean that I've got no more "freedom of invitation" than my Negro brother has "freedom of opportunity."

I think it means that I can't invite my friend, Langston Hughes, to have a meal and a bed in my house because I'm a white man and Langston is a colored man.

Langston and I both earn our living from writing so that in a sense we have "economic equality" with each other. But we mustn't get together over a cup of coffee (according to the unchange-

age code of the Liberals and the lynchers) and have the friendly kind of gabfest which writers go in for. That might cause the sky to come tumbling down right over Atlanta.

On the other hand, the burping town drunk—in this little town where everybody visits everybody—can come over and make himself a damned nuisance because we both happen to be white.

All of which is as cock-eyed as the drunk after a night of burps and bottles.

• • • •

But that's just one side of the Grade B movie shown us by that alliance of the Liberals and the lynchers, out to keep the sky from falling over Atlanta and to preserve "white supremacy" in the shape of the town drunk at the South's dinner table.

If trained Negro workers are going to enjoy economic equality, they are going to have to find most of their jobs in industries run by white men employing a majority of white workers. So long as we have social prejudice against Negroes, just so long will industries refuse to hire Negroes, however skilled, for anything but the dirty jobs.

7-21-45

But when people work in the same places at the same jobs and for the same pay, they're going to have varying degrees of social contact. You can't put a white worker and a Negro worker, doing the same kind of work, on the same job without eventually having them talking together, smoking together, eating together, and maybe, visiting together.

Now, that prospect doesn't scare any brush off my grubbing hoe, even if it scares the socks off John Temple Graves. But, maybe, Johnnie needs a new pair of socks.

the week

Afro-American
White Christians
Baltimore Md.
Who's Un-American?

By W. I. GIBSON

An article which should commend itself to all thinking persons is "The White Christian and His Conscience," written by Lillian Smith, editor of South Today and author of the much-talked-about novel, "Strange Fruit."

Now available in booklet form at 10 cents per copy from publication headquarters at Clayton, Ga., the views of Miss Smith represent the clearest and most vigorous statements against racial intolerance which have come to my attention in many moons.

After disposing of the fact that there is no scientific basis for the myth of color superiority, Miss Smith says:

7-28-45

How It Spreads

"But we are not satisfied by science. So our governors and our mayors and our churches appoint committees to study the 'Negro problem.' (Sometimes, for a change, we call it the race problem.)

"But no mayor, no governor, no church, no President of the United States has ever appointed a committee to study the white man and his deep need to feel superior to other human beings and to have power over their lives . . .

". . . It is difficult to explain on rational levels the panic which so many white people feel when the removal of segregation barriers is talked about. Only by probing deeply **into our emotional need for these barriers** can we realize their strength and the effect they have had on all of our culture.

"Perhaps it will give us more insight if we remind ourselves of how we learned about segregation. We learned about segregation when we were almost too little to know words. We, who are white, learned this lesson from the people we love most—our families.

"We learned about race at the same time we learned about God and sex. We knew from our mother's tone that we were learning important things. We hardly understood reasons, but we knew there was a way to think about God, a way to think about our bodies—and a way to think about colored people.

"Segregation became for us a kind of taboo around which clustered fears and dread—just as certain aspects of sex became taboo. We feared to break these taboos. We fear them today.

"Good people, Christian people—especially in the South where we are trained so young—react in terror, almost in irrational panic, when the breaking of segregation taboos is discussed.

"Some good Christians, while believing in brotherhood, look upon segregation as they look upon the incest barrier. They actually would feel guilty if they broke down segregation. They would almost feel that they had sinned.

Makes Some Ill

"I have known white Christians who felt physical illness the first time they ate with a colored person. Consciously, they were at ease, they wanted to break the taboo. But at unconscious levels, all was not well with them. Guilt feelings seeped up to the surface as sensations of physical illness.

"This early training mingled as it is with sex and God, with 'right' and 'wrong,' has left otherwise good Christians profoundly confused, profoundly in conflict."

Pointing out that it is primarily the white Christian's job to fill up the chasm which he has dug between himself and the colored man, Miss Smith concludes:

"The white man must meet the colored man halfway; more than halfway. But the colored man must not turn away in suspicion when the white reaches out a friendly hand . . . It is the responsibility of every sane, intelligent Christian colored person as well as of every Christian white to do all he can to develop a spirit of co-operation and sympathy and faith between members of the two races."

SOUTHERNERS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Dear Bill: P.M. N.Y.

I was amused to read in *Yank* magazine that an overseas man suggested that we have a race problem in the U. S. A. and that at orientation periods these problems should be discussed, and the Negroes' part in the war be shown in an unprejudiced manner. 7-23-45

It is quite evident that this man does not know his Southern comrades any too well. I have seen such "discussions" take place. About one man in 25 believes in the basic principles of democracy.

Most Southerners have a total disregard for law and order. When talking of basic civil rights for all men, including Negroes, one hears such remarks as, "He wouldn't talk like that down South for long" or "Throw that nigger-lover out," etc.

I respect civil liberties to the extent that I believe a man should be guaranteed the right to stand up and denounce Negroes, or anybody or anything he desires to; but I also have a right to stand up and take the exact opposite view—a right which I would not get from my Southern friends.

CPL. HARRY H. DENHARD

Hill Field, Utah

Bilbo Again Threatens Jews

P.M.

Reproduced above is another of the insulting letters Sen. Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo (D., Miss.) has been sending out on the stationery of his Committee on the District of Columbia to persons, mostly New Yorkers, who have written him in opposition to his attempt to kill the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Goldtich received it after writing Bilbo that: N.Y.

"The Jewish people, Negro, Catholic, Italian-Americans and other minorities will continue to fight and give their lives so that our country may continue to exist. The history of our country has been enriched by the contributions that have been made by members of these groups. And as our country develops, it will be further enriched as these groups are given greater democratic rights . . ."

Meanwhile, letters flew back and forth between Bilbo and Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), who complained because Bilbo sent an insulting letter addressed "My Dear Dago" to Mrs. Josephine Piccolo, of Brooklyn, who also had the audacity to champion FEPC.

Marcantonio demanded an apology by Bilbo to Mrs. Piccolo and Bilbo replied with a typical Bilbo communication in which he denounced Marcantonio as a "political mongrel" from "the sin-soaked Communistic sections of New York."

When this edition went to press, Marcantonio had the last word in this exchange, having dispatched another letter to Bilbo declaring that he had "aided Hitler in the war by spewing out race hatred on the floor of the Senate, thereby helping Hitler's attempt to divide Americans." 7-21-45

"You will be driven out soon from public office by the decency of your own State," Marcantonio predicted.

Bilbo Tries to Weasel Out

P.M.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D., (Miss.) has told Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) that it is "an old Southern custom" to refer to persons of Italian descent as "Dagos," without intending insult.

Bilbo made his explanation to Marcantonio after the New Yorker demanded yesterday that Bilbo apologize to Miss Josephine Piccolo of 93 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn, for addressing her as "My Dear Dago."

Bilbo's original reference to the woman was in a letter replying to one from her telling Bilbo that he ought to "hang his head in shame" for his opposition to the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Bilbo told Marcantonio that he was "completely astounded" that Marcantonio should demand an apology and said he didn't believe the New Yorker knew the meaning of the word, "Dago." It "is a perfectly good English word," Bilbo said. 7-25-45

"In some sections of the world it is used to more or less express contempt, but it is an old Southern custom to use the word in referring to members of the darker skinned races from Southern Europe and it is generally used without any suggestion of contempt," he told Marcantonio.

Bilbo said Marcantonio's demand for an apology was "audacious, arrogant and presumptuous."

THE SOUTH'S MOST CHERISHED PREJUDICE

Chicago Defender

No book or magazine of the past century can furnish as wonderful an education in the art of double-talk as the Congressional Record for the past few weeks. 7-14-45

For talking out of both sides of the mouth at the same time, the Dixie clique in Congress cannot be surpassed. Even the Southern liberals have joined in the sport which seems to be taking its place beside mint juleps, the Kentucky Derby and corn pone as a tradition beneath the Mason and Dixon line.

Take a typical Dixie liberal — Senator James W. Fulbright of Arkansas. Fulbright is a former University of Arkansas president and Rhodes scholar who bolted the machine in his state to win the senatprship on the basis of his fight for world collective security. His election was hailed as a victory for liberalism.

But no sooner does he take his seat in the Senate than he makes clear his prejudice against Negroes by fighting the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Yet at the very same moment, Fulbright has authored a wonderful article in the slick women's magazine Vogue with the revealing title:

"The Price of Peace Is the Loss of Prejudice." Chicago, Ill

Writes Fulbright in his far-seeing piece: "We must give up some of our most cherished prejudices if we are to work in harmony with other peoples."

All very fine — and for a Southerner, nothing less than terrific. Sure enough Fulbright is willing to give up his prejudices too — prejudices against the British, against the Russians, against the Jews, against the Negroes . . . oops, how did that get in here? No, no, not that — anything but that.

For Fulbright was right in the batter's box with Bilbo, Ellender, and the rest to strike out the Fair Employment Practices Committee. And for one sole reason — he couldn't give up his "most cherished prejudice" . . . his prejudice against Negroes.

It is all well and good to orate as do Fulbright and that great internationalist, Senator Tom Connally of the sovereign state of Texas, for world peace and amity, to shout to the heavens about sacrificing in the name of future generations — everything for peace, everything except . . . yes, Negro-hating. 7-14-45

That is the one sacrifice the South refuses to make — hate still marches on in Dixie.

Peace on earth, good will to men — except Negroes.

Says Many Gains Made During War Will Last

Texas

By CARTER WESLEY

Both civilians and soldiers are beginning to ask how much gain in democracy has been made during the war. Negroes must always pose such a question against a background of possible losses and reaction in the reconversion period. But from any angle it seems clear that substantial and definite gains have been made in democracy in America, and that a large part of those gains in democracy will be held.

In transportation Negroes with other ordinary citizens have been able to get and enjoy first-class transportation to a much larger extent than obtained prior to the war. This is true despite the fact that there is great discrimination in facilities and accommodations which are allotted to Negroes on many of the Southern trains today. The chief gain in this field has been the opening of first-class passage to Negroes who are able to pay for it. The remaining fight is to get improvement in stations, in coach service, and in bus accommodations. Some legal fights are now pending in Virginia on the question of railroad transportation, and others are contemplated for the near future.

Perhaps the greatest gain in education lies in the interest that has been evoked, and in the fact that Southerners have been put on proof that they are affording equal educational facilities in the South.

Actually little has been done to equalize educational facilities, but it is a far step when the matter can be brought out of the state of tacit silence and become a daily matter of discussion in the press, on the radio, and in conferences with high officials. 7-14-45

On equalization of teachers pay the greatest actual returns have come, though there are many areas where the teachers and the citizens are still neglecting to press the matter. Houston, Texas

Both the Southern Conference of Negroes on Equal Educational Opportunities and the NAACP are contemplating action throughout the South on the various levels of education. That we are in a state of advancement where action is ready is progress, especially when it is almost certain that action will bring returns.

In Texas the Democratic primary bar has definitely been broken and Negroes are enfranchised. The next job here is education of the Negroes to qualify them for intelligent use of their franchise. In many of the areas of the South, Negroes have not yet taken advantage of the Texas decision to pry open primaries and registration restrictions. But there are indications that several of the states are working in this direction, and in at least three others suits have been filed or are ready to be filed.

Negroes Are Joining Unions

Perhaps in labor the greatest progress has been made. Increasingly throughout the industrial areas of the South, Negroes are joining the A. F. of L. and CIO unions. There are still a number of stubbornly dumb labor people led by men like C. W. Rice, who try to keep Negroes separate from these unions. Most Negroes remember the story of the seven sticks, representing the seven sons, and by actual example they are seeing that when the sticks are bundled into a union they cannot be broken as easily as they can when separated. So Negroes are learning that white workmen and Negro workmen are the seven sticks and must get together in common union.

In the matter of civic improvement in Negro communities, there is still great lapse on the part of government agencies. Parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, streets, lights and sewerage are absent in Negro communities for the most part, and leave Negro communities cesspools of disease, delinquency and iniquity. Neither are the Negro communities as actively interested in improvement in this field as they could be, but it is to be expected that as they get their franchise they will become conscious of the use of the vote in these civic improvements. 7-14-45

The Fair Employment Practice committee, which is currently in a death wrestle for its existence, has done fine work for both Negroes and whites, or for democracy in America. In few instances have there been clashes or open fights involving the FEPC. But by marshalling facts, and by persuasive methods, the FEPC has convinced many a white employer and employee that Negroes can be used without racial clashes. It can be safely assumed that whether the present committee is killed or not, the principle of the FEPC will continue. Already it has been incorporated in the laws of New York, and many of its principles have been accepted by government agencies and by certain labor unions. Its creation has focussed the attention of many magazines, newspaper owners and public-minded citizens generally upon the need of fair dealing in employment, and, therefore, the question will stay alive.

So when we consider the question of soldiers as to what the people back home have been doing to preserve and to gain freedom, while the soldiers were making the sacrifice on the battlefield, I think those who are back home can say with some degree of satisfaction that they have fought as well and as successfully on the home front against demagogy and Nazism as the soldiers have on the battlefront. True, there will be many more battles to fight when the soldiers return, but on the other hand the soldiers will find surprisingly great progress having been made during their absence.

They ought to be proud of what the home folk have done in fighting for freedom, and they ought to be encouraged to take their place in the ranks of civilians to carry the fight on. They ought to be grateful to the many broad-minded whites in the North and South who have made ths progress possible, along with the efforts and struggles of Negro leadership. As one soldier wrote to the Jackson Advocate, they will not even need to think about using physical violence in continuance of the fight in America.

All that the civilians have done to improve democracy on the home front has been done by peaceful methods, and it is shown that physical violence and racial clashes gain nothing except a harvest of resentment and bitterness.

The position that the Negro leadership has taken from the beginning of this war is that Negroes must fight two battles: one on the battlefront and the other on the home front against demagogy and intolerance. At the beginning of the war there were many whites who decried the Negro's fight against demagogy, and suggested that we should close ranks and fight the enemy, saving our personal differences until the war was over. But Negro leadership took the point of view that when you are trying to sail a boat toward the enemy for an engagement, and your white boatmate keeps kicking you out of the boat and hampering your efforts to sail the boat, you have first to put an end to his intolerance and to his obstructionist methods, before you can really get at the enemy. So the Peglers and the wise editors of the Southern daily papers lost their argument, and Negroes went ahead with their two-fold fight, forced upon them by the intolerance of the very people who were decrying Negroes' insistence upon resisting this demagogy at home. 7-14-45

In the first world war many of the Negroes accepted the seemingly plausible argument that we should drop all differences at home and fight the war abroad, to the loss of Negroes and America generally. This time the Negro leadership refused to be befuddled and insisted that they were fighting under two V's instead of one.

There has been no out-and-out treachery where Negro leaders went openly on the side of demagogues in opposition to the principles of the leadership generally. There have been instances where Negroes up in certain positions compromised their integrity, trying to stay in the good graces of those who gave them the positions and places of preferment. These have been few and far between, and in most cases they have had a quick reward by open exposure and a withdrawal of the confidence of the Negro race.

Here in Texas Negro leadership has been faced with a stubborn refusal of those in charge of the administration and of authority to take steps aggressively for liberalizing and equalizing facilities such as educational, political, civic and judicial matters. But this stubbornness is really a rear-guard action, as most of them sense that change is moving irresistibly toward them and will certainly overwhelm them. While those in authority have been stubborn, there are many of the more intelligent and statesmanlike whites who have recognized the inevitability of change, who have refused to support government officials in their do-nothing policy.

Efforts to repeal the primary laws, for the sole purpose of trying to annoy Negroes in their right, was lost primarily because of the influence of liberal whites in Texas.

Indeed, the hope that Negroes may have in holding many of the gains made rests upon the liberality of whites in the South even more than upon the power of the Negroes themselves. There are many of us who believe that perhaps 30 or 40 per cent of the average white masses, the common people, are of a mind

that Negroes should have a fair deal and should have a fair chance to work, though they are not local.

Charter Amendment

In talking about the changes generally, we might say a word here about the city administration and Negroes. There seems to be some criticism on the part of the whites of the City Commission's calling for charter amendments without previous notice, and in such a way as to preclude the amending of the charter or alteration of the government until 1947. Basically, the charge is that the amendments are not important enough to be rushed through the way they are, and the rushing of them is an indication that the city administration wants to freeze the present form of government until 1947. The Informer has supported the city administration in the two elections that it has had, but it seems that the criticisms of this rushing through of these charter amendments are well taken. The present form of government is a reform movement, and it should not resort to foul policy or scheming to prevent citizens from having an honest chance to pass upon the form of the government.

For our own part, we think that the campaign in the last city election implied that the citizens would have a fair chance to pass on the city manager form of government in the next election. One of the chief arguments was that the city manager form had not been in long enough at the last election, and should be given another chance to prove itself. This certainly implied that after the second term it would be right, and it would be fair for the citizens to determine whether they wanted to continue it. So that if the city manager form of government were in good faith, it ought to be fighting to give citizens a fair chance to decide at the next election whether they want to continue that form of government.

Certainly Negroes will want to appraise what this city manager form of government has done for them, and to decide whether in fact it is better or whether it only seems to be better. Negroes will want to know why the park in the Fifth Ward has not been opened, despite the fact that the city has been able to put in drainage, to improve streets, and to make other building repairs and construction during the war. Negroes will want to know why the city manager form of government has not been able to have the police department cease its Nazi attitude toward Negroes who go to the police department, and are forced to pull off their hats in elevators. Negroes will want to check up on the aid the city manager form of government has given to taxi companies which have exploited Negro patrons. Unless the city manager form of government can justify this hasty procedure for the charter amendment, it is possibe that a great number of Negroes may join with the whites to vote the charter amendments down, in order that there may be a fair chance to pass upon the question as to whether or not they want the city manager form of government as against the mayoralty form.

With a GRAIN of SALT

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

Dark Laughter Versus Abuse

THE Negro newspapers have had a vituperative weekend. In the disgraceful exhibition of racism recently staged by Bilbo and Eastland and particularly in the latter's vicious attack on the colored soldier, the Negro press has found ample grist for its abuse-mills; and it has worked overtime, grinding out anathemas against these Southern gentlemen.



DR. DAVIS

Comparing Bilbo and Eastland to Hitler and Goebbels, the Negro newspapers have appealed passionately and stridently to the democratic forces of America to silence these demagogues and, by so doing, to show that the war has not been totally fought in vain.

As I read these angry articles and editorials, I wondered if, in this case, "fire" was the right weapon against the attacks of these demagogues. It seems to me that another type of counter-offensive would be more effective—that of humor, ridicule, and satire.

I say this, first of all, because you can't touch any member of this rabid Southern group (or most of their constituents) with an appeal to American principles of fair play and democracy. You can't touch them because they have had no experience with such principles. As a result, they simply cannot understand what you are talking about. To give you an example, when Eastland tells you that the FEPC is un-American, he is serious. No truly democratic concept has a chance with that type of thinking.

And, second, these demagogues can use to their own advantage every attack against them made by the Negro press, particularly if the attack stresses ordinary American principles of equality. And the more bitter the attack, the more useful it is to these men for propaganda purposes.

I sincerely believe that Bilbo, Rankin, Eastland and others of their type, before they make these insulting speeches, calculate definitely the reaction of the Negro press. I imagine they belly-laugh in the cloakroom over the rhetorical anger of Negro editors Like good bullfighters, they skillfully irritate and arouse their victim before they destroy him. In other words when the Negro press runs hot and starts blasting these sadists, it is really playing into their hands.

Born and reared in the South, I learned early that there is one thing which the whites cannot stand, and that is a "smart n____r," **one who sees through the flimsy and sordid little barriers erected by the master race and who openly laughs at them.** Laughter makes one superior; it is generally used to keep the Negro in his place, but it can also be used to make the white feel uncomfortable and insecure.

The Negro press must become "smart" and learn to laugh at its enemies. Laughter is a powerful weapon when used against public figures. Even demagogues are not impregnable to satire and ridicule, and they have many, many vulnerable spots. It is, therefore, up to the Negro press to find these weaknesses and to bear down upon them. If the Negro writer is clever enough in his ridicule, the white press through columnists like Winchell and periodicals like **TIME and PM** will do the rest.

Don't underestimate the power of laughter. It is far more potent than abuse. For instance, John Dryden, the English poet, ruined permanently the literary reputation of Shadwell, one of his rivals, thru good hard satire. Alexander Pope could and did "break" some of the best men of his age through ridicule. And Jonathan Swift, the author of Gullivers' Travels, was one of the most powerful politicians of his age because he could make his opponents appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public.

In our own day, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in his campaign speeches made effective use of humor to belittle his opponent. And Walter Winchell almost single-handed ran Congressman Dies out of Washington and into obscurity.

Once a national figure is made ridiculous, his power for good or evil is at an end. Far more cruel than abuse, laughter is also far more lasting in its effect. Dark laughter therefore can be the most effective weapon of the Negro press in its fight with the Bilbos and Eastlands of Congress. At least, let us try it. We have had enough of righteous indignation.

A Frightened GI Writes

Sir: This letter may pass you unnoticed, but I honestly hope it doesn't.

Firstly, I am a native "white" son of New York. When I read in a magazine an article telling of Governor Dewey's Racial Equality Bill, I was very happy. I have been for such a cause since I was old enough to understand the meaning of hatred and prejudice.

We are told today that we are fighting a war caused by both of these things. A lot of us know that prejudice is only a secondary cause. Prejudices have always been secondary. It is the cause, though, that reaches the multitudes most easily.

You must, as a Negro paper, tell your people not to become too demanding through their new found freedom. You must know what you want. What you are justly entitled to. You may say, the bill and your rights give you every freedom the whites have. You are right, but don't be too hasty.

I am thinking of the Negro and white "social" situation. Word is getting to us over here that your males are becoming too free with white females. You must maintain your own race pride. Don't try to mix. A least not through the method that is being used today.

We will not have our women attacked!

"Morons" and Women

These moronic fiends, I know, are in the minority. They are dangerous, though, to your race, as well as the United Sates. We can not stand any 'post war' race riots. These attacks must stop completely, or too many things will be lost.

I ask you again to set a policy for your readers. Let them become fully educated, through your columns, to rights and wrongs. Point to your readers that changes in social equality must come about with a slow evolution.

My wife, like other white women has been stopped by a Negro. I want to keep faith in any equaliy movement that will help us all. But, I will admit, that I'll not stand any man annoying my wife. I am tolerant, but cannot be expected to see my wife unjustly molested. There are many like myself, and many more on the fence, regarding the race question.

Help us prevent losing faith in your race, lest they become painted by some of us, the same as the Japs.

E. J. Alexander, USN,
In the South Pacific.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
COURIER-NEWS
Cir. D. 16,353
JUN 1 - 1945

Letters from Our Readers

Letters to the editor must bear the name and address of writer. On occasion the name of the writer will be omitted from publication if so requested. All letters of a political nature must be published with the name of the writer. Letters must not exceed 350 words.

Boroite Answers

Editor, The Courier-News:

This is to Hazel Platt.

You have kept your promise to Negro women. Either it is a good joke or insult. I read between the lines, notice the dirty digs, referring to zoot suits. Who made them? Also about your ancestors setting us free. I am sick and tired of having this rammed down our throats at every turn. While thinking of this freedom would you mind looking further and see them taking advantage of our ancestors. The tradition still prevails.

As for Harmony St., it is quite obvious it was years ago when you resided over here. Having been born in North Plainfield attending the schools over here, I should know something about the Negro families, such as there were, there never have been a great number of Negro families over here or on Harmony St. At present there are only a few. Our homes are not shacks, they most certainly are presentable outside and in. The only shacks on this street your folks live in them as the ones that own them have the brazen defiance to say they do not rent to colored. As for the city fathers, they have no business over here. If they will go down the west end of Plainfield seeing our folks living in store fronts and cellars because they can't get decent places to live, they won't have Harmony St. to worry about. What is needed in case you are interested in our welfare as you claim is a project such as they have in other towns and cities, so folks can live decent, and not worse than some people's animals. While we are at it don't forget the good old Southland, God bless her soul, where our boys and girls in uniform don't get recognition for that they are supposed to represent, not even honorable mention. I read somewhere it was a Negro's idea—this blood bank—is it true? Would like a answer from you.

MRS. G. M. McDONALD.
North Plainfield.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER
Cir. D. 49,260—S. 56,489
MAY 28 1945

CONCERNING A NEGRO STORY

A recent autobiography purporting to tell the story of a colored boy's childhood in the South has attracted wide attention from the critics, most of it lavish in praise. Noting this chorus of praise aroused by the story of an unfortunate childhood, Simon Strunsky wonders, in The New York Times, whether this story represents an average childhood, whether this "protest literature" which is so often praised is in fact truth.

See Bibliography

"Suppose," he writes, "a gifted Negro writer had set out to tell the story of his own life, and it turned out to be the story of an averagely happy childhood, of home surroundings where affection was not unknown, of cheerful school days culminating in a college diploma from a Negro college and leading on to the beginning of a prosperous professional career—would a story like that be likely to find itself in the best-seller lists?"

He wonders further about the reception which the critics would give such a book, probably dismissing it as just another "success story."

Mr. Strunsky wonders where we shall look for the truth about the Negro, whether it is to be found "in the violent pages of social protest and hot indignation, or in the routine account of Negro life as it is actually being lived by the Negro people."

Mr. Strunsky, a sane and rather conservative philosopher, has hit upon a real truth here, but he will find little sympathy for his opinions among those who prefer the radical method, who by force and shouting and laws would improve the condition of the Negro. They will continue to rave and rant, and by their very violence will turn many Southerners, inclined to be sympathetic with the needs of the colored people, against reforms which might be helpful.

Actually, the condition of the Negro has improved greatly in our own lifetime. Its rate of improvement may seem entirely too slow to some, but to others, we must remember, it seems entirely too rapid. Somewhere in the middle there is a great body of opinion which wants justice for all alike, an opportunity for the Negro to improve his condition within the social framework of the South, but desires no sudden or radical changes in our sectional customs. It is on this middle ground, in sanity and justice devoid of excitement and loud outcries, that the South will adjust its own peculiar problems in its own way.

Outside assistance, well intentioned though it may be, is neither solicited nor needed.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
JUN 11 1945

A Mayor Sees How a Mayor Does His Stuff

Chandler of Memphis Gets Into Extracurricular Questions on Visit Here

By ARNOLD BLOM

Mayor Walter Chandler, of Memphis, who has been looking over the New York City government, starts out talking like a liberal.

"The real trouble with the Negro," he says, "is that he never has been allowed to earn enough to lead a comfortable existence."

He goes even further:

"A job should go to the man best qualified for it, regardless of color."

But he qualifies this hastily:

"Of course, everyone has a right to choose his working associates."

Chandler visited City Hall yesterday for the Mayor's broadcast, and was much impressed. He said he had been thinking of a similar program in Memphis, that the owner of the Mutual station there had offered him the time, and he wanted to see how La Guardia did it. He said La Guardia was quite a showman.

350,000 Residents

Memphis, said Chandler, has 350,000 residents, of whom 41 per cent are Negroes—the biggest percentage of Negro population, he said, of any major city in the South. The Negroes, he said with pride, have their own schools, teachers, hospitals, everything; of five public housing projects, three are Negro; the teachers are paid the same as white teachers; but there are no Negro firemen, no Negro policemen.

"The Negro's worst enemies," said Chandler, "are those who are trying to give him social equality. Nature didn't intend that. Nowhere in the United States does the Negro desire to have it."

The Negro teachers in Memphis, said Chandler proudly, are required to have the same degrees as the white teachers, but:

"The Negro is not fitted for jobs requiring education.

"You don't believe in whites and Negroes working side by side?"

Segregation

"No, indeed. We have Negroes and whites working in the same plants in Memphis, but the Negroes are in different places."

"What's the sense of spending money on these Negro schools when you don't think the Negro is fitted for a job requiring education?"

"The Negro must build his own civilization. It's like an elevator. You can't take it from the bottom to the top without stopping at some floors between."

Chandler said that, being a Southerner, he naturally approved of Jim Crowism (only he called it segregation), and put in:

"Well, you have the same thing up here, too. You wouldn't want your daughter or son marrying a Negro, would you?"

THE PLIGHT OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS

Chicago Defender

Definite evidence that racial strife is about to become rampant unless steps are taken to curb this trend is reflected in the antagonistic attitude toward Japanese-Americans on the West Coast.

Loyal Japanese-Americans released from the War Relocation centers are the victims of this well-planned terrorism. In recent months, there have been 20 shooting attacks, three arson cases, and five threatening visits against this unfortunate minority group.

Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes in a recent speech put a finger on the real cause for this persecution when he said that the terrorists wanted to set up "an economic beachhead on the property of the evacuees they vainly hoped would sell out or run out."

This anti-Japanese feeling is agitated and abetted by certain business groups together with some American Legion Posts, who wrap themselves in the flag and shout "Americanism," while doing the un-American work for hidden reactionary forces. 6-9-45

It is not enough for these selfish groups to harrass Japanese-Americans, but it is discouraging, indeed, to find labor unions taking part in this campaign. Three hundred members of the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) refused to work because three Nisei were employed in the warehouse. In order to appease these union workers the company fired the Japanese. The offending Stockton Local 6 has since been suspended by the parent organization for defying the "no racial discrimination" policy of the national Longshoremen's union. 6-9-45

There is a definite similarity in the persecution of Japanese and of Negro Americans. Both the South and the West use racial differences as an instrument of exploitation. In the case of the Japanese the strategy is to take away the property and businesses. While with the Negro the purpose is to keep them from ever getting anything, thereby maintaining a pool of cheap labor.

Unfortunately, with all efforts and attention focused on the Japanese war, the abominable acts committed by the Germans including their unbelievable atrocities, will be forgotten. The pent-up hate felt for all members of the Axis will be heaped upon Japan.

Fair-minded people agree that the removal of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast was the imposition of a terrible hardship. However, the Army's insistence that it was a step for military security was accepted.

Now that the emergency has passed, it is the responsibility of the Army. to see that these Japanese-Americans are returned to their rightful homes and to use armed authority, if necessary, to protect them from the anti-racial property-stealing groups.

Sorry For Race Haters

Chicago Defender

My home has always been in one or the other of America's two largest cities and as I am an individual rather content to "stay in my own back yard," racial prejudice has had little chance to annoy me. 6-9-45

On a visit not long ago in a midwestern city, a friend and I stopped downtown to see a movie. After paying our fare, we were politely informed that the stairway was to the left. I thought nothing of this until the usher stepped in front of us and we walked to the entrance.

"All colored people go upstairs," she said coldly.

I asked her why, as politely as possible, and she replied that it was a rule of the house. I told her that I never sit upstairs and proceeded toward the door.

Her face flushed angrily, and before we could get to the door, she stepped in front of us and began to scream frantically for Roy. Roy promptly appeared. While my friend nervously clutched my arm, Roy stared at me and I stared at him. 6-9-45

Suddenly, the whole thing seemed too ridiculous. All of this hate and ugliness because two girls had innocently dropped in a theatre to see a movie. Something of my thoughts must have been mirrored in my face, for the man began to look sheepish. His eyes dropped before mine and without uttering a word, he turned on his heel. 6-9-45

Leaving the theatre a few hours later, I caught the angry resentment in the white faces turned toward us, and I thought of my two beloved brothers in the Pacific, of the thousands of their own youth dying on the battlefield in the name of democracy. Yet, these few could take time out to persecute two defenseless girls, whose only sin was that their Creator saw fit to make them members of the black race.

In some way I began to feel ashamed for them and just a little bit sorry.—M. Lewis, Chicago, Illinois.

MASON DIXON BAR NOT FOR WEST INDIANS

Public Opinion

3-21-45

West Indians in the United States have so aggressively asserted that they are equal with all other colours and races, they are now permitted to travel south of the famous Mason-Dixon line in the same railway coaches as white Americans—if they insist.

Since his return, Mr. Ken. Hill, Jamaican delegate to the World Trades Union Conference, relates the following incident of which he was an eye-witness while in the U.S.A.

On a train's approach to the Mason-Dixon Line, travelling north, one of the ju[illegible] porters ran along the aisles of the cosches shouting: "Last call for all coloured people to leave the white coaches! Last call for all coloured people to leave the white coaches!"

In one of the coaches a group of coloured men refused to stir. The porter accosted them, only to be bluntly told that the authorities would have to remove them by force He left the coach only to reappear a few minutes later with the chief porter.

"Did you guys hear that it was the last call for all coloured people to leave the white coaches?" the senior porter demanded,

"We heard," the spokesman of the group replied. "So what?"

The porter was flabbergasted. Then he was struck by an idea.

"Say," he suddenly shot at them, "you guys aren't American?"

"No."

"Then what are you?"

"West Indians"

Relief shone out on his features. "Oh, that's different. Why didn't you say that before?" He turned to the white passengers in the compartment. "Theyr'e West Indians", he explained conclusively, and left.

The group continued their journey without further molestation.

The Absurdity Of Colour Prejudice

West African Pilot

WHEN we read of South African blacks being hunted and mauled by white inhabitants, or of Negroes in the south of the United States being man handled by white policemen, or of white residents in Kenya seeking dominion over the blacks, we see at once a force at work — an effort to override the natural rights and liberties of a particular group. Neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the Statute of Westminster seems to have made any difference. 1-27-45

That men, the highest of God's creation, have not yet learned to live with one another in harmony and peace is the greatest tragedy of our universe. That they have been unable to learn unity and love, even as manifested by one of the humblest of God's creatures of the animal world, the ant, is indeed a calamity. 1-29-45

When people speak of colour prejudice, it is seldom that they realise that therein lies one of the gravest problems facing mankind. That this phase of man's inability to reconcile himself with nature should still persist in our society seems utterly irrational. A little research into the organization of the animal kingdom will convince one that mankind has fallen far too short of his heritage.

All species of the animal kingdom provide us with practical examples of the relation that could exist between one specie and another. Far away in the fields where they graze, the sheep do not have to segregate themselves because of their colour. The common house cat, the dogs — pets we keep in our houses — do not fight and kill one another because one might be black and the other white. Colour prejudice is a bane on mankind. It is a sin against God.

67-1945

Segregation Binds White Folks, Too, Writer Declares

Courier-Journal
Ky.
4-21-45

By RHEA TALLEY

GRAY-HAIRED Lillian Smith, who was conscious as a child of the circle of unpainted Negro cabins that surrounded the Georgia town where she lived with her well-to-do family, and who became the leading exponent of racial equality by writing "Strange Fruit," told a convocation at the University of Louisville yesterday that segregation has a warping influence on the whites as well as on the Negroes.

"We whites have been in deep trouble since the first white Christian tried to enslave the first black man," Miss Smith told the students and some townspeople. "Had we not been Christian—had we not believed in love, brotherhood and democracy—it would not have been so hard. A man who does not believe in those things can enslave other men in the name of white supremacy and go to bed at night and sleep well. Do you think all the Nazis slept well, in the years when they were persecuting the Jews? I think many of them lay awake, as decent folks in the South have always lain awake.

4-21-45

Tried to Destroy German Conscience

"Hitler did all he could to destroy the conscience of the German people, for he knew a conscience is a bad thing to carry with you on the road back to savagery. He wanted to free Germany's heart and mind from conscience, so she could give all her energies to keeping other human beings from living like human beings."

4-21-45

Conflict between Christian emotions and the desire to subjugate have made white people unhappy for generations, Miss Smith thinks. "We never have been willing to give up either Jesus or our slave, either democracy or white supremacy."

Instead, Miss Smith charged, the white man has had to give up honesty. "White man took the conflict within himself and projected it on the Negro, and talked about the Negro problem. Science can't help him in this situation, for science says the Negroes are human beings with the same desires and feelings as anyone else. So we form committees to talk about them. We take the millstone of our own conscience and put it around the neck of the Negro."

Don't Like What We See

4-21-45

"If we stop looking at the Negro, and look at ourselves, we don't like what we see. So we keep making up stories about white supremacy. We didn't believe them at first, but we do now, we have heard them so long. We are just now beginning to look at the chasm that is washing away so much that is good in our lives.

Race Problem Discussed

We hear walls falling all over the world, and they show deeper chasms than we have ever seen before."

Working together for goals like the recent abolition of Georgia's poll tax can help bridge the chasm, Miss Smith said, but the ultimate aim can be achieved only by "each person's going to the edge and throwing in his own need to feel superior, his need to hate."

At the girls' camp in North Georgia that she runs, Miss Smith has an original play produced each season by the girls, and she described how the children themselves worked toward an interpretation of racial equality in the most recent play, when they wanted to have the children of the earth playing together, but discovered the character called "Custom" wouldn't let them.

Appearing here under the auspices of the Kent School of Social Work, Miss Smith is conferring with the Mayor's Interracial Committee and the Kentucky Negro Affairs Commission.



AP Photo

The author of "Strange Fruit," Lillian Smith, asserted, "We take the millstone of our own conscience and put it around Negro's neck."

Says Negroes Should Not Displease White Majority

Atlanta World 1-16-45
1-16-45 Ga.

Writing in the current issue of "Phylon," Atlanta University's review of race and culture, Prof. H. C. Brearley of Peabody College discusses "The Negro's New Belligerency," which, he says, has developed since World War II and which is causing much alarm not only in the South but in the North. The writer makes it clear that although this rebellious attitude of the Negro may seem sudden, in reality it has been in the making at least since World War I. Prof. Brearley states that years of frustration have produced in many Negroes an "oppression psychosis" and points to the fact that like any minority the Negro faces the difficult choice of when to be docile and when to be aggressive. The group must avoid any conduct or attitude that will unite against it the vast white majority, he says, "for this would be a greater misfortune than all the injustices he now resents so bitterly. Only exceedingly wise leadership can determine when rebellion is doing more harm than good."

Also discussed in this issue is race prejudice in an interesting article by Scudder Mekeel, associate professor of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin. "Prejudice towards racial minorities is part and parcel of our treatment of all lower class persons in our society, regardless of their racial characteristics." Prof. Mekeel write, and goes on to inform the reader that prejudices and discriminations are but one aspect of an even larger problem that confronts the world today, namely, how can human beings live together peaceably on this planet.

1-16-45

Stories in the current issue are by Frank Yerby of Valley Stream, Long Island, and Ann Petry of New York. Other contributors are: W. Edward Farrison of the North Carolina College for Negroes; Sidney Aberman of New York; Sister Frances Teresa; Pierre Cinquabre, Senegalese dancer now serving with the French army in North Africa; and Ann Petry of New York. Phylon's profile of Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, is by Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League. Poems in this issue are by Margaret Walker, Irma Wassall, and Allen E. Woodall.

Boys' Town Priest Calls Racial Prejudice 'Cancer'

Apr. 6-Amer. Jew. Md.
3-10-45

NEW YORK (ANP) — Harshly describing racial prejudice as a "cancer," Father Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boys' Town, last week declared that racial and religious prejudice comprise the most insidious of all ills that attack social life in this country.

The well-known Catholic priest spoke at a testimonial dinner which honored Henry Monsky, president of B'nai B'rith, at the Commodore Hotel. The dinner was part of the National Brotherhood Week program.

"This defect," Father Flanagan stated as he referred to racial prejudice, "makes it impossible for suppressed people to become fomenters of race and religious bigotry."

The members of the armed forces, he added, "want us to live in peace and harmony with our fellow citizens in this great republic; they want us to respect the rights of all our fellow citizens, whether black, brown or yellow, whether Jew or Gentile."

Pursuit Of Democracy

Supreme Court's Okay of Removal of Japanese Can Affect Negro Rights

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

WE who are so sensitive to an impairment of our own rights have been singularly dispassionate about the war-time fate of Japanese-Americans. The hot danger of the Supreme Court's Korematsu decision, handed down on the day of the Tunstall and Steele victory, licks pretty close to our skins. We ought to think seriously about Korematsu's case, for, in a way, he is perilously close to being a 20th Century Dred Scott of only different color.



Miss McKenzie

Korematsu was born and reared in Alameda county, Calif., where the civilian exclusion orders that cleaned designated West Coast areas of Japanese residents — citizen and alien alike —found him. In the face of this series, which first ordered him not to leave the military area in which he lived, then directed him to present himself at an assembly center for detention and subsequent relocation under military control, Korematsu did nothing but remain at home. He was apprehended, charged with violation of the statute on which the order was based—a violation that incurred criminal penalties—tried in a Federal district court upon a plea of not guilty and convicted. His sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for five years. He appealed from the conviction on the ground that the exclusion order was an unconstitutional infringement of his rights as a citizen. The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court and the Supreme Court granted certiorari, thereafter deciding against Korematsu because, it said, "the properly constituted military authorities feared an invasion . . . (and) decided that the military urgency of the situation demanded that all citizens of Japanes ancestry be segregated from the West Coast temporarily, and . . . because Congress, reposing its confidence . . . in our military leaders . . . determined they should have the power to do just this."

JUSTICE ROBERTS RAPPED EXCLUSION

The majority opinion said that it would not question the judgment of the military on the necessity of removing 112,000 people from their homes without prior investigations of their loyalty to the Government when the purpose of the removal was to prevent espionage and sabotage. Nor did the court "conclude that it was beyond the war power of Congress and the Executive to exclude those of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast war area at the time they did." The legislative and executive branches of Government had acted and the judiciary had no intent of confounding the country by saying that such behavior was grossly unconstitutional. What was done was done. It was incumbent upon all of the Administration forces to hold the line in order to preserve the faith of the people in the rightness of its conduct of the war. **So the majority of the Court reasoned.**

BUT Mr. Justice Roberts dissented because he felt "the indisputable facts exhibit a clear violation of constitutional rights." He states that the combined effect of obeying the confining order and the exclusion order, themselves in conflict, is to suffer the disgrace of a conviction and loss of liberty and "seek from within prison walls, to test the validity of the law."

THE LEGALIZATION OF RACISM—MURPHY

In a separate dissent, Mr. Justice Murphy had an apt description for the court's opinion. He denounced it as "the legalization of racism." He went into the whole record, referring often to the Final Report on Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Command, which revealed that gentleman to be so prejudiced against Japanese as to be incompetent to deal fairly with them. Of the 112,000 evacuees, 70,000 were American citizens. Approximately 5,000 of these citizens refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States. Mr. Justice Murphy thought that loyalty hearings could have been held in the 11-month period between Pearl Harbor and the removal of the last Japanese from the area in question. The British government was able to examine 74,000 German and Austrian aliens in a six-month period after the outbreak of the war.

STILL a third dissent by Mr. Justice Jackson lashed at the majority opinion with fine irony. "If any fundamental assumption underlies our system," he reminds the court, "it is that guilt is personal and not inheritable." And again in language that we should solemnly consider he says " . . . the Court for all time has validated the principles of racial discrimination in criminal procedure and of transplanting American citizens. The principle then lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need."

COULD REMOVE NEGRO CITIZENS

Who knows when the commanding general for the area in which Detroit or any other American city is located may find it urgently required for the general welfare and the maintenance of uninterrupted war production that all Negroes be removed to some other place lest they riot or be rioted against? Or when Congress will pass a law that any Negro citizen who prefers to stay in his home in Detroit and take his chances, will incur criminal liability for staying simply because he is a Negro and undetermined numbers of white citizens are prejudiced against him?

THE cloak of American citizenship which has been a magic garment the world over, protecting many a wandering American from some terrible fate, has become on the back of loyal Mr. Korematsu pretty badly cut, and the scissors were wielded by the very Court that is under oath to keep it whole.



By ALFRED E. SMITH

Friend

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT had high regard for Howard university and was a visitor to its campus more than once.

Present at dedication of the new Chemistry Building, he was in particularly fine fettle. He joshed Howard Prexy Mordecai Johnson for asking Congress for $800,000 for a new Library Building, and discovering too late the lowest bid was well above a million.

"If you had your choice," said F.D.R., "which would you rather have, the Library or the Dormitory you say you need?"

Mordecai, who was trained to be a Baptist preacher, was cagey and replied, "Mr. President, in a young struggling university, it is impossible to say one thing is needed more than another. We need everything."

This tickled Roosevelt's fancy mightily, he laughed the famous Roosevelt laugh, and Howard got the library at $1,300,000 and the new dormitory, too.

* * *

Millenium

A NORDIC-LOOKING friend of ours, who has practically to pass for colored, was pulled into conversation the other day with a lonely and sociable white southerner.

The southerner, it seems, was a retail haberdasher, a trade with its share of war-time headaches. "Last month," he said, "my damned fool buyer went and bought a lot of hats to sell at $20. Like to have scared me to death. I ain't never sold no hat over eight or ten dollars. I knowed I was stuck for sure."

"That so?" said our friend politely.

"Yeah," went on the merchant, "but you know people throwing this easy money 'round so, I sold every one of them hats. Now you won't believe this, but some niggers even came in and bought some."

* * *

Discrimination

A DEPARTMENT STORE in Washington, one of the finest, desires none but white patrons. Would-be colored shoppers are refused permission to try on garments, told, "sorry, your size not in stock," and refused charge accounts.

Crowning indignity was erection of signs excluding colored women shoppers from use of the rest rooms. An outraged delegation of both white and colored citizens waited upon the manager in protest.

"We do not desire Negro patronage," the manager stated flatly. "However," he pointed out, "we do employ Negro girls as elevator operators."

"Why not employ them as sales clerks?" he was asked.

"Sir," he replied haughtily, "I would have you know that although the owner of this store is Jewish, we even have a rule against the employment of Jews as sales persons."

* * *

Enough

MRS. MARY SPRIGGS, a colored lady and ordinarily well behaved citizen of Washington, stood waiting for a street car on her way to work the other morning. Four cars in succession ignored her frantic signals and passed her by.

Realizing she would be late for work, her exasperation grew as she could see the cars were not crowded. Finally, when number five threatened to pass, her cup ran over and she took the apple from her lunch and heaved it through the window at the motorman.

It was a bullseye, and the motorman still claims it was a rock. Mrs. Spriggs had to pay $10 in court, but it was worth it. And we know just how she felt.

1-6-45 West African Pilot

NEGRO AMERICA SPEAKS TO AFRICA

THE following is text of broadcast over the Lagos Radio, on Wednesday night by Mr P. B. Young, Junior:

It is a rare privilege and honour to have this opportunity to speak to the people of Nigeria

My colleague and I have so far covered approximately 12,000 miles by air getting to and travelling in Africa; and, in addition, three thousand miles, mostly by automobile, since being on the West Coast of this continent. 1-6-45

In Nigeria we will probably add an additional 2,000 miles by plane and train, visiting each of the provinces of the country.

We have already spent over two months in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Liberia and, before we return to the United States, visiting enroute French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo and the Virgin Islands, Porto Rico, and Haiti in the Carribean, we shall have travelled the equivalent of slightly more than once around the world.

Our profession is journalism.
We seek out and report facts.
Whether we like them or not.

And so, being journalists, I thought I could, on such short notice, best talk short, as we say; therefore, my subject is "American Journalism and some Aspects of American Life."

Back in the nineteen-twenties when I was in college a favourite professor of mine advised us — in Journalism know something about everything — but for heaven's sake do not try to remember all of it — only where you can find the information when you need it. 1-6-45

I find myself tonight about 7,000 miles by the air route from my references and have had to jog my memory at a terrific pace for facts about America, not mere opinion and comment.

For I find facts sometimes thrilling.

It is my hope that you will find them at least informative, and that in some small measure they will contribute to broadening of the already strong ties of friendship existing between our country and yours.

In the time at my disposal it is of course impossible to do more than suggest some of the pertinent things about America, for it is a huge country of 130,000,000 people, some parts of which are never victims of winter's cold like your country.

The first fact about America is that it is a conglomeration of contradictions.

No categorical statement can be made about it as a whole that does not require qualification and reference to exceptions to that generalization.

In that sense it is like Africa.

We have found that a fatal error is to generalize about Africa.

The daily papers in America, numbering between 2,500 and 3,000 have circulations up to three millions plus, on weekdays.

Several of our weekly or monthly magazines have circulations exceeding one million copies.

But relatively smaller papers, in point of circulation, are considered our best newspapers.

The New York Times is a case in point, and one of America's best known editors was the late William Allen White of the small town Emporia, Kansas, Gazette.

Freedom of speech is one of the fundamentals of our democratic system, as it is in many of the other great nations. 1-6-45

And, now, about the Negro Press of America, in which we are understandably interested as Afro Americans and as representatives of that press.

There are more than 250 Negro publications, including magazines, technical, fraternal, and educational journals, and newspapers of general distribution.

Of newspapers, as such, Negroes publish something over one hundred.

The Association of our newspapers embraces in its membership 95 per cent of the total circulation of this minority press.

Six of these newspapers publish from 50 thousand to 280 thousand copies, weekly.

There is one bona fide daily published by Negroes, but a dozen of the weeklies print, on successive days of the week, from three to seven or eight editions, for various areas of distribution.

The first Negro newspaper was Freedom's Journal, founded in 1827 by John B. Russwurm, who later went to Liberia and became a county governor. 1-6-45

At present there are at least 29 Negro newspapermen accredited by our government as war correspondents, including one woman now in France.

Of these correspondents at least 21 are at present in the various theatres of war, — Europe, the Near East, India, the Pacific, and the Alaska-Aleutian Islands area.

Several have been cited for their conduct under fire.

The Negro press is represented in about 30 of the 48 states of the Union, wherever there are large Negro populations.

Ninety per cent of the papers are printed in their own plants, owned and staffed by Negroes.

The larger papers employ in all departments from 50 to 150 men and women, on a full time basis.

Now, about the 13 million Americans of African descent.

From that part of the American melting pot has come one general, the only one in our Army who has served in three wars; numerous colonies, an air corps fighter group which, at last reports, had destroyed nearly 200 German planes and had sunk one Nazi destroyer with fighter plane gunfire. 1-6-45

This group is commanded by a graduate of West Point Military Academy, Colonel Benjamin Davis Jr., of the Army general just mentioned.

Shortly after Pearl Harbour the commanding officer of the anti-aircraft defences around that naval centre was a negro colonel.

In the Navy we have 22 Afro-American officers, and numerous women, both enlisted personnel and officers, and they are called waves.

In the Coast Guard we have several officers and also women known as Spars.

There is one warship of the destroyer escort type named after a naval hero of our race, and another destroyer escort which is predominantly manned by Afro Americans.

In conclusion — a few highlights about Americans in general.

One of our recent appropriations for the Army alone was larger than our entire expenditure in the first world war. 1-6-45

Of the fleet commanded by Admiral Halsey which, in November, gave a terrific defeat to the Japanese Navy north of the Phillipines, was with the exception of two ships entirely laid down or authorized after we were attacked by the Japs.

That shows our productive capacity.

An interesting new branch of our armed forces are the Seabees, the Navy Construction Battalions.

Their motto is — "The difficult we do immediately.

"The Impossible takes just a little longer."

Our Marines are traditionally the first ashore during an attack.

The Seabees joke the Marines by telling them that when they go into Tokyo, they will march over roads which the Seabees reconstructed.

We in America believe, too, in the Four Freedoms, Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from fear, and freedom from want.

And we believe, as you do, that with victory we shall devise a new world and a new way of life which will insure these things, without more war and bloodshed. 1-6-45

And we shall have victory — not as the German Kaiser said during the last war, because "Gott is mit us," — but because, as our beloved world's heavyweight champion, an Afro-America, Sgt. Joe Louis, said — with so fine a distinction.

"We are on God's Side."

Thank you, and good night.

Race, Class and Social Security

Daily Worker

THE organized Negro doctors of Jackson, Mississippi, have just reminded us of an important truth which we tend too often to forget—that the Negro people are not an undifferentiated mass, but are becoming increasingly stratified along class lines; and, moreover, that every once in a while the (assumed) class interests of some well-to-do Negroes often lead them to betray the interests of the great masses of the Negro people. The Associated Negro Press reports from Jackson, Mississippi that:



6-22-45

"The Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, an organization of Negro physicians, in a letter addressed to members of the state's congressional delegation last week, went on record as being unalterably opposed to the Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill, which would provide health insurance for all citizens. . . .

"Following the lead of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi doctors stated they were against the bill because: (1) it was out of harmony with the great American tradition of industry and thrift; (2) it is wholly Socialistic, Communistic and would do more to lay the foundation for communism in this country than all other efforts combined; (3) it would destroy interest in the practice of medicine; (4) it would drag the noble practice of medicine down to the quagmire of petty politics; (5) passage of the bill would be the mistake of ages; and (6) Socialized medicine is not the remedy. What we need is not free medicine but more physicians."

Mississippi Today

Get clearly in mind the setting from which this statement emerges. These doctors are surrounded by approximately one million of the most sorely oppressed and exploited Negroes in America, and by another million white Mississippians whose plight is but little better. It is precisely here that the health and other social security needs of the masses of people are most acute. Moreover, still they, themselves, are subjected to the same dominant caste-like discriminations from which the masses of Negroes suffer.

Now, in terms of this setting, just look what it is that this organization of Negro physicians denounces in such harsh terms.

The Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill, now before Congress, proposes a much-needed and comprehensive extension of the social security program which the American people initially won through hard struggles about a decade ago.

Daily Worker

What the Bill Provides

1. It provides for pre-paid personal health insurance to cover the costs of medical care (not a program of state or "socialized" medicine).

6-22-45

2. It provides unemployment and temporary disability insurance benefits of from $5 to $30 per week up to 26 weeks, and up to a year for unemployment if funds are available.

3. It liberalizes existing benefits for retirement, survivors and total disability insurance, with a minimum of $20 and a maximum of $120 per month.

4. It proposes to credit $160 wages under the social insurance system for each month of military service.

5. It would extend the benefits of the social insurance system to approximately 15,000,000 persons not covered by existing legislation —including farmers and domestics, whose exclusion from the present system leaves the bulk of Negro workers unprotected.

6. It provides for a National Advisory Council with labor-management representation.

7. It authorizes a ten-year, $950,000,000 program of federal grants and loans for the construction and expansion of hospitals and health centers.

8. It proposes to finance the whole program, in addition to direct subsidy from state and federal funds, by a payroll tax.

Not Thinking Of Negro People

It is obvious that these doctors are not thinking in terms of the critical needs of the Negro people, of whom they are a part. Rather, they are thinking in terms of the interests (which they mistakenly identify as their own) of the czars of the American Medical Association to whom restrictive control and absolute domination of the profession is a real matter of "big business."

These Negro doctors are isolating themselves from the broad progressive currents of American life which alone can guarantee the liberation of the Negro people, including themselves, from the still dominant Jimcrowism of our society. They are betraying the interests of the Negro people and the nation as a whole for what they presume to be the interests of their class. Fortunately, they do not speak for the great bulk of "upper-class" Negroes, nor even for the majority of those in their own profession.

Most Negroes with better-than-average incomes realize that their future is tied inexorably with that of the Negro masses, which, in turn, is bound up with that of the masses of all Americans. That is why most Negro doctors support the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. That is why they and most other petty-bourgeois Negroes are ever more ready to join hands—**as they will at the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden Monday night**—with the labor and progressive forces of our nation in fighting for increased freedom and security for all men.

A Bus Station Incident

Courier Journal

6-25-45

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Friday afternoon, June 15, at the Lexington bus station the driver asked us to fall in single file along the side of the bus, service men to come to the head of the line.

A nice looking soldier boy with several overseas decorations stood just in front of me instead of going to the head of the line. I asked him why he didn't take advantage of the opportunity to get a good seat. He said "Why should I?"

6-18-45

A Negro stood to the side waiting to drop in at the end of the line. When the soldier came to him, he had the Negro step in front of him and get on the bus. The soldier found a seat, but when a mother with a tiny baby got on it was he who gave her his seat. No other man even offered her a seat.

That young man deserves to be praised. He has been fighting for democratic principles. He is bringing those principles home with him and is living by them. Our hats go off to people who show respect for others, no matter what their race or creed.

Richmond, Ky. Mrs. RHEA H. TABER.

Race Prejudice Can Work Both Ways

AFRO-AMERICAN

White Howard Univ. Student Finds

Young Liberal Tastes Bitterness of "Freeze Out" in Dormitory

6-23-45

Are colored students just as prejudiced as white?

WASHINGTON

Until he came to Howard University from California, Ernest Oppmen, 24-year old white student admits he thought that only colored schools were the epitomy of sweetness and light.

After a year at Howard he has changed his mind.

Oppmen admitted that the man in Cook Hall where he lives "froze" him out of their student "bull sessions," and that a most nerve racking psychological campaign was raged against his presence similiar to the silent treatment given colored cadets at the Naval Academy.

Students Suspicious

"When I first came to the college, "Oppmen said, "my every move was taken with suspicion and my motive was questioned in all I did."

Before coming to Howard, Oppmen did two years of undergraduate work at Indiana University and came to the local university because of his desire to "understand and work with the race problems."

It was further charged that the male students were more resentful of him than the female students, who have invited him to house parties and social functions. His presence, however, was resented by men who did not believe in such social equality.

Attempts Fail

During the year, Oppmen says he attempted to organize a Pan Hellenic council to integrate the fraternities, and an FEPC council to raise funds for education and the promotion of the national office, both of which failed.

In giving his purpose for coming to Howard, Oppmen cited Dr. Alaine Locke as his ideal in the field of philosophy and said he had wanted the experience of studying under the Howard professor.

It was further stated that Oppmen has been "written out" of the grace of his family for his stand on the race question and his determination to strive for racial equality.

Dates Co-Ed

To cite an example of his sincerity, Oppmen revealed that he had been dating a university co-ed, who comes from New England, for the past year, and further stated that his family threatened to denounce him completely if he furthers his intentions with the colored college women.

6-23-45

Relying upon the sympathy of men like Dr. Locke and Professor Andrew Ransom, of the School of Law, for counsel, Oppmen says he has been able to withstand the attitudes of the campus compatroits and that toward the end of the school year "things were much better than they were in the beginning."

He is determined to stick it out.

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL
Cir. D. 125,851—S. 112,678

JUN 10 1945

THE SUNDAY FORUM

Writer Taken To Task For Report On Negroes

Editor Beacon Journal:

The greatest danger of the freedom of the press is the irresponsible use of that freedom by the gentlemen of the press.

In James S. Jackson's column, "Behind the Front Page," in the Beacon Journal of June 3, there are some curious and untimely remarks about Negroes in general and the Akron Inter-Racial Clinic in particular. The remarks seem neither consistent with the prevailing policy of the Beacon Journal nor especially concerned with that sense of responsibility to the citizenry which is incumbent upon those who enjoy the freedom of the press.

To be specific, Mr. Jackson says, "More than half the persons in attendance during the two days of sessions of the Akron Inter-Racial Clinic were Negroes. Of the white persons present, the great majority were ministers and social workers." I do not know how Mr. Jackson came by these facts since so far as I can discover the statistics on attendance are not yet available.

But granting the truth of the statements, what is the implication? Either he means to imply that Negroes, social workers and ministers lead the field in active, constructive interest in a civic and national problem of primary importance, or he intends to imply that what Negroes, ministers and social workers discuss is not very important. In view of the rest of the article only charity would lead one to suspect that Mr. Jackson is making the first interpretation.

YET THERE is no a priori reason why ministers, Negroes and social workers should be any less constructive, efficient, or responsible in their discussion of a national problem than any other group of citizens—including newspaper reporters. And I may say that though his observations are "not intended to be derogatory to either whites or Negroes" they are by implication derogatory to social workers and ministers—of whatever coloring they may be.

Furthermore it was not "one of the main purposes of the meetings of the clinic to give the Negroes an opportunity to blow off steam." I attended more of the meetings than did Mr. Jackson and at no time, before, during or after the clinic did I hear such a purpose stated or implied except in Mr. Jackson's column.

I think he has no more right to impute the clinic with a purpose not only unstated but condemned by that group, than I would have a right to state that the purpose of the freedom of the press is to give newspapermen an opportunity to air in public their unconsidered opinions.

A purpose is to be distinguished from the abuses which may be attendant upon the fulfillment of the purpose: a fact which should not need to be pointed out to a newspaper man of Mr. Jackson's experience. As concerns the clinic, there was some "blowing off steam"; but the whites were in no sense out-blown by the Negroes.

THE REST of Mr. Jackson's remarks leave a rather muddied impression upon the reader. One is at a loss to know what the remarks are for, or where Mr. Jackson stands on the whole matter.

At a time when a concerned citizenry all over the nation is aware of the urgent need of better understanding between races in the interests of internal security as well as world peace, and on the basis of Christian doctrine and democratic principle, Mr. Jackson's special notations of the existence of racial prejudice seem singularly unnecessary as well as unconstructive. One doesn't have to spend five weeks in Europe to find racial prejudice.

The whole piece sounds as though Mr. Jackson himself wanted the "color line sharply drawn," and the "black boy put in his place." I am sure that he did not intend to leave this impression with the readers of his column, especially since it appears so out of line with the stated policy of the Beacon Journal regarding the rights of citizens of minority groups. But I am afraid the impression will stand until some further, less cloudy and more carefully considered statement on the matter is written by Mr. Jackson.

THOMAS BARRETT.

Editor Beacon Journal:

James S. Jackson seems to think that white boys are the only ones capable of resentment. Negro troops have just grounds for resentment too.

To enumerate a few:

In 1941, white officers made Negro troops passing through El Paso, Tex., draw their train shades for fear of stoning by whites.

In 1944, American white troops and German prisoners were fed in a restaurant on way to camp, Negroes went hungry.

In England and Italy white boys spread stories of Negroes having tails, were murderous, etc.

Are Negro boys to shut their eyes when white boys associate with women of colored races all over the world?

A BENEFICIAL report would have been one showing the causes of resentment on both sides.

Jackson's column showed the usual stereotyping of Negroes by the white press.

If he writes that way after a "tour" of 30 days, let me suggest that he take one of 30 years. Then perhaps he can really give an impartial report.

A NEGRO.

Editor Beacon Journal:

In response to James S. Jackson's column of June 3 I would like to state the other side.

As the Akron Inter-Racial Clinic was conducted by more than one race, it couldn't have been an opportunity for the Negro to blow off steam. Had it been conducted by Negroes alone it would not have been an inter-racial clinic.

White troops have been stationed in countries populated by other than whites for a number of years and they socialized with natives. Would it have been possible for the Negro G.I. to become alarmed upon seeing a girl he had previously met walking arm in arm with a white G.I.?

As for putting the Negro soldiers in their place upon returning—that is a very easy matter as both are entitled to the one and same place.

Mr. Jackson mentioned that Negroes were involved in large numbers in the European black market but failed to mention the American fliers likewise convicted for flying black market goods over the "Hump" into China. These were mostly officers—also the intake dwarfed the European black market.

There are no Negro fliers in the China-Burma-India theater of operations. The readers would like both views concerning columns like Mr. Jackson's.

NEGRO VETERAN
OF WORLD WAR II.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Rev. Mr. Barrett's complaints are mainly against the implications that he reads into Mr. Jackson's article. He does not argue with the facts as presented.

The other two writers are primarily interested in presenting the "other side" of the picture. That is fair enough. But those facts have been fairly well publicized previously. It was in an effort to round out the picture and present less widely known information that Mr. Jackson wrote his report on the reactions of some white soldiers in Europe.

The question at issue boils down to a matter of judgment as to whether or not it was discreet for Mr. Jackson to bring up an unpleasant matter. The Beacon Journal's policy for many years has been to encourage frank discussion —even of touchy subjects.

Incident on a Streetcar

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I want to relate an incident which I witnessed last week in a streetcar on which I was a passenger. A young Negro woman got on the car and sat in the one empty place, which was in the last seat back and was beside a white man. When she sat beside him he turned and, without warning, violently pushed her out of the seat, so that she would have fallen to the floor had she not caught herself. 6-29-45

The girl, quite naturally enraged, screamed recriminations at the man. She said that her husband was in the navy and her brother also in the service. She put the question, "What are they fighting for, if this can happen to me in Richmond when I have paid my carfare just as everyone has?"

Throughout the scene the man remained calm, apparently unconcerned over what he had done. This was easy for him, since he was within the law sitting where he did, and also since he obviously had the support of most of the other passengers. When the girl got off, she almost stepped in front of a moving truck, and there was audible laughter from many persons who had witnessed the whole proceeding. To me this was the most alarming aspect of the incident—that apparently the majority of men and women on that car were not upset at such lack of common decency to another person.

I do not want to believe this was a typical reaction of Richmonders. If it is, I should like to ask with the Negro woman, "What are we fighting for?"

MARGARET MEEKS.

Good Will Between Races

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I noticed a letter from a VOP correspondent in which the details of an incident, growing out of race prejudice, intolerance and, if I understand the facts, downright meanness, were related.

Racial problems are constantly having their negative side brought to the attention of the public by well-meaning, though I believe misguided, members of each race.

Let us consider the facts relative to the Negro's entrance into America; his status when he came, the probable benefits he received from an environment in which he found himself, and in which he continued until he was freed. It seems reasonable to believe that had the Negro entered America a free man, he would never have been able to make for himself a place in American life. He would have had to combat almost certain antagonism on the part of the white man. This due to his then meager qualifications, he would have been unable to do. 6-22-45

On the other hand, coming as a slave, his master had a very real interest in the Negro; and he, in turn, profited by the relationship in many ways. He learned much from his master; absorbed more and more of his master's culture, and in a great many instances, learned to be a skilled workman. Freedom should have come to the Negro as a sort of social evolution, with freedom predicated upon qualification. However, the white master failed to comprehend his most important obligation to his slave; therefore, freedom came as the result of a violent war. Freedom came to the Negro as soon as he was sufficiently well advanced to bear its responsibilities.

Segregation of the races in the South, I believe, was at that time wise and served the best interests of all concerned. It operated to reduce the hazards of race clashes. Though teachers teach, and preachers preach, and good Christians pray, good will between the races could not survive extensive clashes.

When we give due weight to time as a factor in education and consider what has been accomplished by education and training, and the real desire on the part of leaders of both races to establish good will, any unbiased observer is bound to realize that the reasons for segregation are fast being obliterated. When they no longer exist, the laws will be repealed, and that in spite of the howlings of extremists.

LEWIS H. WRENN, SR.
Petersburg. 6-22-45

Ex-Student Editor Honored In Harlem

Afro-American 6-23-45

NEW YORK (ANP)—Marilyn Kammerle, former editor of the "Flat Hat," student publication at William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., was guest of honor last Friday night at a gathering of local colored newspapermen.

Miss Kammerle, whose editorial suggested a more liberal viewpoint on racial questions, told the journalists that discrimination is wrong. A native of Kentucky, she plans to take up newspaper and publicity work on a full-time basis.

The program was sponsored by the People's Voice and the Amsterdam News units of the New York Newspaper Guild which entertained in honor of Pittsburgh Courier employees who became affiliated with the Guild.

British Newspaper Lashes Out At U.S For Its Existing Racial Inequalities

Holds Forth Negro Problem To Ridicule

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.— Following up the famous editorial published in the London "Economist" which has fallen like a V-Rocket in Anglo-American relations and has aroused furious radio, press and political discussion throughout America, the Liberal "Manchester Guardian" takes up the British cause by dragging out of the cupboard Uncle Sam's skeleton — the Negro problem — and holds it up in ridicule before the British public.

In a leading article, the "Manchester Guardian" under the title: "America's Minority," the paper says:

BLOOD OF NEGROES

"The strange forms that race feeling in the United States can take were further illustrated by the decision of the American Red Cross to segregate blood given for soldiers, in spite of its being contrary to all scientific advice -- for there is no difference in the blood plasma of Negroes and whites.

"If this particular decision caused much ill-will, the war generally has seen the position of the Negro improved — such, at least, is the opinion of a well-informed supplement to the 'Christian News-Letter' by Dr Anson Phelps Stokes, a leader in the campaign for Negro rights."

In support of this assertion by Dr Phelps Stokes, the "Manchester Guardian" says that Sydenham Hospital, in New York, has become the first in the country to be run on inter-racial lines for both staff and patients.

"A Negro was appointed foreman of a jury in Brooklyn.

"In industry Negroes have entered aircraft factories in the skilled grades for the first time, and there have been a marked increase in their employment in shipbuilding.

"Some New York, bus companies have taken on Negro drivers and guards.

"Much of the improved industrial status is owed to the enlightened Congress of Industrial Organisations; the other union, the American Federation of Labour, is still reactionary.

THE U.S. ARMED FORCES

Dealing with the Negro in the armed forces, the "Guardian" says that "In the forces, in spite of new opportunities like the all-Negro fighter squadrons, the old segregation prevails, though there has been some joint training of Negro and white officers in the same camps.

"The Merchant Marine has outstripped the Navy and tried several encouraging experiments in what are called 'checkerboard' crews — white and coloured seamen under a Negro master."

NAZI RACE DOCTRINES

Concluding its analysis, the paper asserts that "Dr Stokes believes that the Nazi race doctrines are leading Americans to reconsider their own.

"One of the most promising signs is that the press (white) is now giving at least twice the space it gave before the war to discussions of the race problem."

Political trends tend to indicate that the Britishers are no longer prepared to allow criticism of their colonial practices to go unchallenged and as a counter-blast will have much to say about colour problem in America, which demands as urgent a solution as the colonial system, if world peace is to be preserved when the present wars in Europe and Asia are over.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Colonialism and Jim Crowism are the same in that they degrade man and deny him the fundamental rights of a full life.

They are not one whit different from Fascism and they must be destroyed wherever they exist, if we must have a lasting peace in the world.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
COURIER-NEWS
Circ. D. 18,936
JUN 14 1945

Make Plea For Tolerance

Chappelle Glenn of 372 Hillcrest Ave., one of the Negro assistant field directors of the American Red Cross assigned to social service work among the American fighting men in the South Pacific, yesterday spoke on some of the problems facing "G-I Joe" in that far-off theater of war. He was guest speaker at Plainfield Rotary's luncheon meeting in the Park Hotel.

The speaker told of the important part the folks back home can play in keeping up the morale and fighting courage of their men in the Pacific area by writing them encouraging letters, rather than worrying them with bad news and home problems. Having visited the American forces in New Caledonia, Australia and the Philippines, Mr. Glenn said he had first hand knowledge of the conditions under which the men from this country are living and fighting.

Cites Morale Breaking Factors

Despite everything that can be done by the military government, the Red Cross and the USO to make life more pleasant there are many factors which tend to break down the spirit and morale of these men —the heat, the rains, the insects and disease in particular, the Red Cross worker declared.

Looking at post-war days, the Negro speaker made a plea for tolerance. He urged that everything be done to eliminate friction between the men of different races and creeds and to make things run smoothly. "There are bad people in any race," he said, "but the innocent should not be made to suffer for the acts of the guilty." He pointed out that better living conditions should contribute to better Americans and advocated elimination of slum areas whenever possible.

The social worker, who studied law in Fordham University and was graduated from New York University, majoring in social science, said that his experiences living with the GI's had convinced him that something had been omitted from the Apostle's Creed, suggesting that the sentence "I believe in man," he added.

Sees Difficulties Continuing

America's troubles will not end with the coming of peace in the Pacific area, Mr. Glenn asserted, warning: "America return not to thy slumber because the end is not yet."

Program Chairman Franklin G. Hoagland introduced the speaker who was thanked by Dr. William B. Fort, president. Birthday greetings were extended to DeWitt Hubbell, Dr. Frederic W. Lathrop and Fred A. Hummel. Sale of $10,067 additional in War Bonds, boosting the club's total to $144,131, was announced by Mr. Hubbell.

Guests, introduced by Earl D. Nodine and welcomed by the Rev. Paul G. Dennis, included: David Henry, a Rotarian from Auckland, New Zealand; Prosecutor Donald H. McLean of Hillside, Alfred W. Day, William Bolen, Ralph Crane and Dr. Thomas H. Platt, all of Dunellen; Charles Hummel and Charles A. Higgins of Plainfield.

Phillip H. Ahrens reminded members of the Bicycle Day program at the Plainfield High School athletic field this Saturday afternoon. Albert R. Walker made a final announcement on the Union County Rotary golf tourney to be played at Plainfield Country Club next Wednesday afternoon. A dinner at the clubhouse will follow. An invitation was received from Metuchen Rotary to attend a dinner at Oak Hills Manor Thursday night, June 28, in honor of the district governor-elect, there being golf at the Metuchen Country Club that afternoon. Numerous notes of thanks from those who the club has remembered were read. George F. Hetfield and Fred M. Smith were welcomed back to active membership.

No Insurance for Ohio's Civil Rights Violators

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Operators of theatres, restaurants, night clubs, retail stores and other public places, who violate civil rights statutes in Ohio, cannot protect themselves against suits by insurance.

That answer was given last week here by Hugh S. Jenkins, Ohio attorney general, in reply to Walter Dressel, State superintendent of insurance, who said a company had inquired whether it could sell such insurance in Ohio.

Ohio's civil rights law prohibits discimination against patrons because of color, race or creed, with violators liable to $50 to $500 fine or 30 to 90 days' imprisonment, or both.

Against Common Law

The writing of insurance to protect themselves against suits for violation of the statute would be contrary to public policy because it would encourage and permit persons to wilfully violate the civil rights bill, Jenkins declared.

By such insurance the policyholder could avoid the penalty which the law now imposes, the attorney general pointed out, declaring that "to permit the writing of insurance which protects against the consequences of one's own criminal acts or intentional injuries to a third party is against common law."

The attorney general cited numerous cases which showed conclusively that "one cannot insure himself against the consequences of hi wilful acts, committed with the intent to inflict injury."

Would Encourage Bias

Jenkins emphasized that "the purpose of the Civil Rights statute is certainly to discourage and eliminate discrimination between the races, while the writing of insurance to protect against acts of discrimination would have a tendency to foster and encourage such discrimination by an intentional wrongdoer who, protested by such insurance, would suffer no financial loss by reason of damages or penalties imposed by law."

67-1945

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES-HERALD
Circ. D. 107,663 S. 107,669
JUN 5 - 1945

The Issue Must Be Faced

Negroes Prepare to Fight for Rights

By B. C. JEFFERSON,
Chief Editorial Writer.

Texas is now squarely faced with an issue that has been more or less evaded in the past but can no longer be sidestepped. It is that of adjusting our state laws of racial separation or segregation to the rulings of the higher courts of the nation.

These laws have been sanctioned on the theory of equal accommodations. The courts have held that as long as equal accommodations were provided, segregation did not deprive the Negroes of any of their rights and privileges as citizens.

But the Negroes are contending that this theory has no basis in fact, and, under the leadership of such organizations as the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, they are preparing to seek relief in the courts.

Through the years, many of the Negroes of Texas, have prospered in spite of the handicaps of which they complain. They have the means to proceed with litigation, and the white citizenry has nothing to gain by mere complaint and protest.

The courts, in reaching a decision, will use the federal constitution as a measuring stick, and they will ask for the facts. They will ask whether Texas provides equal accommodations for Negroes and whites. If they are shown that such provisions are not made, the chances are a hunderd-to-one that they will invalidate the law or laws which are challenged.

◆ ◆ ◆

Peace Has Been Rule.

Under our traditional Texas laws, whites and Negroes have lived together peacefully, as a rule. Clashes have been fewer in this state than in the North and East. The vast majority of the citizenry, white and black, recognizes that these laws are based on practicality and that their untimely invalidation would result in confusion and discord.

Negroes, with the exception of a few who are being stirred up by agitators, declare that they are not trying to bring about intermingling of the races, but they insist that, if there is to be segregation, their race must have reasonably equal accommodations in the school system and wherever the line is drawn.

The first objective of the Negro citizens pertains to education. Texas has no university for Negroes, and members of the race are barred from the University of Texas and Texas A&M College. For this reason, the Texas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting in Dallas, has decided to ask the courts to compel the University of Texas to accept a Negro student.

The legislature currently in session voted to raise Prairie Normal to university rank, but, as it made no appropriation to implement this vote, the Negroes profess to believe that the legislative action was only an empty gesture. If the courts hold with them, Negroes will be admitted to the University of Texas, and perhaps other state schools, and a difficult problem will arise.

◆ ◆ ◆

Appropriation Needed.

This move of the Negroes to force the hands of the state, as far as education is concerned, smacks of impatience. It does not take into account the war conditions that handicap the state in the enlargement of Prairie View Normal. But unless an appropriation is made for his purpose, the courts may question the sincerity of the legislature.

Texas might as well meet this situation realistically. We either provide for equal accommodations or we do not. And, since it appears on the surface that we do not, the courts may invalidate our whole structure of racial segregation laws. Anyone who is familiar with conditions in Texas knows that such an eventuality would be unfortunate.

◆ ◆ ◆

Courts Want Facts.

It may be true that this aggressiveness on the part of Texas Negroes is inspired by outsiders, who might be better employed in their own states, but this consideration will have no standing in the courts, which will be concerned only with the facts presented to them as to the Texas accommodations for Negroes.

White residents of this state, by a vast majority, are willing for Negroes to have a square deal. They realize that it is to the interest of Texas for the youth of all races to have adequate educational opportunities. And, even though the state is willing to finance young Negro students who attend universities in other states, most of us concede that it would be better for Texas Negroes to be educated in Texas.

The thing most desired by all Texans, regardless of race, is peace and harmony among the racial groups. Anything that stirs up strife is regretted by all except those individuals who thrive on discord. But Texas Negroes are within their rights in seeking to better the status of their race.

Those Negroes, if any, whose chief objective is social intermingling of the white and colored race can be dismissed as misguided zealots, but the demand of intelligent Negroes for adequate educational accommodations for Negro youth cannot be indefinitely sidestepped. The issue confronts us now, and we might as well face it realistically and without resentment.

Race Problem and Relations Discussed

GULFPORT, MISS.
HERALD
Cir. D. 8,638
JUN 4 - 1945

NOT CONTROVERSIAL?

Town Hall, a New York debating society of the air, and judging New York by the applause of the apparently large studio audiences, there is a very large socialistic element in that great city. At the session on May 31 the moderator said that no official had complained of the controversial nature of the programs. If the recent program on the Solution of the Race Problem was not highly inflammatory, disturbing and pregnant with racial danger, there never was a "controversial" subject—25 per cent of the large audience were Negroes, who no doubt were interested in the topic, but who probably were there particularly to hear one of the speakers, one Wright, a Mississippi Negro, the author of the book "Black Boy," which has been widely advertised in the North. In questions from the audience a Negro woman asked him, "Why do they call us "Negroes" instead of "Afro-Americans?"

He did not answer directly, but he could have replied, that it was because the Latin Niger, Spanish and Portuguese Negro, French Negre, all mean "black." That name naturally was applied to them by the slave traders of (say) Spain and Portugal, who purchased many of them from African tribal chiefs who had taken them in battle, and sold some of them on our Eastern seaboard. Maybe Speaker Wright didn't know that—or didn't want to say so.

Another highly controversial and dangerous subject on May 31—also sponsored by Readers Digest was that of our future relations with Russia — Speakers Chamberlain and the ever-dissatisfied and hypercritical Norman Thomas, Socialist wiseacre, who held a brief for suspicion, distrust of and advocated aloofness from Russia by this country, and who very cheerfully advocated a policy of extreme caution and propaganda to fire Americans with distrust of and hostility against Russia. The contrary was well sustained by Raymond Morley (?), writer and Raymond Gram Swing, the learned, eminent and popular radio analyst. They were more abjective and friendly—less rabble-rousing.

And yet, Town Hall programs do not embrace controversial matters—that is, to the extent of being called down by any authority. What authority?

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES-HERALD
Circ. D. 107,663 S. 107,669
JUN 5 - 1945

EXPRESSES THANKS FOR LETTER SPACE

To The Times Herald:

Words are inadequate to express the depth of my appreciation for publishing my recent article. For, heretofore, the most discouraging feature about the so-called race problem is that a Negro could hardly get his viewpoint in a Southern daily.

Hence, for a daily like The Times Herald to carry the Negro's opinion is at least a great step toward racial brotherhood and the extension of the democracy in these communities.

I received a great many compliments from the readers of The Times Herald. These tributes were not confined to Negroes.

Again thanking you for carrying my article, I am,

Yours truly,
CHAS. A. GRAGGS,
1910 Hall Dallas.

PONTIAC, MICH.
PRESS
Cir. D. 33,255
JUN 8 - 1945

Can the Demand Be Denied?

(Flint Journal)

The Negro question no longer affects the South exclusively or even predominantly. The migration of great numbers of Negroes to Detroit and other northern cities has made it a national problem. A new type of Negro leadership is demanding the rights guaranteed its race by the Constitution.

DES MOINES, IOWA, "LOOK"
JUNE 12, 1945

Prejudices

TO THE EDITOR: There seems to be a "smear" campaign against Miami and the South in LOOK. The latest article, *Prejudices, Our Postwar Battle* (May 1) was an insult to every Southerner. As long as there is one drop of Southern blood in me, there will be a "Jim Crow" law and there will be white teachers in the school my children attend. The South will stand to the last man for our own laws, and let no damnyankee forget it.

VIRGINIA WILLIAMS
Miami, Fla.

...Southerners have been brought up to consider themselves above the Negroes which, in the eyes of God, they are. When God created men, He never meant for them to be equal and they will never be. Race war is better than racial equality.

ELBERT KEMP
Elizabethtown, N. C.

...Your ideas of fairness could work both ways. In our neighborhood, many people have moved because of the Negro. Those broad-minded ones who stayed are having garbage dumped on their lawns and are suffering innumerable annoyances. Your picture could be very stirring if we didn't have gangs of Negro hoodlums molesting our children on their way to and from school.

NAME WITHHELD ON REQUEST
Philadelphia, Pa.

...The Negro will never be socially equal simply by declaring, or having someone else declare, himself so. He will have to raise his own standards to become a social equal.

W. B. NEEL, JR.
Memphis, Tenn.

...You can entertain the thought that the Negro is your equal if you wish—but he isn't mine.

J. R. BORROUGHS
Kansas City, Mo.

...Discrimination and segregation are logical and necessary, and the prejudice involved is basically a quite healthy aversion to the mixing of white and colored stocks.

S. SUNDE
Seattle, Wash.

...Can you be serious? Or is this just an attempt to hire yourself a cook? We in the South respect the colored race in its place, but to eat with its members, associate socially with or marry them, we'll say NO, if you don't mind. You'll never live to see this barrier broken down.

NEWTON B. HICKS
Atlanta, Ga.

...We are getting tired of listening to people like you who will publish anything to sell their paper. I believe—and my family has been taught—that we have equal rights, but there is no reason a white man has to give his rights to a Negro.

P. R. SMITH
Detroit, Mich.

...Never have I read as stirring and informative an article against our vicious national evil, racial prejudice. A heart-weary nation thanks you from the bottom of its heart for the challenge which you have hurled.

JOHN P. STEVENSON
Philadelphia, Pa.

...Thank you. I am hoping that you will publish more articles along the same idea in the hope that America can become a true democracy.

SGT. WILLIAM BODE
Columbia, S. C.

...Too many Americans forget that their sons are away killing men because those men believed in racial differences. It is a wonderful article.

MARY LEE WILLIAMS
Taft, Calif.

...I have lived in the South several years and I know this country is really full of prejudices. America needs more articles like yours.

W. R. TUEL, A/S
Cameron, La.

...Allow me to commend you for an article that is timely, thought-provoking and challenging to all who believe in the democratic way of life. It is my hope that, as a result of your article, every solon in America as well as the leaders of the various racial groups will be spurred from their complacency and will pledge themselves to launch an "all-out attack" in our postwar battle against prejudice.

REV. ROBERT T. NEWBOLD
Brunswick, Ga.

...Your timely article brings special courage to millions of race-minority servicemen and women who already anticipate the battle yet to be fought on the homefront of democracy. On behalf of the Negro GI, I congratulate you and urge your continued support in the all-out effort to guarantee all people of this great nation the Four Freedoms and the provisions of the Constitution. The eyes of the world are upon America.

SGT. JOSEPH A. JANUARY, JR., AAF
Freeman Field, Ind.

...Hitler claimed he learned how to treat Jews by seeing how Negroes were treated in the U. S. A. He has merely done on a mass scale what has been done over here on one or a few victims at a time.

FAYE M. HATCH
So. Bellingham, Wash.

...I'm a 17-year-old white girl, and a Methodist. That does not make me one bit better than a Catholic, Jew, Negro, Japanese or any other person. We all started from the same two people, and are all aiming at the same common goal, Heaven. I'm afraid some people must reconcile themselves to the fact that we cannot bar minority groups from Heaven.

CAROLYN WAGNER
Ft. Scott, Kans.

...You refer to 45 million Catholics, Jews and others as second-class citizens. Nowhere in our Constitution do we find any provision dividing citizens into classes. Of all popular magazines, only LOOK endeavors to make such a snobbish distinction. Your slur upon one third of our citizens nullifies the good this article might have accomplished.

L. W. SAMEK
Ely, Iowa

LOOK introduced the expression deliberately to emphasize the class distinction already drawn in America by others.—Ed.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
Cir. D. 51,917
JUN 6 - 1945

Letters to the Editor

Hits Color Bias

Sir—I recently read an item in the Trenton Times headed "Court Won't Review Racial Bias Appeal." It said that the Supreme Court has refused to disturb a 24-year-old antique rule legalizing contracts in which neighbors agree not to sell properties to Negroes.

I was dumbfounded to learn that the Supreme Court of a nation which at present is fighting to free the world from just such things would take that kind of a stand.

Negroes are doing their bit 100 percent in all branches of the service they can get in. And I can't recall anything in history about Negro spies or Negro organizations to overthrow their country or sabotage in which a Negro was involved. Few other races can say that.

Still, the same people who oppose the Negroes will live next door to leaders of organizations bent on the overthrow of the USA, and even welcome enemy soldiers of the last World War who may have been the ones to kill their fathers, brothers, close friends or husbands.

Our skin may be dark; but our hearts are as white as snow. While the type of people about whom I am writing may be white, their hearts and souls are as black as soot.

Why did the Supreme Court make a ruling which is a real stab-in-the-back for the Negro race? We have died on all the battlefields abroad fighting for the Four Freedoms, and we shall continue to fight for liberty here at home.

DARK SKIN,
WHITE HEART.

Army Point System

Sir—The way we soldiers look at this 85-point system is that it's nearly impossible to get discharged from the army on that system unless you are an old army man. We know for certain that even those who made initial landings in Africa can barely make the grade unless they are married and have at least one child.

We were all civilians at the time, so where would we have a chance to qualify?

It is true that service credits date from October or September, 1940; but the biggest percentage of the services at the time were the regular army and not draftees.

STAFF SERGEANT AL.

Sees An Omission

Sir—The House of Representatives made "official" a pledge school children of this country know by heart:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

But the House neglected to add: "And compulsory membership in a union if you want to earn a living."

FED UP.

Older Men in Army

Sir—I see where men are to be discharged from the army by points. I think this method is quite fair. But how about the older fellows over 38? Have they been forgotten?

They are too old for overseas duty and yet they keep them in the army. What is their chance of a future?

I think they should have a chance to get started again. I sure hope something is done for them soon.

ANXIOUS.

Jackson Journal & Guardian

Balance Sheet In Race Relations For 1944

LIKE the tides in the ocean, race relations, in our country during a particular year, ebb and flow. We rise and we fall. One event points to a tightening of segregation and humiliation; another event points to a relaxing of racial barriers and an increase in racial self respect. To say, then, whether the Negro has made progress during the span of one year is a most difficult task. One way out of this maze of difficulty is to draw up a balance sheet and, like the bookkeeper, show debits and credits. Reviewing the year 1944 we may then ask: What are some of the debits for this year?



DR. JACKSON

One of the heavy debits was the vicious practice of the railways and railway brotherhoods in excluding Negroes from employment. Paying but little attention to the orders of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee these transportation agencies formented a number of strikes over the country. Leading all others to the disgrace of the nation was the Philadelphia strike involving the right of eight Negroes to be upgraded to the position of motormen.

THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS

Another big charge account was the refusal of Congress to outlaw a number of practices which run counter to the war aims for which we are now lynching, to abolish the poll tax, to equalize educational opportunities by federal appropriation, and to give some effective means for the soldiers to vote.

Through the unholy alliance of Southern Democrats and certain reactionary Northern Republicans, each of these measures was killed. To add insult to injury each of these bills was accompanied by speeches so derogatory to Negroes that they smacked of the low level attained by this body fifty years ago on all matters pertaining to racial equality.

Congress stood in the way of progress but such was not the case with the Supreme Court. The most significant decision handed down by the court in 1944 was that of the Texas white primary. But here again is another debit. Though this high tribunal struck down the white primary, only two of the white primary states — Texas and Arkansas — paid any attention to its mandate in the primary elections held by them.

The Negro fared badly also with the two political parties in their conventions. Both offered racial planks in their platforms, but neither seemed vitally concerned about a real solution of the race problem in our country. The true colors of both parties were shown in their treatment of their greatest liberals. The Republicans cast aside Willkie; the Democrats did likewise with Wallace.

The greatest debit of all, however, was the treatment of the Negro and of the race question in the armed forces. The Jim Crowing of Negroes was the rule of the day not only in the United States, but in all parts of the world.

MANY CREDITS ON BALANCE SHEET

Against these debits in the balance sheet of race relations there were happily as many credits. Standing foremost was the employment of Negroes in mass labor and skilled jobs on a wider scale than they have ever known before. Even certain railroads upgraded their waiters to stewards and some employed firemen for the first time in many years. Bolstering the employment opportunities during 1944 and previous war years was the new attitude of the unions.

Leading all others as a force for breaking down discrimination was the CIO. This strong body flouted the notion of white supremacy and, as far South as Birmingham, demanded that Negro workers be given a square deal. Because of these employment opportunities the colored people perhaps earned more money in 1944 than in any other year in American history.

Even in the field of politics in the South the 1944 registered credits. Cotton Ed Smith, Dies, and other race baiters raised the race question in their campaigns for office but they were defeated by their own white constitutents. The day for riding into office on the back of the Negro seems to be gone.

Yellow journals still play up race hate, but against them as credits is the growing number of influential dailies and magazines which have swung over to the cause of better race relations. Prominent in 1944 were **PM**, the **Chicago Sun**, **Life**, **Time**, and the **New Yorker**. Joining these Northern journals in the crusade for better conditions were such outstanding Southern newspapers as the Louisville **Courier-Journal**, the Richmond **Times-Dispatch**, the Norfolk **Virginian-Pilot**, and the Nashville **Tennessean**.

Similar to these journals in their influence was the publication of certain books and pamphlets which have been in great demand. Among these were **The Races of Mankind**, **Freedom Road**, and the **American Dilemma**.

Such were a few of the debits and credits in the balance sheet of race relations in 1944. Thankful we must be that there were credits and that they were numerous, for as long as we have them there is hope for the future.

—LUTHER P. JACKSON

Race Relations- General

Addressed to Negroes

N.Y. Times

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard University Professor of History, addressed the Ford Hall Forum in Boston a fortnight ago on "What the Negro Wants." The guest speaker, editor of a recent volume bearing the title of his topic, stressed the Negro's desire for equality of opportunity and human dignity.

It was surprising and encouraging to note that no one raised the old bogy—social equality. However, as I see it, the most significant part of the forum was a passing remark addressed to Negroes.

The white master of ceremonies made an unusual and I think justifiable comment—namely, that Negroes flock to the forum only when there is a Negro speaker, while the forum earnestly welcomes them to attend on all occasions.

This seems to point up an obvious weakness of our largest minority—that too often it only becomes interested in things that have special interest to it and ignores many important issues which, of necessity, will also help determine the Negro's future.

S. W. GARLINGTON,
Associate Editor, The African.
New York, March 26, 1945.

REPORT ON MINORITIES
P.M. 6-15-45

Dear Editor:

I travel through the southeastern part of this country and I think conditions are improving for the minorities that is, Jew and Negroes. The former are interfered with less than in the North; and the latter are getting a better education with better facilities than one saw here 10 years ago. North Carolina has public schools for Negroes better than I've seen in Maryland and D.C. The other states are improving the schools also.

Fortunately for these minorities there are no Rankins among them.

I was amused when I saw your June 7 copy. That statement Rankin made comparing the number of insane in his state's institutions with those of Massachusetts was really a boner. He practically admitted that Massachusetts sent their insane to hospitals and Mississippi sent theirs to Congress.

Baltimore — I.M. Mendelsohn

FIRST LADY JOINS IN CAROL SINGING

Chicago Illinois 12-6-45



Joining in the singing of Christmas Carols with a group of white and Negro children in Washington is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (right) shown with her arm around the shoulder of a small Negro child to her right. The First Lady joined in the annual Yuletide festivities before a big outdoor Christmas tree.

Racial Slant Better After Foreign Service—White GI's

Afro American 4-14-45

CHICAGO—(ANP)—White soldiers who have worked and fought beside colored soldiers overseas have developed greater understanding and appreciation of the colored race, a recent survey of five hundred white veterans of foreign service has revealed.

According to a poll conducted by Pvt. Elmer L. Clark of Tulsa, Okla., and Cpl. Norman S. Ellington of Fulton, Mo., among equal numbers of Southern and Northern GI's, 77 per cent indicated changed positive attitudes.

Asked whether foreign service had contributed to increased respect for the colored man, 73 per cent of the Northern and 67 per cent of the Southern soldiers admitted a change, while the remainder stated there was none.

Closer Relationship Cited

In their explanations, those service men declaring their opinion of the colored man has risen unanimously attribute the change to the closer relationship between the two races during the stay on the different battlefronts.

Typical is the answer of Pfc. Arthur Fuller of Oatman, Ariz., who declared that his opinion has risen "because I have found him to be as human as anyone else."

The fact that the negative answers were given by soldiers who had not been in close contact with the colored soldier overseas, it was said, reflected the absence of an avenue to understanding rather than a decrease of any kind.

Eager to Learn More

Asked also whether they were interested in knowing more of the colored race's contribution to American culture, 67 per cent of all interviewed answered, "Yes," while the remainder said, "No."

Overseas experience, it was found, had made 83 per cent of the Southern soldiers anxious to learn more of the race's contributions, whereas the Northern soldiers were equally divided according to their answers.

Familiar with Some Already

Typical of the positive answers was that of Pfc. Robert Owens of Plainview, Tex., who said, "I am anxious to know of those other than the celebrated few with whom I have already become acquainted."

4-14-45

Most of the disinterested agreed with the viewpoint of Sgt. Wally Meyers of Sedan, Kan., who stated, "My associations with colored persons have been so scarce that knowing more of their contributions holds no fancy for me."

FEPC Principle Endorsed

Finally asked, "Do you approve the principles of the FEPC, the Northerners agreed 100 per cent, while 83 per cent of the Southerners assented and only 17 per cent disagreed.

Declaring that efficiency is what an employer wants, Sgt. James Rice of Kansas City, Mo., declared, "When a man is more suited for a job than anyone else in consideration, his color should not keep him from the job."

Although endorsing the FEPC's principles, Clayton Koehler of Los Angeles expressed belief that public relations jobs should be limited to whites at this time because the percentage of those agreeing on interracial subjects is not great enough.

One Incident Called Typical

In his opposition to FEPC principles, M/Sgt. Ben Peterson of Dallas charged that his observations had revealed to him "that many colored people want you to respect them but do not repay that respect."

South Ashamed Of Eastland, Bilbo, Rankin

The Informer Houston Texas

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The type of representation in Congress furnished by the State of Mississippi is a burden on the South, according to an editorial appearing in the Montgomery Advertiser, one of the South's leading and oldest newspapers. The Advertiser was established in 1828.

In a lead editorial last week, the Advertiser declared:

U 7-28-45

"One would think that the fair name of Dixie, with all her Bilbos, Eastlands, O'Daniels, Coxes, and Rankins in the United States Congress, already has more than enough shame and reproach to bear without having another Southern Congressman join their company. Surely it is an unkind providence that thus saddles us with a disproportionate number of mentally perverted representatives in the highest legislative body of men in the nation—a body which once was honored by such Southern giants as Clay, Calhoun, Hayne, of a dozen others of hardly less imposing stature. Maybe we in the South are unduly sensitive on the point, at least a few of us may by, but no other section of the country is represented in Congress by so imposing a galaxy of intellectually bankrupt demogogues and tub-thumpers."



Richmond Times-Va. 4-22-45

—AP Photo.

A. T. Walden (center), president of the Atlanta Division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, listens silently at a polling place in Atlanta as O. L. Walker, an election official, returns his ballot and explains that he cannot vote in a Georgia Democratic primary. When Negroes tried to vote, they were told their names could not be found on the registration lists.

War Hikes Race Issue In South

Richmond Times 4-22-45

By HENRY LESESNE

Associated Press Features Writer

THE big story in the world today is not one story but many stories—the war; similarly, the big story in the South is a continuing story—the race issue, or rather a growing consciousness of and an open discussion of it. 4-22-45

The war has sharpened the racial issue in the South; but the present movement of the South to solve its own problems—long a cry of the politician—had its beginning before Pearl Harbor.

The newspapers—the news columns, the editorial columns, the letters-to-the-editor departments—are full of race discussion. You hear it in the pulpits, at church conventions. More and more, the State Legislatures are dealing with it. The frequency of biracial meetings, for the purpose of discussing it, are increasing.

This is new. A few years ago, about the only thing possibly affecting race relations to see print would be a news story about a lynching or mob violence. There used to be a good many lynchings every year. They are steadily declining. Last year there were but two.

A group of Southern newspaper editors and writers, a couple of dozen of them, meet for the purpose of discussing the poll tax, the white primaries and other restrictions and lay responsibility for retention of them at the door of the politicians. The issue is very much alive in the poll tax States. 4-22-45

Equalization Gained

THE poll tax and the white primary are related issues. One group says, "All right; let's abolish the poll tax; it can't affect our white primaries." Since the Supreme Court ruled that Negroes could vote in Texas Democratic primaries, Legislatures are studying means of taking the primaries out of the State Constitutions, and making them affairs run strictly by the majority party. The South Carolina Legislature did this before the last general election. The proposal has been made also in other States.

Negro newspapers have sprung up in a number of large Southern cities in recent years. Many of the "white" newspapers in the South now have sections devoted to news of the minority race.

Equalization of the pay of Negro and white school teachers is being accomplished to a large extent. Since the Supreme Court held about four years ago in a Virginia case that they must be paid on the same basis, much has been done along this line. Suits similar to the Virginia one were filed in most Southern States.

One State, North Carolina, achieved equalization on a State-wide basis, last year. It was the one Southern State in which a suit was not brought.

Particularly active in the interracial cooperation movement in the South is the Southern Regional Council, formed in February, 1944, the outgrowth of the old Interracial Commission and what is known as the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond series of conferences.

South Takes Action

4-22-45

AT THE Durham conferences, Negro leaders told in plain language what the Negro wants. Later, a group of Southern white leaders met in Atlanta, accepted the challenge, and the two groups covenanted to take the offensive for constructive social action in the South.

A statement at the time by the council said:

"That 'the South must work out its own salvation' is sound common sense and sound psychiatry. Certainly the South cannot achieve its fullest development and share equally with other regions in national affairs until it has taken the lead in working out its own problems. . . .

"It (the council) has come neither to defend nor defame the South, but to help build a better South in a better nation. It dedicates itself to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now."

4-22-45

The sentiment, "Let the South solve its own problems," is a familiar one in public utterances. Not long ago, a legislative body in the South adopted a resolution demanding that "henceforth the damned agitators of the North leave the South alone."

The thing is, various groups in the South—white, Negro and biracial—are now working toward the one end and the South is increasingly aware of its problems.

Mason-Dixon Line Moving South, Says McWilliams

Chicago Defender 3-10-45

By RAMONA LOWE
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—The Mason and Dixon line is moving south.

None other than one of America's topmost experts on the racial problem, Carey McWilliams, distinguished liberal author and champion of minority rights, believes that race hate is in retreat.

"There is real ferment in the South," declared McWilliams this week in an interview with the Defender. "The editorial of the William and Mary college paper is not the only college editorial of that kind. I have been clipping them for the last four years. I could show you eight or ten editorials from Southern campus publications every bit as forthright as that at William and Mary."

McWilliams, who lives on the West Coast where he practices law besides writing, is now in New York for several lecture engagements. He expressed belief that the campaign against racial discrimination is gaining ground swiftly and felt that even many people in the South are beginning to see that Jim Crow cannot stand against democracy.

Last year McWilliams advocated a new Federal Civil Rights Act. "The National Lawyers Guild made a rough draft of such a bill some years ago," he said. "The idea is that it should be the declared public policy of Congress not to discriminate against any person because of race, color or creed.

"Unfair racial practices should be defined. The best provisions of existing states' civil rights acts should be defined and broadened and utilized. For example any discrimination by any carrier involved in interstate commerce or businesses engaged in interstate commerce should not be allowed to discriminate. 3-10-45

Federal Board

"A board should be set up like the National Labor Relations board to enforce the act. The basic weaknesses of the states' civil rights acts are that they leave it up to the individual to take action. Something more basic is needed.

"The strategy though is to wait until we get a permanent FEPC. Since both parties are theoretically for it, it ought to get through Congress. Then after a year or two press for a new Federal Rights Act.

"A crack certainly ought to be taken at the District of Columbia.



CAREY McWILLIAMS

Lawyers hold that the old Civil Rights Act still applies in the District. It would be worth a flyer to find out. It certainly offers great opportunities for pressure.

"The surprising thing is that in talking to average white middle class groups about race you find that they are not aware of what goes on in the District of Columbia and it burns them up when they learn the facts. They have the feeling that the home of the Federal Government ought to set an example for the rest of the country. If enough noise were made pressure could certainly be brought.

"The Federal Government has never attempted to break down these patterns. In fact it has thrown the weight of its influence behind discrimination. That is why legislation is so important. If you can just get the Government on record in favor of a policy of no-discrimination you could move in from all directions.

"The government has all sorts of powers. For instance, its lending power is an enormous weapon. It could refuse to lend to any concern that didn't respect its policy of no-discrimination. The root of the trouble has been this lack of policy. 3-10-45

"From the end of the Civil War to the outbreak of this war there has been what Dr. Will Alexander described as a policy of education and segregation. There has been a willingness to permit racial minorities to make gains within the limitations of a bi-racial system.

"Today we have reached a crisis and it is no longer possible to make those gains within a segregated structure. The principle of segregation is a barrier to progress and without a definite policy we can't make substantial progress. The best illustration is in the problem of higher educational facilities for Negroes in the South. The South could pretend to ignore the problem as long as there were low literacy rates among Negroes, but that is no longer true.

Ferment In South

"Some states have gotten around the problem by appropriating a few thousand dollars every year so that they could send a Negro student to a college out of the state. But since the Gaines vs. Missouri case a student can insist on attending school in the state of his residence and the state will be forced to provide equal educational facilities.

"There is no state in the union that could possibly afford dual professional schools all the way through. The Gaines decision sounded the death knell of segregated schools in the South. If there were established government policy, private schools would not be able to segregate and enjoy tax exemption at the same time."

Speaking of the William and Mary college paper incident, McWilliams pointed to other examples of the same trend and added:

"There are also evidences of this ferment in the law reviews. For example the decision last April in the Lonnie Smith case was viewed by the upper South as right. The typical press line was that it should have done long ago. The Mason and Dixon line has moved about 100 miles South. 3-10-45

Sees Advances

"There is a healthy national public interest in the race question today and it gives every indication of continuing. The prejudice of middle class whites is not so deep-seated as people think. They are unbelievably ill-informed. They were taught a lot of nonsense in schools and colleges twenty years ago that is still a hangover with them.

"Despite all that's been written about race in the last 25 years when you talk to them about scientific racial theories, it comes as a complete revelation. They are also ill-informed about the extent of discrimination. But they show a much more favorable attitude towards the extension of political and economic rights to Negroes than you might imagine. The wide sale that books on the Negro is having now is an indication of an awakened interest.

"Social problems have a funny history in this country. I have a theory that the number of problems that the attention of the nation can focus on at one time is limited. Race is just coming into dead center. Once it gets into dead center things will begin to happen. It is being discussed today in far more realistic terms than at any other time.

"Minority groups are working together far better now than ever before. Groups such as the Jewish-Negro committee in Detroit are being organized for better cooperation. The Negro incidentally is not the ideal scapegoat. It isn't so easy to push around 13 million people. For one thing their political importance cannot be overlooked."

Sees Technique On Coast

McWilliams became interested in minority problems years ago when he was a practicing lawyer and was called upon by the Civil Liberties union to defend agricultural workers on strike in California. "I wondered why in a typical nice community that seemed fairly civilized agricultural workers would go on strike. In trying to answer the question I became interested in the industrialization taking place in agriculture. 3-10-45

"It was a wonderful area in which to study racial problems. Hindu, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese Mexicans and Negroes all came there at some time or other to work.

"Then for four years I served as Commissioner of Immigration and Housing and I was in every county and township in the state not once, but many times. There was not the complicated background that exists in the South in a new state like California. Issues were clear cut and right out in the open.

"I saw the technique in making a minority group when the influx of Oakies and Arkies into California during the depression years occurred. They were all white and of old American stock and met all the requirements necessary to belong to the dominant majority group. Yet they were labelled 'Okie' and 'Arkie' which was a term of as great contempt as the labels applied to racial groups.

"They were called lazy, immoral, shiftless, breeders of large families and the areas in which they settled were called 'Little Oklahoma.' In a Central Valley motion picture house I saw the sign one day 'Negroes and Okies upstairs.' A minority was being manufactured and might have succeeded if it had not been for the war. But when war industries began to grow, the West Coast had the manpower it needed. 3-10-45

Fight Covenants

"There was little feeling about within a stone's throw of Seattle, ingless. An anthropol Negroes on the West Coast before housing units are segregated. the University of Cali the war," McWilliams said point- "A powerful public opinion is called in as an expe ing out the opportunity for prac- being developed in San Francisco And he was asked suc ticing democracy the government and Los Angeles. For instance re- as what Caucasian mea had missed. "If there had been a strictive covenants are receiving is a Negro. Other expe uniform policy in the War Man- a lot of attention. California courts were called to show th power commission, government are showing a tendency to con- segregated patterns. housing and the army a pattern sider them against public policy. "The case of Fairchil could have been set for eliminat- "An Oakland case was recently tried in the State Sup ing segregation. In government introduced into the courts in which in October, 1944, was housing in Seattle, for instance, an attempt was made to prove favor of the Negro, on there is complete integration yet such covenants essentially mean- that the character of the neighbor- decided in to be made on the West Coast." grounds of the

Jim Crow Pattern Heart Of Race Problem--Tobias

Atlanta World Ga.

Sees Two Signs Of Progress Toward Eventual Solution

1-26-45

HAMPTON INST., Va.-(SNS) —Stating that the segregation pattion is at the heart of the race problem here in America, Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the National Board of the Y. M. C. A., cited for the January graduates of Hampton Institute on Sunday morning two signs of progress toward the eventual solution of this problem in the increased awareness of segregation as the real issue and in indications of courage and forthrightness in dealing on the part of persons in high places. 1-26-45

Speaking at the baccalaureate service which preceded the January commencement of Hampton Institute on Monday, Dr. Tobias, who is a trustee of the college, also declared that it is unfortunate that any group in America should be compelled almost daily to think about its own particular problems of adjustment and relationship.

SEGREGATION IS HEART

"But," he added, "circumstances never made it that way. And, we make no progress by evading discussion. The issues must be faced frankly. 1-26-45

Make no mistake about it, segregation is the heart of the issue, although Negroes in this country have tried to make themselves believe they could operate within the framework of the segregated pattern and white people have sidestepped it by considering issues within the segregation framework."

In spite of these tendencies Dr. Tobias continued, the recent Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace, sponsored by the Federated Council of Churches in Cleveland last week, has urged the United Nations to proclaim the equality of races and oppose color discrimination and has declared that economic justice and equality, regardless of color and creed, are essential to human freedom and political democracy in the United States as well as the rest of the world.

UNSEGREGATED OPPORTUNITY

He quoted the statement of Bishop Bromley Oxnam who said at the conference:

"Justice demands the unsegregated opportunity for every man to earn his own living, serve his fellow man, and achieve the good life A man's opportunities must be based upon his character and capacity, not his color or creed."

These controversial issues, Dr. Tobias stated, came up normally at the Cleveland conference as part of the discussion of world problems, not as a plea from special interest groups, because the conference recognized that it was confronted with a great world prob- to which it could not address itself without facing its meaning or the Negro group in America.

Dr. Tobias also cited Eric Johnston's recent address on "The Myth That Threatens America," and the incident of the white lieutenant from Mississippi related by Columnist Drew Pearson last week as 'indications of an arising spirit of determination on the part of the rank and file as well as leaders not to continue to place themselves in the impossible position of standing for democracy afar and practicing its opposite at home." 1-26-45

In conclusion, Dr. Tobias quoted the words of Dr. Charles E. Russell in urging the January graduates to protest against every wrong, to cooperate with every move for advancement, and never to lose heart.

On the "Race Problem"

N.Y. Amsterdam News

Sir: In the Negro Digest there is an article by an ex-Italian professor at the University of Chicago who advocates the "bedroom" as the place where the Negro and white race will merge and solve their problems. One wonders if the professor is serious or whether he considers the Race a bunch of chumps for reading such stuff.

The sex solution of the Negro problem is the most unsatisfactory of all for there is no moral or ethical qualities connected with it. It is all purely a thought and idea of the lowest nature suggestive of all matter of sordidness. 1-27-45

Such a solution is what one might expect of a professor who, like many others, does not know what to say of the matter—yet decides to say something and yet something quite silly.

The Negro is trying to raise his level to a high moral and spiritual plan which is what any human race should do. That it should take the lowest and most sordid and most dangerous idea would show that it had no thought. The Negro race has no desire not to be Negro. It has a desire to be fully human and rich in the grace of God rather than partner in sordid ideas that cause endless complication and recriminations.

Ed. Peterson,
358 Carroll Ave.,
Chicago 24, Ill

Racial Issue Answer Seen In Migration

N.Y. Amsterdam News 4-28-45

W. B. Ziff Takes Cue From Senator Bilbo; Lauds Marcus Garvey

4-28-45

Declaring "I don't think we can hold a meeting in San Francisco without disposing of the problem of imperialism," William B. Ziff, military historian and authority of international affairs, said last Thursday:

A great modern and industrialized Africa, India and China would do much toward eliminating prejudices based on race, color, creed or the weakness of small agricultural nations in a world dominated by large and powerful aggregations of groups and economic and industrial units. Mr. Ziff, whose views on racism, war, peace, imperialism, democracy and the reorganization of the world are stated in his recent book, "The Gentlemen Talk of Peace," aired his opinions at a press conference in serted.

A staunch believer in the program and integrity of Marcus Garvey, Mr. Ziff declared that "Garvey was not a Negro chauvinist. He wanted a free world. Garvey was an able and inspired man of genius. He talked logically and with sense. Only as strong nations arise to represent the Africans, the Indians and the Chinese will the prestige, dignity and contributions of these great peoples be fully recognized by other nations of the world."

"Garvey," he added, "was a remarkable man who did not hesitate to declare with blunt directness that 'there is no white supremacy beyond the power and strength of the whitie man to hold himself against the others. The supremacy of any race is not permanent. It is only a thing of the time in which the race finds itself powerful.'

4-28-45

"As the country (Africa) attained prosperity and grew under the magic of its own expanding dynamics, the Negro peoples of the European sections of Africa, who would prefer to live under conditions envisaged by an all-out Negro community, could be brought to Negro Africa in an orderly migration underwritten by the other great commonwealths. This would be regarded as part of a general plan for settling all great central issues and creating a safe and integrated world."

NEGRO WILL GET WHAT HE TAKES

Philadelphia Tribune 5-26-45

ATLANTA—(ANP)—"What the Negro gets in American life is going to be what he is able to take," declared Dr. Glenn Rainey, professor of English at the Georgia School of Technology Wednesday in addressing a group of Atlanta Negro teachers. 5-26-45

"But", he said, "what he can take will depend not upon force, but upon his thrift, his education and his self-reliance."

NEW WORLD A COMING

White GI Vows To Help Raise The Negro

Informer—Houston, Texas

CROCKETT—"I have made a vow that after this war, I shall help to raise the Negro to the place of equality he should share with his white brother and sister," Pvt. Richard I. Stein, who does not want his name to confuse people into thinking he is a Jew—"although I have some very dear friends who are Jews"—said in his article titled "Vows to Help the Negro" which was recently published in a pamphlet, "Link" that is printed in Philadelphia for Chaplains and members of the armed forces. 1-13-45

The article which was sent in by Mrs. Razie M. Rhodes of Crockett, who received it from her husband who is a sailor, who is stationed in Florida, follows:

"Although I am not a Jew, as my name may indicate, I agree with Chaplain Charles E. Shulman one hundred per cent. (see article, "Equal Before God," October "Link"). I have a few close friends who are Jews, but I have never heard them say that all men are equal before God. 1-13-45

This is not written for the purpose of running down the Jews, but rather to extend the work that the chaplain has started and did not quite complete. He didn't say that all men, no matter what color they may be, are equal; he just spoke of the men in that service.

Has Seen Service

I have seen service on the other side, and everywhere I have been people have run down the Negro. I could not help but feel not only for them, but for my countrymen and myself that such a problem should arise in a freed country like ours is supposed to be. I have made a vow that after this war I shall help to raise the Negro to the place of equality he should share with his brother and sister."

Pearl Buck, Noted Author, Talks for AFRO

AFRO-AMERICAN 4-21-45

Writer Says America Must Practice, Not Preach, Racial Equality

HOW TO COMBAT DISCRIMINATION: *"The best approach is through practical education—acquaintanceship of human beings. Motion pictures are also a good medium. Books are only supplementary."*

"Colored people in America want equality but they won't get it until the principle of human equality is established all over the world," Miss Buck says. "Colored people should say, we shall fight for our rights because we are human beings and we shall also help those whites who are in minority groups. . . . All the talk in the world to show people are equal won't do any good until we practice the principles."

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—"I'd rather have a good colored Vice-President than a poor white Vice-President. To me, it is never enters my mind."

These words were spoken by Pearl Buck, internationally known author and specialist on Far Eastern affairs, in an ecxlusive interview with the AFRO this week.

"The colored people in America want equality but they won't get it until the principle of human equality is established all over the world," she continued. "Colored people should say, we shall fight for our rights because we are human beings and we shall also help those whites who are in minority groups."

Miss Buck explained that we had better get that idea established now before we, in the Western World, are down and the peoples of Asia are on top.

"Any one who is on top is only on top temporarily," she cautioned.

4-21-45

Practical Education Needed

Miss Bucks feels that prejudice is against humanity, and believes that the best approach to the problem of discrmination is through practical education.

"In reality, the only practical education is through the acquaintanceship of human beings. Motion pictures are also a good medium. We learn things mostly from being with people. Books are only supplementary.

"One is educated through the emotions and one gets such education only through human experience. I learned about colored people from friends. That doesn't mean we don't need scientific research, but we need the experiences."

Miss Buck stated that it was quite impossible to teach the children of one race about another except through personal relationships.

4-21-45

Motion Pictures Important

She hopes people will discover the psychology of education through motion pictures which have to be a substitute for practical education for races which are not accessible to each other.

"Don't talk about race equality at all," she pointed out, "if you teach a child about it and then don't allow colored and white children to attend the same school. All the talk in the world, and we also have a tremendous amount of literature on the subject, to show people are equal won't do any good until we practice the principles."

She believes a tremendous effort has been made by all types of organizations and people toward the elimination of discrimination since the war, but not too much progress.

4-21-45



PEARL BUCK

Preach Less, Practice More

"People do a lot of preaching but don't practice what they preach," she declared. "All the material we have on race relations between colored and whites can be had byy a white man by just living with colored people for one week."

Most of Miss Buck's life was spent in China where she was taken by her parents at the age of three months. Returning to her homeland ten years ago, she has waged an unceasing fight against prejudice and segregation and has been active on many fronts.

In 1938, she was awarded the Nobel Prize, At present, she is connected with the East and West Association in New York.

'All Men Are Equal' Writes A Citizen Of Australia About Negro Soldiers

ATLANTA World 5-18-45

MIAMI, Fla.—(SNS)—

408 Bronte Road
New South Wales, Australia
Bronte

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Thomas:

You will be surprised to get this letter and you think and want to know who am I. Well, my name is Walter Andrews and I am a storekeeper at a suburb called Bronte Five miles from Sydney the capitol city of New South Wales, Australia. Adjoining my premises on the side street is a neat little cottage which is leased by the American Red Cross for American Colored Officers. Lt. J. T. Brown now Capt, J T. Brown was there on vacation and I met him When saying goodbye to me he gave me your address. Your son has been away from your home and it seems a long time to you I know. So I thought I would write you and tell you that I had seen him and also tell you that he was well and happy. Perhaps you will understand when I tell you that I gave him a five shilling or crown piece of our money.

5-18-45

He told me he was sending it to you. I have received a letter from him since he went away and its a brigth letter. He says he is well and working hard. I thought you would like to hear this bit of news. He will be surprised to learn that I have written to you and I'm trying to cheer you up. I understand what it must be to have a loved one many thousands of miles from home. Yes, I understand because. I have children Three daughters, one single, two married. One of them a widow with a baby girl five months old. Her husband was a Sargeant Pilot and was killed after three and a half years service. The place yuor son was staying at next to my place is called the 'Murray Club' 'after the name of the street on which it is situated. I have met a great many colored officers, doctors, dentists, captains, lieutenants, Red Cross officers, war correspondents and ministers of the church.

5-18-45

Let me say this that in every one of them they were splendid men. Every one was a gentleman. They all came to my store to buy something to eat, especially eggs. They all like eggs and they have been so scarce but I looked after them they were all worth it. They were so nice. In Australia we did and it has done us good to meet and talk with them. We now understand that all men are equal and when we saw how well they conducted themselves and were educated, well we were very surprised. But ever so pleased. You will perhaps understand why, what I mean when I tell you that our colored people are kept down and have little or no opportunity in their lives. We see very little of them because they are restricted in every way. Our government has promised for many, many years to uplift and do something for them. But its a pitiful story. We cannot understand your people having high schooi and university educations and being so modern and up-to-date. It is indeed to very wonderful. But tnen again, America is ever so much in front of us in practically every thing. We have everything we want here but the development is so slow and we are so far behind your country. Can you imagine our surprise when we got to know that your sons had the positions and ranks of officers in the American Army. It is derful. 5-18-45

Well I seem to have written a lot and said little and I hope and trust that this dreadful war will soon be over and all loved ones again united together in their homes. With peace and sunshine and happiness always around them

God bless you all.

Your sincerely,
W. E. Andrews,
408 Bronte Road
Bronte
New South Wales, Australia

Miracle Of A Multi-Millionaire

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK— Marshall Field, America's unique liberal-philanthropist-capitalist, bluntly said: "Perhaps after the peace the most pressing problem in this country today is the Negro question. It is almost a No. 1 issue. You can't read Gunnar Myrdal's 'American Dilemma' without realizing that. All you have to do is look about you to see how vital it is." 6-22-45

That is strong realization, coming from a man with the social and economic background of Mr. Field. It would be a sensible reaction in a practical neighborhood, politician, or in a white workingman, or among liberal and left-minded people. Often you won't find such accurate realization in these quarters, so, it's doubly significant when one of the richest men in the nation tells us so.

Interviewing Mr. Field in his oak-paneled office on the 20th floor of 250 Park avenue, I asked him how long he had been aware of the social question of the Negro and modern democracy.

Blasts Covenants

"I suppose it's been in the back of my head ever since childhood," he answered. "I was very much aware of it during the last war, and especially after that war. I was running an employment bureau for returned service men in Chicago then. Negro labor being imported from the South and placed in competition with the veterans, accentuated the labor problem."

Mr. Field, who appears to be in his fifties, is white-haired, and, by white American standards, a handsome man. His manner is casual, humorous, intellectual, by turns. I got the feeling he was a person of great curiosity. There are crow's feet at the corners of his eyes when he smiles; his eyes are hazel-colored and he has a ruddy complexion that suggests he gets the sun when he can.

Without any specific question from me, Mr. Field happened to remark: 6-23-45

"I think the restrictive covenant just about stinks."

It was good to hear him say that, especially as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is conducting a campaign on that issue currently especially in Chicago, and then to hear the newspaper publisher say:

"If Negroes were scattered about, there would be no police problem."

Reads Negro Press

The man who owns The Chicago Sun and PM then quoted the Police Commissioner of Chicago as saying the same thing—that Negroes ought to be scattered about instead of being segregated.

I asked Field whether he read the Negro press, and he declared he was a regular reader of the Pittsburgh Courier and the Chicago Defender.

"The Negro press provides one of the best means I know for educating whites. It's important to get this press to the whites. That's the part of our society that needs the education."

Along the same line, he said, "The Negro Digest is a very well-done job. I admire that magazine and its editor very much."

Speaks of Chicago Problem

In the last issue of that magazine, Mr. Field answered the question, "If I Were A Negro." I told Mr. Field I thought he had given a pretty good answer, especially showing restraint in his concluding statement which was in effect that a white person couldn't possibly appreciate the full meaning of what it was to be a Negro in America.

Mr. Field, who rates as a kind of "bad boy" among the nation's capitalists, had a complimentary word for a confidential news-letter that is gotten out by Charles Johnson, professor of sociology at Fisk university. "It's very valuable," said Field. Then speaking of the Negro question generally, he added thoughtfully:

"This thing interests me enormously." 6-23-45

Again without the solicitation of a specific question, he spoke of Negro problems in Chicago. He mentioned Provident hospital, where, he said, there is a training program to develop nurses and surgeons. "The ideal thing would be to have Negro doctors and nurses be a regular part of all hospitals but that isn't the case yet. Meantime the exclusively Negro hospitals act as a proving ground for their talents. White hospitals won't admit Negro surgeons until they have proved themselves. The Negro's problem is to get training, and to get the chance to get trained. If the Negro were admitted to hospitals in general he would get that training, but it's been made difficult."

Need Right Education

I gathered that Mr. Field had been drawn into that question in Chicago.

I asked the multi-millionaire reformer what he thought of the term "caste struggle" to describe Negro-white relations. "That's one way of describing it," he said. This led him to a discussion of organization trying to cope with the situation. He mentioned the American Council on Race Relations, a group with which he is active, as one "trying to do something about it." He acknowledged there were a great many organizations, "and very few dismiss it."

"That makes you hopeful," he said. "There are actually enough organizations to supply the different levels of society with the right education."

On the fundamental question whether legislation or education, or both, help to amend the situation, Field believes: 6-23-45

"Legislation can only really point the way. It can prevent groups from doing harm. Real change should stem right from the mind."

In short, Field believes there's a function for both.

Has Great Hope

On another fundamental question, whether change should be immediate or gradual, he said:

"I have a great sense of immediacy, on this. You also have to approach it on a basis of the present state of public opinion. You can't approach it too quickly to please me. And I have no feeling for those attitudes which say, 'It'll take a hundred years.' It's a question of changing our education. Take a youngster, he has no natural antipathy. Something in his education gives him that. That's what we have to change."

He said that if fascist elements got control of the situation, "it would put the whole thing way back." He believes there's hope under our present setup.

"Every step forward in some way is bound to help," he said.

Mr. Field has pretty pronounced views on social freedom between the two groups. He has met many Negroes, mostly educated individuals. Replying to a question on the Negroes' demand for integration, he said:

"That's what you have to look for. Wherever whites have a chance to come into contact with Negroes, they get a different view. It's appalling how few whites have ever met well-educated Negroes, owing to their fear of meeting any. And Negroes are missing as much as whites by this failure of people to get together. I always welcome such association when I get the chance." Chicago Defender

Our interview was interrupted momentarily as a call came in from PM. Mr. Field stood at his desk as he talked. I observed he was dressed simply in a gray suit; he wore a white shirt, and a conservative blue tie. When the call was completed the publisher resumed:

"I have enough faith in the future and in mankind to believe the situation will improve. It's just a question of how quick it will advance. I think I see a period of real struggle in this country between, for want of a better term, reaction, and people who want to make social progress." 6-23-45

Believes in Capitalism

I asked Mr. Field whether he believed the proscription of the Negro could be ended under the capitalist system—bearing in mind that is the setup which created the present arrangement—and he answered:

"I'm a great believer in the present social system. I think it is an open and dynamic system, and that the Constitution is a dynamic document subject to broad interpretation by judicial bodies, and that under it we can close in on a lot of people's conservatism."

What I wanted to know next was Field's view on the Negro question and its relationship to the world problem, to the colonial peoples, to oppressed sections of society on various continents. Answering from a point of view of government, he said:

"It's pretty obvious that we can't talk. The Dutch can turn around—and they do—and tell us to wash our own linen. Your question brings us to the San Francisco conference, and I believe that if they set up this machinery, it will give us a start. If the conference had broken up it would have been a tragedy."

Discussing white supremacy itself as an attitude widely held in our country, he said: "People can get psychological feelings. I've seen people get sick from fear and guilt feelings." 6-23-45

Interest in Juveniles

His implication was that white supremacy as an attitude contained guilt as one of its elements.

I knew that Field had taken an interest in Wiltwyck, a school for juveniles who get into trouble, at Esopus, N. Y. Until a year ago that school, directed by Robert L. Cooper, was mainly for Negro boys; more recently young whites have been re-educated there. So I asked him about his interest in that field.

He said he had gotten interested in "the children's field," by attending various courts. Then "judges laid the problem in my lap." When he discovered Wiltwyck, a school which handles the juvenile delinquency problem, in an enlightened way, he became particularly interested there and tried to help out.

He feels that the public school system has great deficiencies. That is the fault of the community, he says. There is too much training of youngsters to look up to the banker, not enough emphasis on understanding one another.

Explains Bias at Field's

Mr. Field, who employs thousands of people in various business enterprises, acknowledged that Marshall Field's in Chicago, does not employ Negroes.

He admitted that quite simply and badly, but disclaimed total responsibility for it. He explained that he is not the only stockholder in the Marshall Field organization, and attributed that policy in great measure to the board of directors. He also indicated he didn't think it an easy matter for his firm to act unilaterally. 6-23-45

His position didn't sound to convincing at this point, but it had the virtue of candor.

He believes that PM does a good job of presenting the role of the Negro in society.

Newspaper discussion brought him around to the Negro press again and this time he said that he viewed the Negro press as a kind of "special purpose press, somewhat like a union paper." He suggested this press could improve itself by acquiring a world point of view. "It should get a little more of the feeling of being a general part of the public." As an example, he said, if the Negro press got behind the Murray Full Employment bill, which, in the long run affects the Negro, with the same zeal as it supports the FEPC movement.

Does Not Fear to Talk

Asked about whether people in powerful places discussed the issue of white supremacy, fully, adequately, or at all, Marshall Field said that it was a kind of "gentlemanly custom" to avoid controversial subjects. "So I generally bring them up."

The whole thing is very unfair, he averred.

He said he has found that women, especially white Southern women, who marry Northern men, are among the worst offenders.

"They're the ones who are usually quick to say, 'Down South we know how to handle them.' With the younger women of today, however, it's different. They talk openly and have a much more social viewpoint."

He believes that there is a problem of the department of many of the Negro migrants, and that this has some bearing on the restrictive covenant problem. 6-23-45

"Underlying this, however," he said, "is the whole issue of the Negro's chance at education and a decent standard of living."

"The answer," he said, finally, "is for everyone, white and black, to get into all of the co-operative movements, the social and labor, and inter-cultural movements. If we work at it we can do the job."

Marshall Field discusses any and every phase of the Negro-white relationship with the greatest of ease. I have no doubt that he makes a sincere attempt to "work at it" in order to "do the job."



MARSHALL FIELD

Richmond Times-Dispatch

SEEK THE GOOD NOT THE BAD

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I admire W. C. Smith for this letter in this morning's (July 3) Voice of the people, not because I am colored, but because I am human and believe in fair play for everybody. 7-8-45

Certainly there are any number of colored people all over the globe that know nothing about me, after all, I am a mere individual in a great big world, and while I am my brother's keeper, I do not feel responsible for his every act.

It is well that we show discretion in such a case as this, and I intend to do just that.

It should not be so awfully hard for us to "do unto others as we'd have them do unto us".

Jesus, our divine Savior, suffered the torture of Calvary that we might know His love, and His command to us all was, "Love ye one another, even as I have loved you".

I realize that there is a very deep misunderstanding between our races. We do not all hate when we show it on the outside. Sometimes we are just fed up, worried, scared, tired or something like that.

But we must believe that the Old Testment has given way to the New Testment of our Lord Jesus and we are to become brothers and the adopted sons of God, because He died for all men. If we think about this, then how can we love God (and we all do) Whom we have not seen, and hate our brother whom we've seen?

Lets start searching today for the good not the bad, in our fellowmen, and if we search with all our hearts, we will find it.

Public Opinion

West Indians & U.S. Segregation

Public Opinion

Concluded from Yesterday's

REDUCED TO ABSURDITY:

4-20-45

Racial segregation, as practiced in the Southern States, is sometimes laughable. It often makes those who practice it look ridiculous in the eyes of outsiders. I have a Jamaican friend who speaks several languages fluently. Although light coloured, he is very obviously of Negro extraction. Both his hair and features reveal this. On occasion he has to travel in the South on personal business. Whenever he goes there pretends to be Spanish or French by the simple device of speaking either language. His English becomes halting and very often he has to resort to making signs with his hands to be understood. And a result he enters public places from which American as and West Indian Negroes of even lighter colour than my friend are barred because they refuse or fail to adopt a linguistic disguise.

THE MAN FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Perhaps the most amusing of similar stories I ever heard was one from an old black man who was born in North Corolina. He was a very clever man and exceedingly crafty. His tongue was extraordinarily glib and his brain super-active even when he was past his seventy-fifth year. A good reconteur, he used to amuse his friends by telling how he managed to travel on trains in the South without being jimcrowed.

My old friend and his wife used to pose as foreigners of importance. They would dress in expensive, if gaudy, clothes and boldly enter a 'white' coach just as it was about to start. They would immediately converse loudly in a gibberish of their own making. Impressed by the language and apparent wealth of the two 'foreigners', the conductor would collect their fares and courteously give them all the assistance they required. The white passengers, shocked at first to have obviously coloured people in their coach, would discuss the two dark-skinned passengers and arrive at the brilliant conclusion that they were not Negrose!

SECRETLY SATISFIED:

Scores of similar stories could be related to show the insensate vagaries of the colour line. It can be taken as Gospel truth that the coloured porters who ordered the West Indians to leave the 'white' coach in the presence of Mr. Hill were happy at the outcome. In ordering the men out the porters simply did their duty, but they were no doubt secretly satisfied at the turn the affair took. Coloured Americans have a huge sense of humour and they derive a great deal of satisfaction whenever they succeed in making the colour line look ridiculous. Some years ago I went to Chicago by Pullman. It was the first time I travelled in a sleeper and I was uncertain as to my rights as a passenger. This made me very cautious. Obviously realising that I was unfamiliar with that mode of travel, a porter came over and engaged me in a conversation, during which he tactfully informed me of the very things I was anxious to know. Coloured employees in America seem to regard it as their duty to assist travellers of their race whenever they appear to be in difficulties.

4-20-45

BY

W. A. DOMINGO

To get back to West Indian workers in America, there seems to be a feeling that these men are, as we say, more than a match for colour prejudice. Before any of us get dogmatic on this point it must be remembered that the workers happen to be in the United States under entirely different circumstances from those which surround the thousands of their relatives who reside there permanently. Placed in the same situation as West Indians who live in America and the farm workers would adopt themselves to conditions.

THE LAW OF ADAPTATION:

Naturally there would be individuals among them, even as there are some among permanent residents who would show personal resentment against denial of their human rights, but the vast majority would fit into their environment in the same way as liquids assume the shape of the vessel into which they are poured. A little knowledge of America shows that American and West Indian Negroes react to prejudice, generally by adapting themselves to it. A small minority, of course, rebels violently against the slightest injustice or suspicion of injustice, but the masses bow to the situation. 4-20-45

West Indians who go South, or live South, generally fit into their environment. The same thing is true of Northern Negroes. Those who disliked Southern conditions keep away from that section of the country. It must not be thought that our people are endowed with special qualities for meeting or overcoming the prejudice which is a part of the Southern scene.

THEY FIGHT TOO

In considering the incident related by Mr. Hill, care should be taken that we do not draw the conclusion that there is some peculiar virtue in us which causes us to rebel against injustices while other people accept them without resistance. The truth of the matter is that the coloured people of America face up to their disabilities. Their leaders fight injustices and segregation with all the means at their disposal and many of them have displayed high courage, as individuals, in their crusade for enjoyment of their constitutional rights. It can be said in extenuation that coloured Americans face numerical odds which would daunt a people less determined to enjoy equality in the country of their birth.

West Indians & U.S. Segregation

BY

W. A. DOMINGO

THEY FEEL SAFE

Shortly after the return of Mr. Ken Hill to Jamaica PUBLIC OPINION carried an interesting account of a scene he had witnessed in the United States. He told of having seen a group of West Indian farm workers refuse to change from a 'white' to a 'coloured' in defiance of the orders of railroad employees. It appears that the West Indians were allowed to remain in the 'white' coach without molestation after they had explained that they were not Americans.

It should not be thought for a moment that this was the first time that persons of colour defied the jimcrow laws of the South or that West Indians are the only ones ever to have done so.

West Indian workers taken to the United States under contract know that they are in that country as the result of an agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of their country. The knowledge gives them a feeling of security from mistreatment which no American of colour or West Indian, who is not in the country under contract, can possibiy experience.

TO AVOID FRICTION

It is generally known throughtout the United States that thousands of workers have been brought into the country from the West Indies to do essential war service. Besides, the American Government, conscious of its international obligations, has repeatedly issued instructions, far and wide, that unpleasant incidents connected with colour should be avoided where the imported workers are concerned.

These two facts contribute to give contract workers an immunity from ill-treatment not enjoyed by people of their race in the United States, whether they are native or foreign born. West Indian permanently residing in America, who are no less courageous than their contracted relatives, know this all too well,

Segregation in travel is legal in the South. All negroes know this and generally condition themselves to it. White and coloured Southerners, with a few exceptions, accept the situation. But it must not be thought that jimcrowism has never been defied. It has been and is still being fought in the courts and by agitation. Northern Negroes in the Army, and Southerners, have had many sanguinary clashes over segregation in South since America entered the war, and and many lives have been lost on both sides.

Contrary to what some people believe, coloured Americans, though hopelessly out out-numbered, and conscious that the power of the State —police, courts, army, etc.— is controlled by the white majority, have frequently challenged the oppressions ftom which they suffer. They do not always take things lying down, even though they realise that the organs of publicity are in the hands of those whom they are fighting.

COURAGEOUS INDIVIDUALS

The history of coloured America records many such struggles. Among the best known instances of how individuals fought prejudice is that of Frederick Douglas. It occured about a century ago. For months he would daily enter the so-called 'white, coach of the train that travelled between Boston and New Bedford, only to be thrown bodily into the coloured coach. His persistence won out and eventually segregation was abolished.

In New York City it was a little black school-teacher who cause jimcrow cars to be abolished in that city some eighty years ago. She refused to travel in the coloured car to to reach her school and was thrown off by the conductor. The occurrence got into the press and thousands liberal-minded white people of prominence rallied to her support. Among them was Senator Roscoe Conkling, a leading lawyer of the day. The agitation brought an end to segregation in travel in New York.

A standing joke on the subject is that told of a coloured minister who refused to change coaches at Washington. As the train entered the South the conductors threatened to throw the minister off. The minister know this meant certain death for him. He, therefore, asked permission to say his prayer before he was killed. The permission was granted and the minister knelt down and prayed: "Lord you know I have been one of your humble servants. I have done some wrong, I know; but, Lord, I am coming to meet you face to face and I am bringing two white men with me." At this he rose with a revolver in each hand and started to blaze away.

A JAMAICAN WOMAN

An American friend told me that the first time he ever saw a West Indian was in Nashville Tenessessee. He and other coloured people were lined up at the 'coloured' ticket window of a railroad station. The agent ignored them and kept selling the white people at the window reserved for their use. Along came a well-dressed black woman. She took in the situation at a glance and walked to the 'white' window and ask for a ticket. The agent told her to go over to the 'coloured' window. The woman refused to budge. According to my friend, the woman raised her voice in an unfamiliar accent, Now close here had he ever heard such an accent before nor had the white people, including the policeman who had arrived on the scene. In the course of her indigant talk declared that she was from Jamaica, British West Indies. A look of relief over-spread the face of the agent as the policeman said: "Can't you see that she is a foreigner? Sell her a ticket." The woman got her ticket, walked trimphantly into the coach, leaving the coloured Americans gaping admiration and amazement and the white people dumbfounded with astonishment.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGES
FIGHT RACE PREJUDICE
(Pittsburg Courier 8-4-45 Pa.)
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(ANP)—Representatives from seven colleges in Rhode Island took part in a conference on combatting race prejudice last Saturday afternoon and evening at Brown University. Colleges represented were Rhode Island State College, Rhode Island College of Education, Providence College, Bryant College, Rhode Island College of Pharmacy, Brown and Pembroke Colleges.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BULLETIN
Circ. D. 124,105
JUL 19 1945

Up to Mayor Roberts

Editor:

I cannot conceal or withhold the keen disappointment which I feel after reading the article in the July 17 Journal (p. 12) describing an alleged attack on a woman by two young colored men. The news article itself is a stiff blow to fairness and justice, and a poor example of reporting for an important metropolitan daily serving an area which boasts of its adherence to the principles of Roger Williams and the ideals of American democracy.

The article came at a bad time for me, too. For the past week I have been discussing what seemed to be a change in the Journal and Bulletin's bad practice of mentioning race and color in its news articles. In the past, a great deal of harm had been done good race relations in the community by connecting, in simple news stories, the fact of race and color with some criminal or unsocial act. Other readers have noticed, too, that for three or four weeks previous to today's paper with its damaging article, no emphasis had been placed on race and color. Needless to say, there was general approval of what was thought to be a change for the better, and I was planning to send a complimentary letter to the paper. The change would have marked a step forward in community betterment and public morale.

Now we are disappointed and let down. I feel it very much because of the personal interest I take in such matters. The Journal has seen fit to announce to its readers that there have been three attacks in two months in which Negroes were the assailants. Reference is even made to an 8-month-old case, as if dragging out that past event would make the recent act more terrible and disturbing.

I fail to see how the paper can justify such reporting. If the writer intended to stress race, if he were trying to say to the public that Negroes are responsible for all the attacks which have occurred, or if he were attempting to stir up fears and prejudices, then I say that he succeeded—and well.

I don't expect the Journal to become a crusader in the field of race relations. Nor do I expect it to engage actively in certain needed reforms that must take place before Providence and Rhode Island can gain recognition for real progress in racial adjustment and harmony. But I, as well as many other readers, do expect the Journal to be fair and just. I look for straight reporting, with no "playing to the gallery," no catering to prejudices, no resorting to Hearstian practices, and no compromising with great American principles. In the article which brought forth this complaint, there is much that is undesirable and beneath the dignity of the Journal.

The Negro group is a weak minority. It is often open to attack and quite vulnerable. Some people like to blame Negroes for most of the ills of the country. But what we must remember in America is that we are all minorities in one way or another, whether it be religion, color, race or class. When one group in America is hurt, every other group is harmed too. That is the way we are set up. In order to safeguard its own existence, each minority must protect the dignity and rights of the others. The weakness of America at the present time is its failure to protect its weakest minority. The Journal can contribute its share to the great effort of strengthening our democracy by giving us all the news but without the racial flavor that spoils its value.

JAMES N. WILLIAMS,
Executive Secretary,
Providence Urban League.

Providence.

Editor's Note

The Journal-Bulletin did not refer in its lead sentence nor in its headlines to the race of the men guilty of the criminal assault. The statement of the victim to the police that the assault was by "two young colored men" was quoted by these newspapers as a necessary part of her description of her assailants, just as was her statement that one of them was "about twenty-five years old." By what process of reasoning does Mr. Williams think we should have censored the police record?

Emphasis was deliberately given the report in our news columns as it has been given also to the present frequency of housebreaks and

67-1945

Richard Wright

Book-of-Month Author Talks for AFRO

AFRO-American

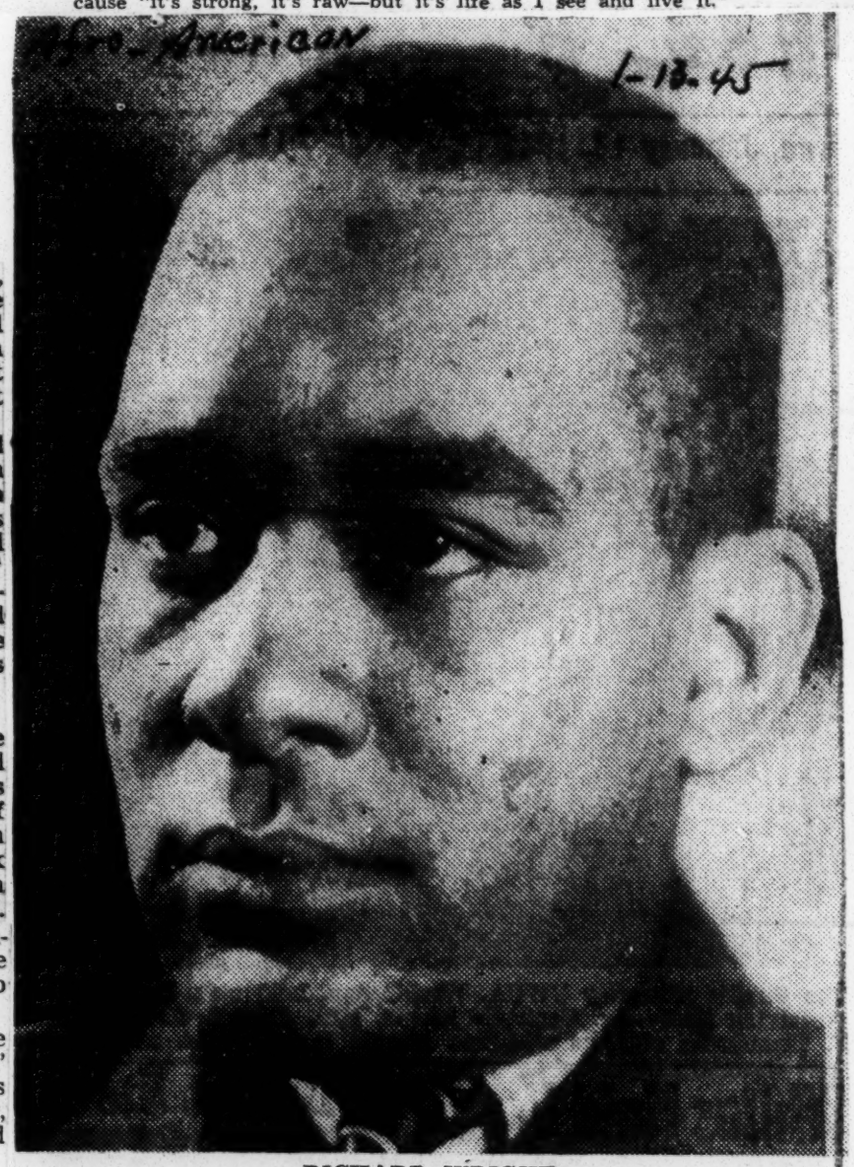
Richard Wright Believes Fear, Not Sex, Governs Race Relations

By MICHAEL CARTER

1-13-45

IS THERE A SOLUTION?—*Writer says that no existing political party, social organization or trade union is qualified to eradicate this fear and until the fear element is removed, normal race relations are impossible.*

Wright, who is married to a white woman and has one child, lives in a six-room Brooklyn apartment. He has a library of 600 books, including 200 psycho-neurotic works. Says he studies the abnormal in order to understand the normal. Thinks his new book, "Black Boy," will bring down on him curses of colored people, liberal whites, and fascists alike because "it's strong, it's raw—but it's life as I see and live it."



RICHARD WRIGHT

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—"The underlying influence in all interracial relations in America is fear," Richard Wright, author of the best selling novel, "Native Son" and one of the most mature writers in America, told the AFRO. "The fear the colored man has for the white people is expressed either in abject submission and degradation to the white man or in violent, undisciplined individual outbursts," the writer declared. "In either case, the motive is fear."

Wright feels that no existing political party, social organization or trade union is qualified to eradicate this fear, "and until the fear element is removed, normal race relations are impossible," he said.

"It may be," he added, "that a loose, over-all national organization can harness the race's energy—divert it from fist fights, bar rooms, dance halls and meandering churches and channelize that wonderful creative energy in constructive lines.

Unions Not Enough

"It is ironically humorous that at a time when colored people in the South are afraid to walk the streets, some whites in the North talk about 'progress' and 'tolerance,' neither of which exists on a national scale."

Trade unions alone are not enough, because "when a colored worker submerges himself in the union and becomes a union man first and a colored person second, he lends himself to partisan struggles among whites and contributes nothing to the race."

Can't Reach All Groups

Wright admits, however, that trade unions have gone further than any other organization towards securing the acceptance of colored people "but they haven't gone far enough and they don't touch upon certain areas of group life."

Wright is one of the few colored novelists (perhaps the only one) who makes a good living by his writings and royalties. His works have been translated into Russian, French, Danish, Swedish, Chinese and Portuguese.

"Native Son" will be produced as a play in March in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"I've heard it only in English," he said.

Former Communist

Wright was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1908. He lived in the various sections of the South and finally moved to Chicago. While in that city he became a Communist and resigned from that party not long ago.

He, his white wife, Ellen, and their skillful, pretty brown skin daughter, Julia, now 3, live in a six-room Brooklyn apartment. His phone number is not listed, and is known to only a few people.

His house is equipped with custom-built furniture made by Ad Bates, famed Harlem furniture maker. Wright, his wife, and Bates designed the furniture.

New Book "Strong, Raw"

His private office, where he writes, is simply furnished and contains copies of books he is reading, ten or more copies of "Native Son," and a half dozen prints of his new book, "Black Boy," which will be the March Book-of-the-Month Club selection.

"Black Boy" is an autobiographical study of the novelist's life from his boyhood in Natchez to Chicago.

"It will bring down upon me the curses of colored people, 'liberal' whites, Communists and fascists alike," he declared. "It's strong, it's raw—but it's life as I see and lived it."

Used Dictaphone for Book

Much of "Black Boy" was dictated into a dictaphone machine. Use of this device is no affectation on Wright's part. "It saves me much time," he said, "and it permits me to write when I don't want to be bothered with typing."

He does all the finished typing himself and a completed manuscript bears hardly a penciled correction in twenty pages. His workroom is similarly neat.

A keen observer of his people, Wright is obviously our greatest chronicler. Give him a piece of a conversation and he can finish it in sharp dialogue that gives you the idea that somehow he heard the original conversation.

Loves to Talk

He has strong, bald ideas on every phase of race and national life. He loves to talk and his speech is a soft, slow drawl. He calls himself "Dick Wright," but signs his name "Richard Wright."

He does not believe that colored people fully and unreservedly support the war. "Go down on Fulton Street (Brooklyn's Lenox Avenue) and talk to the fellows."

"Colored people are thinking about meat and food now and meat and food after their war jobs close," he continued. "We are a great people. We react to reality in real ways. We have been reacting to ugly, bitter presures so long that we figuratively keep a gun handy at all times—and we are apt to go off the handle any minute."

2 Safe Topics in the South

Speaking of the South he said: "The only safe topics in the South are sex and religion. I don't know exactly why sex and colored people are always described—in some quarters—inperfectly vile terms, but they are."

"Sex is not a determining factor in race relations," he said. "It is injected in the race problem by whites to confuse the issues."

Foreign Policy and Race

One of his unorthodox ideas on race and foreign policy was expressed as follows:

"The government should select an old, slew-footed colored man named Sam and ask for his advice on every detail of foreign policy as it affects race.

"Suppose they'd have asked Sam about the Oriental exclusion act, Sam, would have said, 'That'll make the Orientals mad and we shouldn't do it.'

"Then the government would say, 'But, Sam, we exclude you and you don't get mad.' Sam would have answered, 'Yes, sir, boss, but that's because I don't have any army or navy.'"

Race Nationalism Dangerous

Yet Wright repudiates race nationalism as a dangerous unguided force which can lead to a kind of intra-racial fascism. He also says that "some whites don't like me because I've never pulled any punches."

He lets off steam—his pent-up rejection of the deal white America gives our people—by his writing. He deliberately writes in a hard-boiled, smashing style because "you need a new language to express the nature of race relations here."

Wright devised a "new language" in a short novel called "The Man Who Lived Underground," but this work was never a publisher's success. It appeared only in a collection of stories called "Cross Section."

Has Library of 600 Books

His library of some 600 books contains at least 200 psycho-neurotic works. "It is necessary to understand the abnormal before you can understand the normal," he explained. "That is why I collect and study these books."

He cited medical experience to establish the validity of this. "In medicine a doctor studies the abnormal growth to appreciate the normal," he said. "In racial life, so much of it is neurotic or abnormal you must understand the neurotic mind to express the problem."

He believes that pressures from the white world, frustration, and hate have made many colored people a racial neurosis.

"But the worst, or best, will come when the war is over," the author added. The pattern of racial behavior then will be most tantalizing."

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

Wright is one of the few great novelists in America. His all-inclusive vision takes in every phase of American life from "school teacher snobs in Washington in Washington, D.C., and Nashville" to "poor guys in Harlem and imigres from farms."

He concentrates on the latter because "they are the backbone of the race and it is through them —when organized and led—that salvation will come."

"I love my people," he concluded.

CONCERNING A NEGRO STORY

Montgomery Advertiser

A recent autobiography purporting to tell the story of a colored boy's childhood in the South has attracted wide attention from the critics, most of it lavish in praise. Noting this chorus of praise aroused by the story of an unfortunate childhood, Simon Strunsky wonders, in The New York Times, whether this story represents an average childhood, whether this "protest literature" which is so often praised is in fact truth.

5-28-45

"Suppose," he writes, "a gifted Negro writer had set out to tell the story of his own life, and it turned out to be the story of an averagely happy childhood, of home surroundings where affection was not unknown, of cheerful school days culminating in a college diploma from a Negro college and leading on to the beginning of a prosperous professional career—would a story like that be likely to find itself in the best-seller lists?"

He wonders further about the reception which the critics would give such a book, probably dismissing it as just another "success story."

Mr. Strunsky wonders where we shall look for the truth about the Negro, whether it is to be found "in the violent pages of social protest and hot indignation, or in the routine account of Negro life as it is actually being lived by the Negro people."

Mr. Strunsky, a sane and rather conservative philosopher, has hit upon a real truth here, but he will find little sympathy for his opinions among those who prefer the radical method, who by force and shouting and laws would improve the condition of the Negro. They will continue to rave and rant, and by their very violence will turn many Southerners, inclined to be sympathetic with the needs of the colored people, against reforms which might be helpful.

5—28-45

Actually, the condition of the Negro has improved greatly in our own lifetime. Its rate of improvement may seem entirely too slow to some, but to others, we must remember, it seems entirely too rapid. Somewhere in the middle there is a great body of opinion which wants justice for all alike, an opportunity for the Negro to improve his condition within the social framework of the South, but desires no sudden or radical changes in our sectional customs. It is on this middle ground, in sanity and justice devoid of excitement and loud outcries, that the South will adjust its own peculiar problems in its own way.

Outside assistance, well intentioned though it may be, is neither solicited nor needed.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD
Circ. D. 45,190
MAY 26 1945

What Rate Progress?

Judgments as to whether the rate of progress being made in combating a highly controversial national problem is satisfactory will generally vary widely according to the respective viewpoints and feelings of those who offer the judgments.

Some people are patient; some are very impatient. Some are young; some are old. Some are directly affected by the problem; others are not. All these and many other factors enter into opinions.

It was not surprising, then, that the view of Richard Wright, Negro novelist, was quite sharply different from that of other speakers who discussed the nation's racial problem in America's Town Meeting of the Air Thursday night.

Even Jerry Voorhis, California representative, who was lined up with Mr. Wright in holding that we are not "solving" the problem, made a quite different presentation of his views.

Mr. Voorhis conceded that some progress is being made but maintained that its rate is not satisfactory. His colleague held that the crucial question is whether the white people understand the feelings of the Negroes. He declared that Negro dissatisfaction is such as to threaten increasing resorts to violence unless greater progress is made.

Moderator George Denny, Jr., through a question brought out that the speaker was not advocating violence. Rather, the argument was that the way to prevent violence was by doing more to combat the problem.

* * *

The Negro writer insisted that members of his race should keep pressing for further action in removing discrimination. He advocated the removal of state laws barring intermarriage, but concurred with Mr. Voorhis that intermarriage would not bring a solution of the problem, terming any such suggestion "ridiculous." His point was that prohibitory laws in this respect were discriminatory and intensified feelings. He contended that laws should apply to all Americans alike.

Mr. Voorhis emphasized, however, that laws will not solve the problem. To be effective they must be supported by a strong public sentiment. It is in the communities of the nation that greater progress must be sought, he said. The basic need, he emphasized, is never to discriminate against individuals simply because of race.

* * *

On the other side, Elmer Carter, Negro editor and member of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board, and Irving Ives, majority leader of the New York Assembly and co-author of the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination law, maintained that steady progress is being made in dealing with the problem.

They referred particularly to the reduction of discrimination of barriers to voting.

Mr. Ives expressed high hope that progress will be made in removing racial discrimination under the New York law. He emphasized that it requires that voluntary adjustments first be sought through discussion in cases where discrimination is alleged. He, like Mr. Voorhis, emphasized enlightened cooperation rather than compulsion as offering the best hope of progress. They were both on solid ground in this respect.

On the other hand Richard Wright was unduly provocative, we thought, in his method of presenting his case. While we agree with him that injustice and discrimination should be kept before the white people of the nation, much depends on the way in which that is done. We did not care for his way, anxious as we are to see greater opportunities for Negroes. His seemingly truculent attitude is likely to have the effect of increasing prejudice, rather than reducing it.

Opponents of his conceptions are likely to be the more firm in their position after hearing such insistent, one-sided talks as he made. Many who are keenly desirous of seeing the kind of progress he advocates probably found his presentation distasteful in some respects.

His contention that unless progress is made more rapidly violence will increasingly result was more disturbing in the way he presented it than in the force of his argument.

* * *

Progress is necessarily slow in dealing with this extremely difficult problem. It is too slow for complete satisfaction. But progress *is* being made. Understanding and cooperation, rather than threat and coercion, will best speed that progress.

There certainly should be no complacency about the situation. It calls for alert and persistent endeavors toward improvement. But provocative methods can only increase the dangers and retard progress.

67-1945

Segregation Puzzles Lady

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP) — Segregation of the races, as practiced by southern whites, is a peculiar thing, Mrs. Louise Bell, militant spokeslady for several decades, declared in a letter to the Charleston News and Courier Wednesday.

"Some of our citizens don't understand this segregation business," she wrote. "In Charleston, the county and city, segregation is enforced when an asset; eliminated when a liability and a 'social equality.' But grown-up whites must be the only physicians and nurses to operate and attend Negro patients in county, city and state, and federal supported hospitals.

"To be segregated in favor of the Negro physician will be a liability to the white race, and the social equality hooey is forgotten. Last week some sick Negro and white soldiers were walking in a group down the street. Many were the ugly remarks I heard from white people. But you don't think it wrong for your white sons and daughters to be cutting into the flesh and washing and cleaning Negroes in a hospital.

"What a funny, one-sided segregation. Negro citizens will have to apply to our NAACP for our Negro physicians and nurses at once. Nothing erected and supported by taxes is private."

South Carolinians Buying Up Weapons

GEORGETOWN, S.C. (ANP) —Apprehension over a series of incidents and failure on the part of officials to halt them, has led to the purchasing and storing of an unusually large amount of weapons, an analysis indicated Monday.

Last week nearly 100 persons are believed to have purchased rifles. Foreboding open racial clashes, leaders struggled for methods by which these may be avoided. No less than six instances of violences by irresponsible whites in this section are known to have occurred within the last four months.

WALTERBORO, S. C. PRESS & ST.
JUNE 28, 1945

NEGROES APPROVE EDITORIAL UTTERANCE

A PROMINENT negro educator and citizen of the county said to the editor of The Press and Standard that he had read our editorials with a great deal of interest, and that he and his lodge members and the members of his church had read, discussed and approved the attitude of this newspaper. He spoke especially of the first of the series which appeared in the issue of June 7. This editorial he said he read carefully, and he then took it to his lodge and read it to the members. They approved it and he then read it to the church members at services in the church, and they approved.

We are pleased that the members of this race are in accord with views expressed in that editorial, and in the others ran in the issues of June 14 and 21. The editor numbers among the negroes in the county some friends whose friendship we value highly. We have for the members of the race only the kindliest of feelings. We shall be only too glad to do things and advocate things which will help them to a fuller and a higher life. We wish to see them advance and develop into the kinds of life they are capable of living and doing the things they are fitted for doing. There are talented negroes in many callings. In music there are outstanding musicians, in literature they are beginning to write things which are worth writing, in industry they are capable of doing much that will help lift them up, in education they are making rapid progress, in social life they are developing in the graces and manners of cultured people, and there should be social circles among the colored peoples of the country in which there may be found places where these graces and this higher culture may find outlet. There should be racial pride in doing things for themselves and among themselves which will further develop consciousness in life and living their own lives.

It is not essential to the progress and development of the race that there should be social or political mingling of the races. Yet there can and must be development and growth of those capable of development and growth.

Gradually they are climbing upward, as well as are the white people of the South and of the nation. We have said that freeing the negro in 1865 by striking from him the shackles of slavery, also freed the poor white man, and that is a statement of the simple truth. The convention system politically, and the caste system, socially had the poor white man bound down by shackles as strong as were those binding the negro.

In one community in Colleton county there are four stores operated by negroes doing business not only with the members of their race but they have many white customers as well. The same community has three filling stations operated by colored people. In this same community there are thousands of cans of fruit and vegetables put up each year, much of which, and please note this, is being shipped out of the community, a goodly portion of which goes to relatives up north where such cannot be obtained.

So we should again caution the good people of the negro race to keep their feet upon the ground. Run not after false and strange gods and prophets. These advances are being made and have been made in the South among the white people and by the help of the white people of the South, the real and true friends of the black man in the South. Beware of Nazi and Jap propaganda.

We thank those of our readers who have been kind enough to express appreciation for the editorials we have been writing on this subject. From a letter received Monday may we quote:

"I thought your editorial on this ever-present race problem was one of the best and most logical that I have seen anywhere."

"Good" Negroes List Compiled By S. C. Whites

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—Negro leaders here, and in other South Carolina cities are chuckling over a move made by certain white people to classify Negroes as "good citizens."

Several attempts to get hold of the list proved unsuccessful but a reliable source reported that it contained none of the Negroes who have been leading the fight against suppression.

John P. Burgess of Orangeburg, who led the fight against equalization of teachers' salaries through the NAACP and court action, is said to hold top place on the list. Such persons as James M. Hinton, state NAACP president; John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer and state chairman of the Progressive Democratic party; Osceola E. McKaine, executive secretary of the party whose banner he carried against Olin D. Johnston last fall, and Mrs. Modjeska M. Simkins, widely known progressive business woman, did not receive even honorable mention.

General reaction to the "white folks' list" is seen in the conclusion of Mrs. Simkins, who said: "I am honored not to be included in the list."

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
Cir. D. 37,926—S. 46,237
JUL 20 1945

The North Inviting to Negroes

One would really like to know whether or not the champions of the colored people in the North, who are condemners of the white people in the South, wish colored people to migrate from the South and to settle in Northern cities and districts. If the United States shall by law fix a minimum wage for labor and arrange for the support of the unemployed, one supposes that all colored people discontented with conditions in the South will move to the Northern communities, where their votes are eagerly sought, sometimes bought and paid for, where they attend the white schools with the white children and have all that they shall ask for. The government's policy, on projects, to support the unemployed and to require the payment of a minimum wage would go very far toward solving the "negro question" by encouraging and assisting migration of negroes to the North on an immense scale. In another generation negroes, through the "liberalism" of government, may be scarce in the South.

Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
June 21, 1945

TREADING DANGEROUS GROUND

THE Press and Standard is not desirous of stirring up racial antagonisms, nor of creating animosities anywhere in the South. We are writing on this subject because we feel that a grave injustice is being done our Southern Negro by the agitation which is being carried on just now over the entire country, a part of a well organized program, apparently having its origin in propaganda put out by the Nazis and the Japanese. Such propaganda has been seized upon by the heads of the NAACP, national and state, and they are supported by certain fanatics of both races, even under the approval of certain governmental agencies.

This propaganda strives to break down certain customs, particularly in the South and which are ingrained in the foundations of our civilization. It is aimed at breaking down the segregation of the whites and negroes. It urges the abolishment of any "Jim Crow" laws and the commingling of the races on terms of social and political equality. It aims to secure admission to our Southern educational institutions of negro students on the same basis as white students, and the intermixing of these student bodies without any discrimination because of color. It is trying to bring about admission to hotels of white and negro patrons on the same terms and with the same accommodations. It tries to secure the same accommodations in railroad cars, with the seating of whites and negroes indiscriminately. It is seeking to place the two races in the South on terms of political equality and to provide for their voting along with the whites and holding offices now being held solely by white persons. In other words this movement sponsored by the NAACP and certain white sympathizers tends to break down all social, economic and political segregation and afford the negro identical use of all these things that have been enjoyed by the white people. It all tends to complete breaking down of all distinctions as between the white and colored peoples in America.

The Press and Standard, along with leaders of the trends in our country, feels that it is not yet time for this to happen. It feels that for the permanent welfare of the peoples of the South, to say nothing of other sections, that it is a mistake to agitate at this time these revolutionary doctrines. The negro is not yet capable of taking such positions. He has not the education, the characteristics to do these things, and in the slow process of developing national characteristics the time is not yet opportune for such revolutionary tendencies.

Let it be distinctly understood that this newspaper is not opposed to progress by the negro. It is pleased that much real progress has been attained by the members of the negro race in South Carolina and in the South. This could not have been done with opposition from the white people of the country. That it has been accomplished by a minority race, only recently freed from slavery, and among the former masters, proves that the white people of the South have been the real friends of the negro race. They will continue to be such friends unless, as we said last week, the negro agitators and leaders, make it impossible to be friends longer. The negro race, as a result, will have far more to lose than will the white race. We have advised a bit of patience. It will take time for the negro race to establish its ability to do these things they are now asking. It is only going to stir up racial animosities and cause hard feelings among peoples who have lived in amicable relationships for generations. We shall deplore such animosities, and we predict that the present course of demanding certain things without sufficient preparation will throw the negro race back for more generations.

It is not essential for the progress and development of the negro race that he be given the right to ride alongside white passengers in trains, or sleep in adjoining rooms at hotels, or attend the same schools and colleges. If permitted this means that the negro will be demanding the right to intermarry and attend social functions along with the whites.

It just will not work to have these things, and we do not hesitate to say so, at the risk of being misunderstood by our good friends among the negro race, whose real welfare we desire and would protect to the utmost.

Rights in Law and Morals

Charleston, S.C.

In Durham, North Carolina, Governor Cherry, who was borrowed from South Carolina, the other day saw this, and it evokes agreeable response from newspapers of his state: News & Courier

"The time will come soon when a colored man need not expect to get a job, or his race a percentage of jobs, on the basis of color, but each individual will seek a job on the basis of skill and efficiency as a person."

This comment upon the expression by The Asheville Citizen is quoted by The Hendersonville Times:

"As a prediction, we believe Governor Cherry's statement will bear fine fruit. As an observation in passing and during a period of threatened racial stress, it has abiding significance. Profound in implication, the governor's words are perhaps the most notable contribution to racial understanding which have come to our attention in recent years." 7-26-45

Then The Times adds its expression, and if it is not truth and good sense they are not printed in Southern newspapers:

"Governor Cherry's summing up of the question is strictly in accord with the dictates of common sense and it is undoubtedly the basis upon which future race relations in North Carolina and in the South must be founded. In a large degree the idea is already operative in this southern country and has been for years. There has been little disposition among the best white people of the South to discriminate against negroes for employment where their capacity was evident and in positions where they could be admitted without impairment of the well established Southern policy of race separations.

"On the other hand, the proposal that negroes be placed in jobs or positions they are unfitted and disqualified to fill, simply because their skins are black, is the thinnest nonsense. 7-26-45

"Governor Cherry was eternally correct in saying that negroes cannot expect to get jobs because of their race or color. They must qualify to efficiently fill the positions sought.

"Employers have the right (although it is not recognized as such by the radicals) to select their employes. This is a natural or moral right and it is covered by the Constitution and laws of the United States. If an employer does not desire to employ negroes, he has the moral and legal right to decline to employ them. This is true of men of any other color or nationality."

The Times covers the subject. Nothing more is left to be said. Always in the South the skilled and worthy negro has had just and generous consideration from white employers. When was a first rate carpenter or gardener or other artisan, in Charleston or elsewhere in South Carolina, out of a job because he was colored?

The Times states the two commanding principles. The first is that "negroes will not be admitted to positions in which they would cause impairment of the well established Southern policy of race separation". If negroes would have banks and printing offices, they must establish and maintain them for themselves. They will not be employed as cashiers, tellers, compositors, reporters, by the corporations operated by white men, and they will not be admitted to the weaving and spinning rooms of Southern cotton mills. They can build cotton mills.

The other principle is that employers have rights. When a citizen who builds from the bottom, who employs himself alone, as many a boy does, until he comes to be the employer of 100 men and women, his right in morals and law to choose whom he shall hire is guaranteed by moral and constitutional law, much as it may be denied.

If he build a ship, his right is to engage only colored or only white sailors, or both, and if he buy a ship, this right remains unimpaired. 7-26-45

The citizen employer has the right to choose his helpers even as the United States of America has the right, which it exercises, of discriminating as to color in its immigration laws.

The United States is not bound to open its gates to Africa more than to all Asia and is not bound to employ comers from those continents.

Exclusion of men on account of race and color is established practice of the United States, has been written in law and enforced.

White Women In Dixie Form Underground To Aid Negro

Chicago Defender

CHATTAHOOCHEE, Fla. — A new type of underground has been revealed here — one in which southern white women carry on a secret battle for "colored legal rights."

Chicago, Ill

Called "Southern Women Unite for Colored Legal Rights," this undercover organization operates with much the same secrecy as the Underground Railroad of slave days or the modern anti-fascist undergrounds in Europe.

Only by observing utmost caution can the members of the group carry on their work. Accompanying one batch of leaflets mailed to a large northern city was this warning: "The only thing is that correspondence to us is handled only through a select source.

Fear Exposure

8-11-45

"Not too much mail can come to any one of us so as to create sensation or suspicion."

"Such a pity," Mrs.———wrote, "that in America this must exist, but although a great portion of whites are in favor of justice, not many dare admit it.

"We need financial help, but this club is progressing rapidly. It just needs more advertising, for our methods are slow because we must be utterly cautious.

Leaflet Beams Message

"Personally, we white people have to be more cautious than the colored people hit the Negro question for fairness. The situation is not so bad as it once was, but is pathetic, nevertheless. If things can be handled safely, I would like to write articles on the injustices and also the remedy we prescribe and how those interested may help," the letter continued.

The leaflet bore this message.

"As Americans, all races should be of equal franchise! Yet many or most of our narrow-brow white race forget that so shortly ago we fought a Revolutionary war by our own slogan, 'No taxation without representation.' We educated the Negro and should realize he is qualified to hold his own in this fast-moving world. We should be delighted to assist him in his legal rights, which is not one bit beyond human solicitation. This is not a debate whatsoever for racial equality. All social problems are for individual discretion and cannot be legalized.

Clubs Throughout South

white women go forth to gain any point they failed on? These clubs

"Have you ever seen American are being formed throughout the South to now put the reasonable issue before the thinking man, who in his prejudices has forgotten that the Negro race is now grown up and we, too, should be proud of its development.

"This move is not sponsored by other than white women of the deep South. Personally, I was reared in Key West on the southmost tip of dear old Florida! Yet, we will accept any assistance of any financial aid offered by the colored to put literature before the public impartially. These donations must be given through whomsoever is authorized in your town, and no one else."

In the letter accompanying the above message, Mrs.———added, "I will send more literature for we have lots and lots of varied sorts. Our whole souls are in the

Returning Negro GIs Brutally Beaten in South

Daily Worker

N-Y.N-Y.

By EUGENE GORDON

The "white supremacy" section of the South is trying to beat the Negro back in his previous "place" of economic, social and political debasement. Evidence is beginning to fill the columns in the Negro press.

Many of the men victimized are Negro veterans. 11-8-45

Many of these cases of oppression, persecution and outright repression are being committed ironically enough in South Carolina, home of Secy. of State Byrnes who is demanding "minority" rights in Bulgaria and Rumania.

John H. McCray, editor of the Columbia (S. C.) **Lighthouse and Informer**, a Negro weekly, after reciting several cases of brutality against Negroes in the South quotes a former soldier:

"Hell, what do we care what these white folks do? We've had 300 years of it and we fought back. We're better prepared now to meet the enemy on any terms he selects, and we believe we'll lick him at his own game. We're not scared any more."

The general feeling among the white suremacists is that the returning Negro servicemen (and their families) are "too uppity," "too sassy," or "too grownup." They insist Negroes must be shown that the South has not changed since these Negroes donned a uniform in defense of democracy.

A Negro veteran, still in uniform, was told by a Greyhound bus driver near Ashville, S. C., last week never to "dare to sit by a white man again, you black son of b——." The veteran had asked for (!) and had been given permission (!) to sit in the only vacant seat. It happened to be beside a white man.

At Hemingway, S. C., last week, a young Negro man was beaten to a pulp because he asked why he was being arrested. "No n——'s got any business asking a white man questions," the victim was told, amidst blows.

Steward's mate McCoy Thompson, just discharged from the Navy and en route home to Columbia, S. C., from New York, got off the train at Hamlett, N. C., to mail a letter and to get a "coke." The conductor called all aboard and ordered Thompson to hurry.

Thinking the conductor friendly, Thompson remarked that the train had already stopped too long in North Carolina.

"Better mind how you talk to a white man, boy," the conductor warned.

"Pulling his pistol," the report of the incident reads, "the conductor advanced on the sailor, muttering: 'You g——d——n black son of a b——. I'll teach you to speak to a white man.'"

He was beaten with fists and with a machinist's hammer, jailed and fined $50. The charge was "disorderly conduct" and "drunkenness." 11-8-45

Thompson had served in both the European and the Pacific theatres.

There was the case of Lawrence C. McCollough, steward's mate second class, USN, returning from a furlough trip home to Charlotte, N. C. A friendly white woman tried to talk to him about his war experiences. The driver, stopping the bus, went back and accused McCullough of being drunk and disorderly.

Brandishing a gun, the driver, boasted of having killed many a "n——" and putting them in "their place." This sailor luckily escaped being beaten or otherwise injured.

Seventeen-year-old Tom Jones, of New Orleans, did not escape, however, when a bus driver at Belmont, Miss., shot the boy for not saying "Yes sir."

"PROTECTOR" OF WOMANHOOD

The white-supremacy South, to prove that it is wholly impartial on its regard for Negro men and Negro women, continues to "protect" its own womenhood while attacking the other. The latest story of this kind comes from Conway, S. C.

The people of Conway learned just recently that Lila Bell Carter, 16-year-old high school girl, had been raped and drowned at Pine Island, 14 miles south of Conway, on Aug. 15. Pine Island officials presumably had kept the matter quiet because a white man had been suspected of the crime. The girl's father and a nephew, however, were arrested and jailed.

They "made threats" against the suspect!

And at Huntsville, Tex., L. C. Atkins, Negro, after a long fight in his behalf by the International Labor Defense, escaped a death sentence for life imprisonment. The charge? His crime was brushing against a white woman while boarding a street car.

The woman's husband, a policeman in civilian clothes, drew his gun, Atkins managed to get the gun and to use it in self defense.

These unhappy pictures of the Negro at the hands of a white-supremacy, postwar South are increasing in number. Little if anything seems to be going on in an organized way down there to help the victims. 11-8-45

Won't somebody tell Secretary of State Byrnes?

Sowing the Whirlwind

Decatur, Ga., DeKalb New Era

A DeKalb County lady and her daughter several days ago were parked on the roadside because of car trouble. Several negro soldiers came by and they were asked for help by being pushed off. Said one of the soldiers, "Lady, we'll push you off but we know how you people feel about us." 8-30-45

The propaganda, scurrilous literature, half truths, lies and misinformation that is being spread throughout the South is sowing the seeds of a whirlwind that will, unless abated, reap a tempest with a fury no one in our generation has ever seen. It is a tragic fact and one of which we do not like to speak. The whole question seems to be taboo and those who venture the assertion of the fact are immediately accused of waving a flag of inciting colors. But all this hush-hush attitude will never change the fact and every month sees the wheels turn faster and whole momentous movement is taking on greater depth and power.

The things bringing about this potential stark tragedy emanate from several sources. Chiefly these sources are newspapers printed in the North and distributed among the negroes in the South or from papers printed in the South under the guidance of Northern influence or by disciples of Northern propagandists. Under the theory of freedom of the press they flourish and fill the minds of our negro friends with every type of insidiousness.

We repeat what we have said in these columns before—that the white people of the South and the negroes are friends—not superficially but whole-hearted sincere friends. Each has shown faith and confidence in the other. Each has shown the other on many occasions and in devious ways that their friendship is real. But this literature is breaking down that friendship and the despicable lies, insinuations and contortions of fact are fast raising a barrier between the races. 8-30-45

Much of this disintegration of friendship is caused by unadulterated viciousness, reminiscent of the carpet-baggers. Much of it is done through efforts of those who have been led into erroneous theories as to how the question should be handled. But whether done by the one or the other matters not at all. The fact that it is done will bring, if carried to its logical conclusion, a tragic and hollow victory to the vicious instigators, a terrible disillusionment to their well-meaning followers and holoca
woe to the people of both races.

The sands run slowly through the glas
They could be stopped. But with the
increase of cadence brought about in the
wash of war and the conversion to peac
will, indeed they have already begun
with increasing momentum and strengt
ready our colored friends are beginning
lieve as these soldiers did and the ultim
sult is bound to bring titantic reperc
that will very vitally affect the lives of
To forestall such a tragedy is our inherer
If given the truth the two races can a
live together in friendship. If present a
tinue stark tragedy awaits us. Ours is the

NO APOLOGY NEEDED

Editor, The Advertiser: 8-24-45

The Omaha World Herald in its Sunday, Aug. 19 edition ran an editorial titled "Apology from Dixie" reprinted from The Montgomery Advertiser. Ala.

We Southern service men are debating whether this article originated in our great city of Montgomery or was still a reprint from some other paper out of the South.

It is logical that our present Southern senators will not go down in history with the fame of Clay, Calhoun, or others of that time, nor were they faced with the critical problems that our senators are today.

After having covered most of the nation I am convinced that the art of true democracy is practiced more in the South than anywhere else in the nation.

In comparing our nation's leaders in Washington why omit our own Bankhead and Hill, Florida's Pepper, Texas' Connally, Georgia's George, and even our present Secretary of State Byrnes or our ex-Secretary of State Hull?

Mississippi's Rankin is often criticized for his ability to protect and preserve all for which the South stands. The future of the South is encouraging and we must have men like Rankin, Bilbo and Eastland if we intend to build a great and industrial South. Rankin, Bilbo and Eastland know the problems which face our nation as well as the South and don't intend to deny our interest. They don't hesitate to call a spade a spade. Montgomery Advertiser

The South owes no one an apology.

8-24-45

JACK LAW.
Harvard Army Air Field, Harvard, Neb.

White soldier writes his impressions of Southern Negro

Los Angeles Tribune—Calif.
1-22-45

The following article was received by the TRIBUNE this week from Pvt. C. K. Ferguson of 740 W. 17th st., a white soldier stationed in Tennessee. Too long for incorporation in The Mailbox, the letter is submitted herein, almost in its entirety.

"Last night proved to be another fine experience, chuckful of coincidences. I left the base and boarded a crowded bus for downtown Nashville. At the front of every bus is a big sign, reading, "This end of bus for WHITE PEOPLE only." Every time I see it I seeth inside. At the back of the bus is a sign reading "This end of bus for people of the COLORED RACE." The bus is packed but even so all colored who get on are forced to push and weave their way through the mob in the aisles to the rear. It's about as humiliating an experience as people can be subjected to. I saw a colored mother with a tiny baby in her arms go through that and I thought to myself "My God, what conditioning that baby gets!" Before it's able to realize what's happening, it's shunted and pushed into an inferior position.

1-22-45

"Then we got downtown and I had to transfer to a bus going toward Fisk in the Negro neighborhood. Buses at that hour are as packed as San Francisco streetcars. I finally squeezed into one that was so jam packed that the driver could hardly close the door. And again me and the driver were the only so-called white men in the bus. We got to Fisk and I arrived at Faculty Inn where I was to meet Dr. and Mrs. Hughes. There I met a young fellow about my age who was doing YMCA interracial work—or trying to do it. He is a Louisiana boy who got liberal racial attitudes while still in the South. He went to Duke University and Yale.

"We went up to dinner early to see the students file into the dining hall. We were in one of the girls' dormitories which gave the impression of richness, comfortableness and culture. The dining room itself was plain but nice in the best G.I. style because they also feed the Army medical students from Meharry Medical school across the way.

"The food was only fair but everything was immaculate. I sat at a table with a Dr. Barnes, a grey-haired Negro chemistry professor, and a Miss Grimes, the assistant dean of women. She was a large, beautiful woman, past middle age. Terrific poise and bearing. A light milk chocolate skin and only the suggestion of Negro facial features. If she wasn't in that setting, she would not be taken for a Negress.

"We watched the students file by. First came the girls who were going to have choir practice early. Typical American college girls; some homely, some very pretty, tall, short, thin, fat, but very well dressed and very presentable. And characteristics varied from many you'd never in the world think were Negroes to those as black as the proverbial ace of spades.

"Then came the other students. Not many men for obvious reasons. Of the men who did come many obviously gangly 17-year-old Freshmen, very well dressed again (wore suits). Other men included three from Haiti, who spoke only French and were here principally to learn English. Also several from Jamaica.

"Many children of Negro notables were pointed out to me; among others the daughters of Congressman Dawson of Illinois.

"We finished dinner and they took me by the chapel to hear the choir practice. I heard one girl sing a soprano solo that I swear was the most beautifully rendered thing I've heard in years, and to my inexpert ear the equal in beauty of anything I've ever heard. The chorus is one feature of Fisk in the tradition of their original choral group—the Jubilee Singers—who toured Europe under the auspices of Queen Victoria, stayed over there 7 years and sent their proceeds back to Fisk.

"We went to hear one in a series of lectures about Africa the university is sponsoring. It was most well attended. 1-22-45

"The first speaker was the head of the Social Science Dept.; a bald-headed, very intelligent looking, middle-aged, chocolate colored, obvious gentleman named Dr. Charles S. Johnson. He is supposed to be one of the 13 greatest living Ame[illegible] Negroes. I'm pretty sure [illegible]entioned in Ottley's book. His principal point was to indicate the trend toward a new colonial policy that imperialistic nations are and must adopt. He cited in point the recent colonial policy declarations of the new French government which are liberal and progressive. He pointed out that the minister of Colonial Affairs in the De Gaulle government is a French Negro. He urged those who were there, and so motivated, to take part in forward developments all over the world.

"He introduced a colored professor of English, Dr. Turner, who is director of the studies in African affairs. He spoke perfect English, with perfect diction. The kind of a guy I'd like to have on a faculty of mine. He introduced the lecturer of the evening, an anthropologist expert on Africa, Dr. Herskovitz, from Northwestern University. He was a little bundle of fire but good. He exploded many of the myths about Africa. He made the point that the cultures of Africa are generally depicted as one barbaric whole, whereas there are great differences and many cultures in Africa.

JAPANESE AT FISK

"As I was walking out, in stepped a small, young, very handsome and bright looking Negro named Bill Cousins. He was from New Haven, Conn., finished at Yale last year, and came to Fisk to gather material for a thesis. He has a club foot and walks with a cane but is bright eyed, clearly intelligent, alert. We started to chat there in the doorway. He'd known Dike Nogano who went to Yale from Manaznar. One thing led to another and he asked if I knew Dorothy Takeshi, from Manzanar, who was the secretary to the social science department at Fisk and working for her MA. I was sure I knew the name. So he took me over to see Dorothy Takeshi. Sure I knew her. She worked for Dr. Carter at Manzanar. She'd taken a job at Williams College in Chicago, but found that they talked more about race relations there than they acted. Being fresh from Manzanar she wanted action, so she took this job at Fisk. She was surprised to meet me in Nashville. 1-22-45

"She lived in a small nice house at the campus edge with two Negro girls who worked at the university. One was a librarian from New Jersey and the other, giving the impression of wealth, from Chicago. All sophisticated and intellectual. We chewed the fat for a while and suddenly I got a bright idea, "Say," said I, "you could do me a terrific favor if you could get together some sharp young people here and have a bull session that I could sit in on."

"I asked them (all Northern Negroes) the naive question of what dramatic differences did they notice most particularly in the south. To which they replied hurriedly: 1-22-45

"(1) **Segregation** — complete and uncompromising. 'The biggest blot on our nation's record,' said Bill. 'At least,' he said, 'in the North law is on our side even if practice isn't. Here even the law is against us every time.'

"(2) Condescension, said the girl from Chicago. It's awfully irritating, she said, to receive this attitude from whites who don't begin to approximate your status in life. She said it with pride, a force ,and feeling.

"Going home I struck up a conversation with a pre-medical student who was a native of Nashville. Black as soot, but knew what he wanted. He would stay in Nashville if conditions changed, otherwise he'd go north. The Negro schools in Nashville, he said, are sorely lacking in facilities while the white schools have all they need. On the bus I sat next to him and he was obviously pleased. He began to ask me questions—where I went to college, what my major was, etc. When the bus ran out of gas, we had to get off and he extended his hand and said he didn't believe he'd gotten my name. His was Drummond. It didn't take much to see that few white men around here had treated him as an equal before."

School Head To Censor Pictures

Pittsburgh Courier
Pg. 6-8-45

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—B. T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, has been appointed an associate member of the Memphis Board of Motion Picture Censors, it was announced Tuesday.

Selection of Mr. Hunt was disclosed in a letter to the educator from Lloyd T. Binford, chairman of the board, whose duty it is to pass upon merits of various motion pictures shown in Memphis. Mr. Hunt's duties will be to advise relative to pictures shown in movie houses catering to Negroes.

The Memphis censorship board received national publicity a month ago when it rejected "Brewster's Millions" because of the role played by Eddie (Rochester) Anderson. Board Chairman Binford held that the picture would be "bad" for Memphis Negroes because of Rochester's alleged familiar attitude toward whites in the film.

Mob Joins Soldier In Assault on Negro

The Call
Kansas City, Ka.

Policeman Saves Man From Death

NASHVILLE. Tn. (ANP)—Only the timely appearance of Patrolman Albert Shelton saved Johnny B. Gleaves, who lives in Hendersonville, from possible death at the hands of a white mob in the downtown district here last week following an assault upon him by a drunken white soldier.

Shelton, stationed near a bus terminal, was brought to the scene by Gleaves' wife, who told the patrolman that "a crowd is killing my husband." He placed the badly pummeled man aboard a Southern Coach lines bus and sent him to police headquarters, Assistant Police Chief Martin Stephens said. 12-28-45

Gleaves, an employe of a tire recapper here, had "several knots on his head" and some scratches that looked like "fingernail marks," Stephens disclosed. According to the injured man, he was walking down 6th Ave., toward the bus station with his wife to catch a 10 o'clock bus to Hendersonville when they passed a white soldier, civilian and a woman. The soldier yelled, "what are you doing on the street at this hour?"

Although he made no reply, the soldier turned around and knocked him down with his friends aiding to the assault upon the felled man. Gleaves' wife returned with the patrolman in time to save him. After questioning at police headquarters, he was taken to the home of relatives here.

None of the whites involved in the disorder were arrested, police said.

An Expert's Explanation:

Race Denied Equality Because Of 'Sex Fear'

Pittsburgh Courier - Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The white man's treatment of the Negro is conditioned in a large measure by his fear of the "sexual potency" of the Negro male, declared Dr. Helen V. McLean of the faculty of the Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis, in an address to the the Institute of Race Relations, now in session at Fisk University.

The institute began July 2, and will be terminated July 21, giving graduate credits in sociology to those who complete the three-week course.

7-31-45

FEARS SEXUAL COMPETITION

Dr. McLean said the white man's experience with Negro females, whose responsiveness he had found to be much more satisfactory than that of "the frigid white female," had given rise to a fear that the Negro male would be too strong a sexual competitor if he is given equality with the white man.

There are ninety-six students in this year's class, including forty white women and a Japanese girl. All students live in the same dormitory, the men occupying a floor to themselves. They eat in the same dining room and sit side by side at classes.

Two other prominent speakers were Dr. Allison Davis, noted race sociologist, member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, and Edwin F. Embree of Chicago, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Mob Joins Drunken Soldier In Assault

Atlanta Daily World Ga.

12-25-45

NASHVILLE— (ANP) — Only the timely appearance of patrolman Albert Shelton saved Johnny B. Gleaves, who lives in Hendersonville, from possible death at the hands of white mob in the downtown district here last week following an assault upon him by a drunken white soldier.

Shelton, stationed near a bus terminal, was brought to the scene by Gleaves' wife, who told the patrolman that "a crowd is killing my husband." He placed the badly pummeled man aboard a Southern Coach lines bus and sent him to police headquarters, Asst. Police Chief Martin Stephens said.

KNOTS ON HEAD

Gleaves, an employe of a tire recapper here, had "several knots on his head" and some scratches that looked like "fingernail marks," Stephens disclosed. According to the injured man, he was walking down Sixth Ave., toward the bus Station with his wife to catch a 10:10 bus to Hendersonville when they passed a white soldier, civilian and a woman. The soldier yelled, "what are you doing on the street at this hour?"

12-25-45

Although he made no reply, the soldier turned around and knocked him down wth his friends aiding to the assault upon the felled man. Gleaves wife retuned with the patrolman in time to save him. After questioning at police headquarters he was taken to the home of relatives here.

None of the whites involved in the disorder were arrested, police said.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

The Pittsburgh Courier

Sometimes the Winds of Prejudice Blow Gently on the Race

Pittsburgh Pa.

By M. S. STUART

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

RECENTLY I pointed out in this column how residential areas are usually made accessible to Negroes when whites move out and build in new sections. In this manner, it oftimes happens that Negroes come into possession of valuable private and public properties. Although wartime restrictions and peactime abnormal price levels and material and labor shortages have hampered or prevented any effective building program in the customary pattern, Memphis does have, at the present time, one shining example of how the winds of prejudice, albeit unintentionally, blow gently on the race.

12-22-45



Mr. Stuart

* * *

SITUATED not more than two miles from the main business section of the Bluff City is the Siena College and St. Agnes Academy, a Catholic Institution. The area occupied is 11¼ acres; and on this site there are three large, well-equipped, modern buildings adapted to dormitory and classroom work.

A few years ago one of the Negro housing projects in the city was erected within three blocks of this Catholic school. Within a short time after the appearance of the Negro housing project, the Grace Episcopal Church (white) building, a large modern edifice, was sold to a colored Baptist congregation at a very reasonable price, and the First Baptist Church (white) building, one of the largest in the city, also within two blocks of the Negro housing project, is now for sale to colored people, as is one of the largest and oldest white Presbyterian churches on Hernando Street, about three blocks from the Foote Homes Project.

* * *

RECENTLY it became known that the Catholic Church wanted to sell the college and academy property mentioned above to colored people, and negotiations got under way with this end in view. On Oct. 8, 1945, a contract was entered into between the Literary Society of St. Agnes of Siena and representatives of the Tennessee State Baptist Missionary and Education Convention, Inc., a colored organization, by which this Catholic college and academy passed into the possession of Negroes. The sale price was $375,000.

12-22-45

The Negro Baptists of Tennessee intend to make of this property an educational institution devoted to the religious and industrial education of the more than one and one-half million Negroes in the tri-State area. This seems to be a move in the right direction; and certaining it combines instruction in two fundamental needs of the human being—industry to take care of him while he is alive and religion to handle the hereafter.

It seems to be a good thing for the Memphis Negro that white religion prefers to have its prayers and songs wafted up to glory on air untainted by colored folks.

A Railroad President Says:

This Is A White Man's Country; Race Not Ready For Democracy

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article is Chapter Six from a pamphlet titled "Democracy," written by Fitzgerald Hall, president of the N. C. & St. L. Railroad, under the date of June 15, 1945, and distributed to all employees of the railroad. The published pamphlet represents speeches Mr. Hall delivered before the Coffee House Club and the Round Table, both of Nashville, Tenn. This railroad employs a large number of Negro workers in its shops and throughout the system. It has headquarters in Nashville.

Pittsburgh Courier — Pgh. Pa.

By FITZGERALD HALL, President N. C. & St. L. Railroad

The situation presented by the large number of Negroes in this country and a revival of the carpetbag mentality is raising many problems which we must try to solve. Sometimes practical considerations, at least temporarily, must control just as the law of "self-preservation" takes precedence over most man-made laws.

But let us attempt, in an academic way, to see if the treatment generally accorded the Negro in America is consistent with the principles of democracy.

CIVIL WAR MADE MATTERS WORSE

A brief statement of fact is necessary. Most of the Negroes were brought to this country as slaves—a practice which was inhuman, immoral, un-economic, and inconsistent with democracy. The Negroes concentrated in the Southern States solely for climatic and economic reasons. The Northern people were no more opposed to slavery than the Southern people. A bad system developed which those who did not cause it—and deplored it—had to solve. The Civil War only made matters worse. Slavery was on the way out before 1860. But the then abolitionists and the then carpetbagger (not believing in local self-government) wished to solve that problem (then, as now, the South's only problem, because of climatic and economic conditions and not choice) their way.

When the Civil War was over, the Negroes were given special aid and help by the Federal Government. They were put by the Federal Government in better economic condition than many, perhaps most, of the whites. They lived then largely in the South which had been devastated by war. The white people went to work—thank God there was no "Social Security" to demoralize them—but the Negroes sinned away their days of opportunity—they failed utterly to fulfill their responsibilities. They have never borne, nor are capable of bearing, their fair proportion of the burdens of this republic or any democratic system. The Negro by nature differs greatly from the white man—they think differently, they react differently to the same conditions, they do not want the same things, their talents are along different lines. The two races are much more different than the lion and the tiger. They can cooperate to some extent, but they cannot amalgamate. Those vast differences are not the white man's fault—nor the colored man's fault. It is just a fact in nature that no one but a fool will ignore.

RELATIVELY FEW HAVE DEVELOPED

The Negroes, as a whole, did not then—nor have they since, in the South nor elsewhere—give evidence of those characteristics which are essential to the successful operation of a democratic state. Some few fine and able characters have developed from our colored friends, but relatively few. This gives us all hope that with the help and tolerance of the white people some day the colored race may have its own free country and its own government. Let us devoutly hope so. Let us help them to do so. Admitting some mistakes and some shortcomings by the whites, the colored people have enjoyed here in the South a life no racial minority in any other nation has ever enjoyed.

The colored people, as a race, seem to have no pride of race. They are content to "go it" alone. They do not want the responsibility for their own welfare.

They have shown little willingness or capacity to do the work and make the sacrifices essential to operate a democratic system of government. They have, in point of fact—so far as most of the South is concerned—been the white man's burden. If they want to go North, or elsewhere, they are free to go.

SOUTHERNER FOND OF REAL NEGRO

Those who live in Harlem and Chicago and other places outside the South do not seem to have given much more, if any, evidence of their capacity to regulate and support themselves. Yet the real Southerner is fond of the real Negro—has truly tried to help him. Regardless of what the carpetbaggers and the demagogues may say, the South has been and is the Negro's best friend.

The sad historical fact is that the Negro, as a race, has not yet in America (and apparently not elsewhere) shown the capacity to fulfill the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy. Some foolish people talk about the shortcomings of the white man in dealing with the colored race—and some of the criticism is just, but few tell the whole truth. The colored race, as a race, has many shortcomings. As a race they have never done their part. They will not, as a race, save; they will not practice self-denial; few will work hard unless watched. The Negro simply has not carried his end of the load. He is not yet ready for democracy.



WOUNDED VET LEARNS NEW TRICK—Part of the trick of getting wounded men back in shape is teaching them something to do in their leisure time. T/5 Alexander Johnson, veteran of major engagements in Italy and Sicily, learns a new card game from Lieut. Mary Connaghan of Burlington, Iowa. Her familly has been engaged 100 per cent in helping win the war since Pearl Harbor. Scene is in Fort Warren Regional Hospital, Wyoming.—U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

In many, perhaps most, Southern States, are laws forbidding intermarriage and miscegenation between the races; laws designed to separate in reasonable ways the races to avoid mongrelization, friction and trouble . . .

MANY NEGRO FRIENDS

Let it be said that, except as just noted, the Negro should have absolute and equal protection of the laws too often denied him to the disgrace of the police officers, of some courts, and of the people who have tolerated such unfair treatment. Nor have they always been treated wisely or fairly in economics, but they, as a race, have done little to demonstrate their entitlements to a larger portion of total production.

The fundamental basis of any democratic system is an intelligent, proud, self-reliant, educated, self-respecting people. Now the colored race, as a race, cannot, in my opinion, so qualify. I say this sorrowfully because I have many real believe in the American system of government should not be permitted to vote. I see no reason why a bum, who will not work, who has no pride, no self-respect, should be permitted to vote. Of course, the amount of property owned bears no relation whatsoever to the qualification to vote in a democracy. *(Some of our poorest citizens (in this world's goods) are our best citizens.)*

NEGROES SHOULD BE WELL-TREATED

To go a step farther, regardless of all else, in areas where the number of colored persons largely exceeds the number of whites, then one of the races should leave or else, to protect and maintain the integrity of the white race, it must control—it is the law of self-preservation and entirely consistent with democratic principles. This is not said nor intended unkindly. The white and the colored cannot jointly rule. They should separate and each, white and colored, has the right to preserve the integrity of their respective peoples. In fact, it is the duty of each to do so.

I, as most of you, know many very fine colored people. We work together most pleasantly and to our mutual advantage. They should be treated fairly and generously and kindly. The white majority owes itself the high privilege of treating the colored minority not only with intelligence but with kindness and sympathy and understanding. *(Never in history has a different minority race been as well treated as have the Negroes of the South.)*

7-21-45

HELP NEGROES GET OWN COUNTRY

If our colored friends want their own country and their own government, as a proud, self-reliant race would, I think the white people should not only agree, but help them in every reasonable way—and wish them God speed. This, I believe, is the only satisfactory solution of this difficult situation.

I find myself in complete agreement with the following quotations from Thomas Jefferson:

"Their amalgamation with the other color produces a degradation to which no lover of this country, no lover of excellence in the human character can innocently consent."

'Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free. Nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, connot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion has drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation peaceably and in such slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be pari passu filled up by white laborers." (Jeffersonian Principles by Adams, pages 86-88.)

Abraham Lincoln, in one of his debates with Stephen Douglas, is reported to have made the following statement:

"I will say, then, that I am not, and never have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters of the free Negroes, or jurors, or qualifying them to hold office, or having them to marry with white people. I will say, in addition, that there is a physical difference between the black and white races which, I suppose, will forever forbid the two races live together upon terms of social and political equality; and inasmuch as they cannot so live, that while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, that I, as much as any other man, am in favor of the superior position being assigned to the white man."

I conclude this phase of this paper by stating the obvious—This is the white man's country—it is going to continue to be a white man's country. We hope, peacefully, but it is going to stay a white man's country.

7-21-45

'U.S. Jim Crow Law' Aim Of Tenn. Group

Chicago Defender

KNOXVILLE — (ANP)—Calling themselves "Free White Americans, Inc.," and seeking freedom from "compulsory race mixing," the first chapter of the local Freedom From Race Mixing Inc., was recently established at the little town of Jellico

9-1-45

"We have a Tennessee charter and are qualilfying in other states," said C. E. Mills, Jellico insurance man, and president of the national headquarters there. The organization's slogan, according to Mills, is the "fifth freedom." When asked what that means, he said, "Freedom from formed mixing of the white race with other races."

67-1945

Texas

"For Whites Only" Hero's Family Finds 2nd Entrance At Memorial Service 7-14-45

HOUSTON — The family of Howard Pitman, who was awarded a medal posthumorously, after he was killed aboard an oil tanker in 1942, were refused a seat in the reserved section for relatives of servicemen at the memorial rally at the Coliseum, July 4, the family reported Thursday.

The Pitmans received one of the letters that was sent to all Harris county families who had members of the family killed in action inviting them to attend the rally, and enclosed in these letters were slips to be filled out as to the number who expected to attend so that seats could be reserved. The Pitmans filled out their slip in time and mailed it in. 7-14-45

The letters also contained cards of admittance to the reserved section. According to Miss Maudell Pitman, a sister of the dead soldier, the usher, member of the American Legion, guided them to the balcony. She says she then told him that they were members of the family of a dead soldier and showed him the card and he said that their seats were "still in the balcony" and that's where they sat while all members of families of other groups were seated in the section reserved for families of dead servicemen.

Members of the family attending the rally included Miss Maudell Pitman, teacher in Corpus Christi; Miss Anne Pitman, secretary in the NAACP office; Miss Jeraldine Pitman, student of the Houston College and little Rowena Hewitt, two-year-old niece of the family.

Mrs. Lulu White of the NAACP, reported that she called C. E. Gilbert, associated with the Chamber of Commerce, who served as general chairman of the rally, and related the incident to him. Mr. Gilbert apologized and expressed regret that he was not told of it during the program, Mrs. White stated. She said that Mr. Gilbert told her that he had not seen anyone in the balcony and that no discrimination was intended.

Mrs. White says due to the fact that only one colored family was represented at the gathering, many questions arise, among them: Was it intended that Negroes be excluded from the rally and the Pitmans got an invitation through mistake? Is an accurate list of the Negroes killed in action kept? Did all Negro families in Harris county who have lost members of the family in action get letters and did not wish to come?

Why were the Pitmans the only family represented among Negroes?

DOOMED MAN CALLED "WHITE SUPREMACY" VICTIM TO DIE IN CHAIR OCT. 6 IN TENN.

The Plaindealer, Kansas City, Kansas 9-21-45

Huntsville, Tex. (ANP)—L. C. Atkins, who has been sentenced to death here for killing a white policeman on Sept. 15, 1941, will die the victim of "white supremacy" on October 6 unless Gov. Coke Stevenson again intervenes in his behalf. The governor has already granted Atkins one 30-day reprieve.

Atkins' life has been placed on the altar of "white supremacy," local residents believe. They point out that the case was injected into local politics by District Attorney Dean Gauldin, regarded as a champion of "white supremacy," during his campaign last summer for re-election. In running against Dess Hardin, chief defense counsel for Atkins, Galdin boasted that he "wanted only white votes."

The background to Atkins' case dates back to Sept. 15, 1941. He hurriedly left his job at the garage that day to rush home to his wife and baby. He brushed against Mrs. V. L. Morris, white, in boarding the street car only to be accosted by her husband, a policeman, who was dressed in civilian clothes. Officer Morris was off duty.

Characterizing the incident as an insult, Morris dragged Atkins off the car. The two fought furiously. Some claim that Atkins stabbed Morris with a long knife, but no knife wounds were found on the policeman's body. Morris drew his gun during the fight. He shot Atkins who managed to knock the pistol from the officer's hand. Morris was killed when the garage worker retrieved the weapon the turned it on him. 9-21-45

On two occasions his trial was ended by mistrials. He was sentenced to 99 years after a change of venue to Waxahachio county but his lawyer appealed the verdict on the ground that no Negro had been on the grand jury, in accord with a supreme court ruling. Another trial was ordered on Dec. 16, 1943 in which an 81-year-old Negro was placed on the jury. Atkins was again indicted, retried, found guilty of murder and sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Another appeal, on the ground that only one Negro was on the grand jury, was rejected by the U. S. Supreme Court by a 6 to 3 ruling on June 3, 1945. Atkins' only salvation now rests with Gov. Coke Stevenson unless the board of pardons and paroles recommends commutation. 9-21-45

His death will signify a victory for "white supremacy," residents say.

Racism in Texas

Dear Editor: PM 9-17-45

I come from a very liberal family in Ohio. We have read and discussed PM for years; we believe in the things PM stands for. But now I find myself living and bringing up a family in Texas, and I see and hear the race problem continually.

For instance, a friend of ours brags about the fact that when *he* worked in the election booth he threw out all the Negro votes, and when I asked him why, he answered: "Because I figured they hadn't the intelligence to vote." I answered that I thought this was rotten, and, that *if* it had been so, the fault of the situation was his. He always ends the argument by saying: "Well, maybe you're right. I'll admit I'm prejudiced. I've always been brought up to believe this way."

To me, this answer is a poor excuse for continuing to believe and act in such a manner. But I fail to see how my arguments are getting him to think constructively on these issues. I feel as though I were up against a brick wall when a man looks you proudly in the face and says: "I'd as leave kill a nigger as look at him." This is against all of my Christian training (although these people don't feel that racial prejudice and Christianity are in any way connected), and I simply cannot live in such a situation for the rest of my life and do nothing.

Has anyone *any* suggestion as to how I can combat this problem successfully—or is my problem a mere counterpart of one of the major problems of the world?

Amarillo, Tex. JEAN SMITH

Texas Is a State of Mind

The New Republic New York, New York
10-1-45

SIR: When I read the article, "What's the Matter with Texas?" by Clarence E. Ayres in your issue of September 3, my first impression was that I had found another Yankee turned professional Texan. Upon investigation I find that Dr. Ayres (A.B., Brown, 1912; M.A., *Ibid.*, 1914; Harvard, 1913; Ph.D., Chicago, 1917) was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, on May 6 ,1891. All this proves nothing except that the soul of Texas he does not know.

An unduly large amount of space is devoted to a recapitulation of Texanisms which every Texan, but no one else, believes with a fanatical fervency of zeal that is approached only by the alleged devotion of the Japanese to their Emperor. This feeling is so intense that it almost enters the blood stream of Texas children *via* the germ plasm. It is inculcated into their minds both before and as long as they can remember anything. No part of the Texas environment fails to display it. Hitler's Nazi propaganda was weak compared with that which Texas has carried on for its citizens for 100 years. I was 30 years old before I learned that filling stations, banks and offices of insurance agents did not have separate maps of Texas hanging on their walls; and I thought that all children studied Texas history as I did. I still think more children would have liked history if this had been true.

It is virtually impossible to write about Texas without becoming entangled in its myths. This, which Dr. Ayres should know but evidently does not, is a symptom of the basic trouble in Texas. Texas is not worried or disturbed about being a part of the world order. It is a world in itself. For a Texan to think, much less to admit, that he has anything to do with the world except to sell it cotton, oil, sulphur, beef, mohair and a few other things would be the rankest treason. Oh, yes, Texas sends its ambassadors and consuls to Washington, but more or less for the purpose of carrying on the Texas show there. Yet whatever may be done in Texas is right because Texans do it.

Does anyone think Texans could be intimidated when they want to fire the president of the university and a few half-starved, weather-beaten economists, because their neighbors would know about it? Not I. The neighbors can go to hell for all Texas cares.

There is another basic thing wrong with Texas. It was populated by semi-starved, half-literate, malarial, hookworm-infested human kind from the old South; by genteel cavaliers from New England, and by land and cattle thieves from any place. Then, Negroes and Mexicans came to do the work that white men despise, which includes many kinds of work, but mainly work. These racial elements have little to share in common but hatred for each other and loyalty to Texas.

Texas, with more than three times the population of Oklahoma, its nearest neighbor and its only foreign dependency, must have a torrid political campaign to poll more than one and one-half times as many votes as Oklahoma. Texas people are disfranchised as a result of the malevolent tyrannies which have prevailed there since the Revolution in 1836. Because of its population structure, there is no such thing as freedom in Texas, nor does anyone obey the law.

Those rare Texans who want to preserve the integrity of the university cannot do it because neither the legal machinery nor public opinion supports them. Texas likes big things, and pays dearly and recklessly for them. Austin has a big Capitol building, and the university has a big campus with all kinds of enormous buildings which honor the Texas tradition. What more is wanted? The constitution which provides for the establishment of the university forgot to inaugurate safeguards to ensure that it would serve its intended function.

The bigness of Texas is not the least of its drawbacks. Every schoolboy is alarmed to find that Russia, Brazil, Canada, China and India are all bigger than Texas, and the knowledge that Alaska is twice as big and is still a part of the United States hits him with the force of an atomic bomb. This sense of bigness distorts all other values and ideas of relationships which Texans may have. Texans spend hours studying the map to see how much of the United States would be blotted out if Texas were to flop itself over in various directions. This applies not only to space, but also to personal merit, honor and other qualities. Actually, a true-blooded Texan has a mingled feeling of pity, contempt and indifference toward anyone born elsewhere. For this reason, Texas does not care a rag how it stacks up against the rest of the world on such things as illiteracy, homicides, poverty, divorce and the like. While Texans brag that Texas leads in more things than any other state, there is much doubt, if the statement is true at all, that it could make this claim if it were merely twice as big as each of the other states. Not even with its size does it lead in population, manufacturing, wealth, health, cultural advancement, miles of navigable streams or of coast line, broom corn, potatoes, etc., etc.

10-1-45

I do not believe that Dr. Ayres can palm off upon the world any story that Texas is always playing the clown because it is a part of what is going on in the world, and make it stick. Like any Yankee in Texas, he is forced either to turn out a magnificent apology for the state and its political hoodlums or say nothing. One objective chirp out of him would jeopardize his earthly existence. The Civil War has not ended there yet. If his main thesis were correct, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, California and other states would be applying the blood purge to their universities. Texas has never taken the lead in any positive political or social program of betterment, except in its fight with Mexico. It has always been the last to number its automobiles, mark its highways, register its births and deaths, protect its children in industry, enfranchise its citizens, and to wipe its own political nose. I see no logical reason why it should become the center of gravity in a new cosmic upheaval when it has never before had any more concern about such things than has a monkey for the evolution of the Baptist religion.

Stillwater, Okla. OTIS DURANT DUNCAN

67-1945

Virginia

Bilbo Claims His Attitude On Race Misrepresented

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Asserting that his attitude toward colored people, Catholics and Jews was being misrepresented, Senator Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi, declared last Friday that he is not as narrow or bigoted as he had been made out to be.

7-14-45

Bilbo was provoked by a newspaper item which stated that a "To Hell with Bilbo" mass meeting was being held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City to demand his impeachment for his vilification of colored people, Catholics and Jews during the Senate filibuster against an appropriation for the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

He defied anyone to find in his two-day tirade "any denouncement of Jews as Jews, Catholics as Catholics, or Negroes as Negroes."

NOT NARROW

"Others may do it, but I do not denounce them as a class, or as races," he said. "God knows, I am not that narrow or bigoted."

Some of his best friends are Catholics and Jews, Bilbo said. Nearly all Catholics in Mississippi vote for him, he added. "Jesus Christ was a Jew," he said, adding that "Some of my associates are Jews."

Bilbo said he was talking about individuals, "for example, A. Philip Randolph, who threatened to bring 200,000 Negroes into Washington and in that way persuaded the President to issue the original executive order which created the damnable FEPC."

CERTAIN JEWS

While professing great admiration for Jews, Bilbo could not refrain from applying an epithet to them. He said there "is a certain class of 'kike' Jews in New York, organized with the CIO and the Negroes in a drive to cram this piece of legislation (FEPC) down the throats of the American people." He added that that is the class to which he refers.

Bilbo declared that Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York "is dead politically." He said "when the people of New York find out what he has put over on them in the form of the FEPC law, he will not be able to muster a corporal's guard to vote for him for President."

7-14-45

Before Bilbo could get warmed up, the president pro tempore, Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, admonished him that it was against Senate rules for Senators to speak during the morning hour when the Senate is transacting routine business.

Richmond Times

Not All on the Debit Side

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Recent letters have given examples of how sometimes Negroes in Richmond have suffered from unfair and humiliating treatment at the hands of those of our white citizenry who apparently are motivated by their inherited prejudices and ill-founded fears. May I present another picture?

Our office overlooks the beautiful grounds of the Virginia Capitol, a noble example of classic architecture surrounded by memoriets of great Virginians who pioneered in behalf of justice and freedom. I have often noticed individuals and separate groups of white and colored enjoying the shade of the stately elms on warm days. Members of both races are commonly seen lying on the grass, making use of the few park benches provided, feeding the squirrels or simply enjoying the feel of walking on green sod. In hot weather around the noon hour office girls predominate, eating their lunches and sunning. Never once have I observed any unpleasantness among the many individuals of both races in their joint use of this State property. Without the compulsion of legal segregation, the two races in Richmond quietly share the enjoyment of these historic grounds and voluntarily maintain their own policy of segregation governed by common sense and mutual respect for the rights of each other. (Contrast this picture with the manifest injustice and time-consuming inconvenience stemming from our obsolete segregation laws governing common carriers in Virginia.)

7-14-45

In the basement of the old Post Office Building here is a cafeteria for all Federal workers—and since its establishment 10 years ago "all" has included colored employees. This minority group have their own separate room with tables, etc., but since it is not practical to operate two serving lines the colored employees are properly given the same opportunity of standing in line with the white employees and being served the same food by white women. Daily hundreds of people from many different Federal offices are served. Often we are in a hurry to get waited on and frequently the line is long, but I have never witnessed any expression of ill-feeling or any trouble whatsoever between the two races. (Incidentally, most of us who work for Uncle Sam here are most likely native Virginians.)

Recently while walking near Fifth and Main Streets my attention was drawn to a young Negro soldier in a neat khaki uniform moving along with the aid of a cane with a tell-tale limp in one leg. I mused to myself, "There's a colored American who lost a leg in this war to help protect my freedom." The soldier stopped at a Red Cross station wagon parked near Red Cross headquarters. Very soon a smiling and alert looking white woman in her forties, smartly dressed in the uniform of the Red Cross Motor Corps, approached the car and opened the rear door. As she graciously assisted the colored veteran in entering, I noted her Southern accent as she inquired in a courteous and friendly manner, "Can you make it all right?"

All is not on the debit side of our race relations, in spite of the existence of many inequitable conditions that should challenge the conscience and judgment of thinking Americans.

W. D. KEENE, JR.

A Southern "Paradox"

Richmond Times

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

An amazing paradox in liberal Southern thinking is the admitted need of a broader international point of view in our future foreign policy, on the one hand, and the vigorous insistence, whenever the subject of race relations is mentioned, that the South be left alone with its problems to solve them in its own manner, and in its own good time.

Va-

Almost any well-informed Southerner agrees that improved methods in transportation and communications, and newly devised techniques in modern warfare, have combined to make this world a much smaller place than it was, even 25 years ago, and that our two oceans can no longer isolate and protect us. 1-26-45

The average intelligent Southerner will therefore concede that most events happening in other parts of this world will ultimately affect Americans living in America, and he is perfectly willing for our State Department to take this fact into consideration when forming our foreign policy.

It should not be difficult to see how incidents and conditions in one section of America can and will affect conditions in the entire country. Yet intelligent Southerners steadfastly insist that the method by which American citizenship is dispensed to some Americans in the South is exclusively the business of the South.

This strange sort of reasoning even cuts across racial lines as is evidenced by the action recently taken by a group of outstanding Southern Negro leaders who organized an all-Southern conference and restricted the membership to Southerners. 1-26-45

Segregation, as it is practiced in the South, amounts to discrimination against a minority group because of color. It, therefore, becomes an acute American problem, wholly inconsistent with professed American ideals, and should challenge the most constructive thinking of Americans everywhere.

Southern liberals are exhibiting a rare type of logic with their honest pleas for "One World," and their firm demands that a wall be placed around Dixie.

T. J. SELLERS.

Charlottesville.

The Guide Publisher's Reply

Journal and Guide

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 22nd which was received on the 29th. The contents of your letter are very disturbing. In my daily mingling with groups of colored people in various walks of life I do not hear any conversations or rumors to the effect that there is going to be some sort of uprising of colored people with the purpose in view of expressing resentment in any violent manner or taking vengeance on white people for anything whatsoever. 7-7-45

"That does not mean, of course, that such rumors are not in circulation among your own people. I am quite sure that everything that you stated in your letter in this connection is an accurate statement of the facts as you have heard them.

"You will recall, however, that two or three years ago there were current many rumors in all parts of the South of a nature identical to the rumors that you are hearing now. At one time there was current a rumor that colored people in Norfolk were going to launch an icepick assault en masse on white people on one of the blackout nights. This rumor was believed to the extent that the City Government felt called upon to take extraordinary precautions, but nothing happened, of course. 7-7-45

"These rumors became so persistent that the Federal Bureau of Investigation launched a thorough inquiry to determine if there was any basis for them. After one or two months of intensive investigation the FBI reported that there was absolutely no foundation among colored people for these rumors.

"At the same time the leading white colleges and universities of the South launched jointly a Southwide study of the sources of these rumors. Experts were engaged and they traveled in every state in the South and talked with all manner of people. They found that the rumors were very much in circulation among white people. They found however that there was no basis for these rumors among colored people.

7-7-45

"About that time a number of colored men in Virginia, having in mind the unusual racial tension, launched the movement which culminated in the Durham Conference. There were about sixty-five colored persons at this conference from eleven southern states. Following this conference there was a conference of about 125 southern white citizens held in Atlanta and following this one a bi-racial conference was held in Richmond. Following the Richmond conference there was organized in Atlanta what is known as the Southern Regional Council. The purpose of all this was to do whatever it was possible to do to bring about a better understanding between the races and to do away, if possible, with the causes of these persistent rumors. The Southern Regional Council is still at work on these matters.

"There are many other groups, among them the American Council on Race Relations, organized in Chicago last year, which are at work on this problem. The Federal Council of Churches and numerous other religious bodies have also shown their concern. The Virginia Council of Churches, Incorporated recently established a Department of Interracial Cooperation for the purpose of promoting more harmonious race relations.

"Colored ministers and teachers and laymen in this city never miss an opportunity to try to prevent friction between the races in every way that it is possible to do so.

"I noted your own views on the race question and was somewhat puzzled by your concern about the question of the Negro's purported desire to associate with or marry into white families. This is something that does not disturb the Negro's mind. What Negroes want is an opportunity to work and make a decent living. The one thing that seems to worry some white people most is the question of social equality and the thing that is worrying colored people is the question of economic opportunity.

"I think it would be very helpful if thoughtful white people like yourself who are interested in a scientific approach to this whole interracial question would procure and read Dr. Gunnar Myrdal's two volumes entitled **The American Dilemma**, published last year. This work constitutes the results of an intensive study of the American race problem by a distinguished Sweish sociologist and a competent staff of experts. It is said to be the most authoritative work ever published on the subject. I think you would be interested in reading these volumes if you have not already done so.

"As to doing something about these stories about fights and strikes by the Negroes of this country after the war is over,' if you have been following the **Journal and Guide** I think you know that during the past thirty-five years we have been doing everything that we could to establish and maintain harmonious relations between the races. You may be sure that personally I am doing everything that it is possible to do in this connection, but if you have any specific suggestions to offer I should be glad to receive them.

"I believe that it is incumbent upon the white people of this community and other communities to start doing something besides expressing fear and spreading alarm. It has been my experience that an Interracial Commission for promoting better race relations cannot exist here. Efforts have been made over a period of twenty years to establish and maintain a conference group of thoughtful, intelligent white and colored citizens who would sit down together and discuss these problems and do something about them, but we cannot get white citizens to cooperate. I sincerely hope that things that are happening today will change that situation.

"In this connection—the cooperation of white citizens of the South—permit me to say that the Southern Regional Council is composed of some of the most conservative people, white and colored, in the Southern States. It was organized after mature deliberation over just the questions raised in your letter. Its program is one that seems to me should appeal to white southerners. The statement issued by the Atlanta Conference was signed by our own Governor Darden who gave it his endorsement. But believe it or not, we have not been able to get an outstanding white man in all of the South to take the chairmanship of this group.

"Almost everybody who seemed available has been approached including a prominent bishop of one of the larger denominations, an outstanding publisher and many others, but not a really influential man in all the South is willing to take the chairmanship of this group. Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina, who was one of the charter members and organizers of the Council, has had to go on as chairman because no influential white man in any walk of life in the South could be persuaded to relieve him of the chairmanship.

"I say this from intimate personal knowledge as I am myself a vice-chairman of this group and a member of its board and executive committee.

"I hope that you will continue to work among your business associates and others in an effort to bring about some sort of a group in Norfolk that is made up of intelligent, conservative members of both races who will discuss these questions and try to bring about peace and order so that nothing of a disastrous nature will happen in our own community. In many places in the South this is being done. In a number of cities—I am thinking particularly of Durham, North Carolina—the mayor recently appointed an interracial committee for this purpose and this committee, I understand, is functioning nicely.

"Permit me to thank you for your letter, and for the frank expression of your views.

"Yours sincerely,

P. B. YOUNG

President and Publisher

Business Leader Hears Postwar Uprising Imminent; Colored People Are Calm, Patient and Hopeful

Journal and Guide

1-7-45

Editor's Note. — The following letter was received a few days ago by P. B. Young, Sr., president and publisher of the Journal and Guide, from a leading Norfolk white business man of wide influence. For obvious reasons the identity of the author of the letter is withheld. Mr. Young's reply to the letter is published, and constitutes such comment as the Journal and Guide can make on the letter at present.

The Business Man Says

"Several times lately I have heard that some time in the future this country will be confronted with a serious Negro problem.

"It is rumored that there is going to be some sort of uprising —that the colored people are actually going to have a fight with the white people of this country. Of course, any thinking person will immediately come to the conclusion that the rumor is entirely too preposterous for either discussion or further thought.

"But I thought I had better write you and tell you that it has been quite persistent, is gaining momentum, and is being spoken of by men in entirely different economic groups. I did not think much about it when I head it mentioned in the Navy Yard and shipbuilding plants, but lately this kind of talk has become much more frequent by the white collar worker, intelligent persons and the man of some means.

1-7-45

"Most everyone knows about the splendid progress made by the Negro people in this country in the last ten years. Most everyone knows that the entire colored race in this country seek enlightenment, economic security, and education. I am sure that if by some Divine stroke all of the colored people in this country obtained the same comparable education as the whites, there would be no laws restricting the Negro—laws made specifically against the colored person.

"It is certainly a fact that a Negro can be as clean in body and mind as a white person. I predict that if the same methods are employed by your thinking people during the next ten years as practiced during the last ten, color discrimination will be either at its lowest ebb or on its way toward extinction.

"If the colored people in this country simply use the one plan of education, I further predict—and it really is a foregone conclusion—that in fifty years all restrictive laws will have been either amended or suspended or abolished.

* * * *

"I am sure the Negro does not want to either associate with or marry into white families and their reaction is simply that they are being kicked around at the present time. As a white American, born in the South, I do not believe I would ever want to socialize with colored people as I do with white people, but I do know that **I can have them for friends.**

"Those that are accepted by me fall in the same category as a white person—those who **deserve respect**, automatically **get it.**

"I am also sure that if colored persons had the opportunity of determining their color before birth, they would, of course, desire to be born of white parents, rather than colored. Not having this opportunity and choice, I have never been able to work up the slightest degree of animosity, hostility, or any ill feeling toward the colored race, simply because of color.

"Lots of southerners believe the Negro to be too inferior ever to be spoken of in any way comparable to a white person. Well, the Negro will always be inferior just so long as he has inferior education, inferior desires, inferior plans, inferior activities, and inferior environment.

* * * *

"The colored person has red blood the same as a white person. Right here I want to point out to you that, as the result of work, all colored person's palms are white, so maybe all colored people are white under their outer dark skin.

"But the point I am trying to make to you is that you had better do something about these stories about fights and strikes by the Negroes in this country after the war is over. It is going to be a lot easier to stop it from happening than to try and stop it after it has started.

7-7-45

"You had better give it wide publicity in the papers, on the radio, and preach it from all pulpits. Better tell your people that they would have a lot more to lose than to gain after it was all over.

"I know you will understand the spirit in which this letter is written and realize that the only motive for my having taken the time to write it is to inform you of what I have heard. My sincerity of purpose is expressed in the body of the letter itself."

urged that utilities, such as streets gas, light and so forth, be added to the community.

In this instance democracy put its privileges to ork. Let us continue. This is the hope of America.

Richmond Ruth Lawes

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

Editor of the Times-Dispatch
Richmond Times 6-9-45

Two priceless privileges of people in a democracy have recently been put to the test here in Richmond with happy and promising result. These privileges, as you no doubt are aware, are freedom of the press and freedom of speech. We made use of these freedoms when the editor of the Time-Dispatch on May 26 scored the attemt by some members of the Council to eject " 300 odd Negroes from their homes in Westwood to make way for a park" and with "no assurance whatever that these people c can find other reasonably good living quarters." Could a Nazi editor, under the Hitler regime, have dared to publish a critism against a civic body in the reich?

Again, a fairly large delegation of Negroes and smaller number of white people were allowed to listen to the arguments of Councilmen and in turn , through their spoksmen from both races courteously permitted to present their cause fervently and in uncensored language, before the Council. Also, letters from prominent organizations and individuals, voicing similar sentiments were read. I could not but think as I listened to these moving appeals how any hisper against government officials in Germany would promptly have been silenced by deportation to a concentration camp.

At the meeting of Council Monday night, the vote of the members was taken orally that all might hear. Those against ousting the Negroes won by a large majority and, realizing that the Westwood section of law-abiding citizens had been neglected in the past,

67-1945

Earl Conrad

Chicago Defender 3-3-45

Revolt On The Campus

A COUPLE WEEKS ago Marilyn Kaemmerle, youthful editor of a school paper at William and Mary college, Virginia, wrote an editorial calling for improved inter-group relations, and for equality of opportunity for Negroes. Hell broke loose on the campus, there was a divided opinion, and the school trustees finally won a minor victory by firing the editor. But Miss Kaemmerle made history.



This thing, I think, is symptomatic of a changed social relation in our country. I don't believe it to be an isolated incident, developing apart from other political factors. It's an evidence that the Negro question, centrifugal force in our land, is making wider and wider circles. It's a forecast.

I shouldn't be surprised if the consciousness of the Negro question spreads from campus to campus in the coming period. And if this happens it will be the surest sign that historic forces are at work toward the great social changes in group relations and attitudes that the majority of us want.

3-3-45

Historic Precedents

CAN YOU remember the early 'thirties, when labor consciousness swept the campuses? When student editors were being dismissed or rebuked for their "radical" utterances? Remember the reports in the same period of the great student movement in China? . . . that movement which set out to reeducate this ancient and feudal country? And the reports of student activity from so many other nations?

3-3-45

When the student takes hold of an issue, or a great social problem, you can usually expect society at large to follow along within a few years.

Back in the Abolitionist period the surest sign of growing anti-slavery feeling was the activity on campuses. A few examples:

In the 1830s, Amos Dresser, a white student at Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, was whipped and chased out of Tennessee because he carried an anti-slavery periodical around while he was selling books.

In the same period an enlightened young white woman, Prudence Crandall, was jailed in Connecticut because she admitted Negro girls to her academy.

And again at Lane Theological seminary there was controversy similar to that which has just occurred at William and Mary. Theodore F. Weld, a white abolitionist at that institution, attempted to teach Negro children in Cincinnati. The split that followed among the students was so bad that some withdrew and founded Oberlin college.

Virginia- Flat Hat 3-3-45

Showdown Fight

IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS the anti-slavery movement grew; then the slave power wrestled with anti-slavery; and afterward the Negro was liberated from chattel slavery.

We live in a period of tremendous social upsurge. The Negro is on the march, as every schoolgirl can tell you . . . and so is the white ally. The war has focused attention on the great contradiction of our way of life. A showdown fight is looming, one that, let us hope, can and will be resolved in legislative developments.

Yesterday And Today

The Nation Is Shocked

Miami Whip 3-2-45

Down in aristocratic old Virginia a few days ago, at the second oldest college in the United States, a young co-ed penned in her college paper an editorial on racial equality which has shocked the South and the nation like an earthquake. What she wrote was shocking because it was on an unpopular theme, but she has pricked the conscience of millions and made other millions ponder.

3-3-45

The writer of the college editorial is Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, of Jackson, Michigan, a senior at the famous William and Mary college. The TNT-laden words she wrote are in part as follows:

"The time should come when Negroes can attend William And Mary college, join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates and marry among us. Negroes differ from whites only in surface characteristics. This program for brotherhood and intermarriage cannot be done today or tomorrow, but perhaps the next day."

These are truly frank and courageous statements, voiced by a prophetic and fearless young soul. Several outstanding white liberals, including Lillan Smith, author of "Strange Fruit," and the late Wendell Willkie and others, have recently appeared on the horizon. It is our sincere hope that this 22-year-old college girl will become a prototype for many other young white Americans who will become broader in spirit and more liberal and tolerant in their views on racial issues.

3-3-45

What America and the world need today is a more general conviction that all men are human beings, regardless of race, creed or color, and that as such they are entitled to enjoy the fullest measure of human freedom, justice and opportunity. The age in which we live needs more fearless men and women with the intellectual honesty to face truth realistically, and the moral courage to steer their course directly across the deeply-grooved ruts of traditional racial prejudice toward a better and brighter tomorrow—a tomorrow in which humanity everywhere will recognize that all men are brothers, equal before the law and in the sight of God.
—Detroit Tribune.

Students Bow To Pressure

p.m. N.Y. 2-16-45

Special Correspondence

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 16.—The student body of Williams and Mary College has succumbed to pressure and agreed to accept editorial supervision of the campus newspaper *Flat Hat* which created a week-long uproar by publishing an editorial which suggested some day Negroes might enter the college on an equal basis with whites. After a conference with student leaders, John E. Pomfret, college president, released a statement by W. L. Williams, president of the student body, stating that the editors of *Flat Hat* hereafter would consult the faculty if doubt arises concerning the use of material.

A new editor-in-chief will be chosen to replace Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, 22, who wrote the disputed race equality editorial. She was removed by President Pomfret last week when he suspended publication of *Flat Hat*.

2-16-45

At first, the students undertook to defend Miss Kaemmerle's right to express her views, insisting on freedom from faculty supervision. Informed by Pomfret that important businessmen and politicians throughout Virginia were preparing reprisals, the students agreed to compromise rather than harm their college.

A STIR AT WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

St. Louis Argus 3-2-45

Even liberals who are asleep must suffer the ill consequences of missing the "passing parade."

Mo.

A student publication, on the campus of William and Mary College, carried an editorial, in which the student editor, Miss Kaemmerle, suggested that the time may come when Negroes will mingle with their fellows on that Virginia campus and even "marry among us."

3-2-45

This editorial may be somewhat more direct and specific than some others which have made their appearance on the campus of other southern colleges, but the editorial is in nowise unique. Only recently an editorial appeared in a student publication of the State University of Louisiana entitled—"White Supremacy Must Go."

What is interesting about the situation created by Miss Kaemmerle's editorial is that faculty members and a minority of the students supported the editor. And the further fact that two white clergymen of the town proceeded to preach sermons on racial equality.

It is disappointing to see that Mr. Virginius Dabney, of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, a well known liberal, makes this comment: "that the editorial has made sound and conservative progress toward better race relations more difficult."

This assertion of Editor Dabney might pass without comment were it simply an opinion of a single individual. His, however, is the point of view of many white liberals especially in the South.

3-2-45

In the matter of adjustment of race relations between Negro and white people, the idea always to the front is: progress must be very gradual, the Negro must be patient, he must wait. If two men are fighting, and relief is offered, it usually goes to the under dog in the fight. The under dog is doing little harm and he is suffering unmercifully. The one to slow down is the man on top who is delivering the deadly blows. This seems to be the universal feeling of mankind There seems a reversal in the situation of Negroes in race relations.

Let there be a slow-up on white supremacy, lynching poll tax assessments, and the whole gamut of Jim Crow productions.

Tempest On The Campus

Pittsburgh Courier 2-24

The hullabaloo on the campus of staid William and Mary College in old Virginia has just about subsided.

For a while, considering the space devoted by the daily newspapers, one would have thought the country was endangered by the little editorial written by a twenty-two-year-old white girl for the student paper.

But now the whole matter has died down, Virginia remains Virginia, the South remains the South, and our attention is again turned to important matters like the war and plans for the post-war era.

It seems passing strange that supposedly intelligent, educated and civilized people should get so wrought up because a young student suggested that some day her college would practice democracy, stop barring certain Americans as students, and that the day might come when some Americans of dark color might even marry some Americans of lighter (and often not so much lighter) color.

Why is it that certain white Americans are averse to attending college with other Americans?

Of what are they afraid?

THE WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE INCIDENT acquires significance from the fact that in the oldest college of the South, founded in 1693, a student editor, with the support of a minority of the faculty and a majority of the student body, should have written an editorial suggesting that the time may come when Negroes will mingle freely with their fellows on that Virginia campus and even "marry among us." Newspaper accounts of the incident failed to recognize that while Miss Kaemmerle's editorial was more forthright than is usually the case, it was by no means an exceptional statement for a Southern campus publication. Not so long ago, for example, an editorial appeared in the student publication at Louisiana State University entitled White Supremacy Must Go. Of particular significance in the William and Mary case, however, is the fact that two Williamsburg clergymen, the Reverend Charles M. Pratt, Presbyterian minister, and the Reverend F. H. Craighill, of the local Episcopal church, promptly supported the students. In fact the Reverend Dr. Pratt proceeded to preach a sermon on racial equality. Student and campus organizations in all sections of the country have rallied to the support of the William and Mary contingent. In view of these circumstances it is disturbing but by no means surprising to note that Virginius Dabney wrote in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* that the editorial "has made sound and conservative progress toward better race relations more difficult." Miss Kaemmerle's editorial may well have made "sound and conservative progress" somewhat more difficult in the South; but that it represents progress can hardly be questioned. Not the least important aspect of the matter is that the appearance of such an editorial in a Southern campus publication has greatly encouraged advocates of racial equality in other sections of the country to believe that their point of view is not without support in the South. As one editorial expressed it, "it is as though a bridge had been thrown across a formidable stream while we slept." Bridges are being thrown across this stream every day—while the Southern "liberals" sleep. It is part of the irony of the situation that these liberals may some day rise from their slumbers only to discover that an important vanguard of Southern opinion has already crossed one or another of these bridges.

Carolina Editor Supports Miss Kaemmerle's Position; Stand Against Her Is Blow To Awakening Of South

Detroit Tribune Mich. 3-3-45

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)—John C. Hunt, editor of the South Carolina Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, published at Charleston, Friday wrote a blistering denunciation of the reported attitude taken by Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va., over a liberal editorial on the Negro question written for the college paper by Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle of Jackson, Mich., the editor.

Mr. Hunt's letter, made public here, said the action "because of her views on racial policies is a serious affront to intellectual integrity, and a deplorable blow to the sense of racial justice and decency that is awakening the south."

Reveal Ignorance

Declaring that even though Dr. Pomfret may not have banished "every vestige of race prejudice" from his mind, he might permit open discussion of it as a scholar and an educator, the labor editor continued: "I am sure that at least part of the public response to your action will reveal to you the type of ignorant, venomous and irresponsible mentality which supports you. 3-3-45

As a native white southerner, educated in the south and having spent all of my life here, I live and work for the day when the vicious mentality will be replaced as the ruling force in the south by the sanity of Miss Kaemmerle's biologically and socially sound racial outlook."

written by Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, white, of Jackson, Mich., the editor.

Mr. Hunt's letter said the action "because of her views on racial policies is a serious affront to intellectual integrity and a deplorable blow to the sense of racial justice and decency that is awakening in the South."

Ignorance His Only Support

Declaring that even though Dr. Pomfret may not have banished "every vestige of race prejudice" from his mind he might permit open discussion of it as a scholar and an educator, the labor editor continued: 3-3-45

"I am sure that at least part of the public response to your action will reveal to you the type of ignorant, venomous and irresponsible mentality which supports you.

"As a native white Southerner, educated in the South and having spent all of my life here, I live and work for the day when the vicious mentality will be replaced as the ruling force in the South by the sanity of Miss Kaemmerle's biologically and socially sound racial outlook."

Tolerance, Not Hysteria'

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I have just finished reading this week's issue of a national news magazine. Its stories of the appointment of Mrs. Adelaide Cromwell Hill, a competent and well-educated young woman, as the first Negro teacher on the faculty of Smith College (Northampton, Mass.) and of the leadership of the Rev. Douglas Cedarleaf of Throop Street, a Polish-Italian section of Chicago, who led his white congregation in a march to the home of a Negro family who had recently moved into that struggling college while the Massachusetts school has become one of the nation's great institution.

One cannot but ask when will the white leaders in the South learn the great lesson implied, that one of the techniques for progress lies in the exercise of tolerance and good common sense, not in emotional hysteria?

J. RUPERT PICOTT,
Executive Secretary,
Virginia SaeTecherstat TTI
Virginia State Teachers
Hampton. Association

Appoint Girl Editor To Staff Of Freedom House

7-7-43 W. Y. Age

Appointment of Miss Marilyn Kaemerle, formerly editor of the Flat Hat of the College of William and Mary, to the editorial staff of Freedom House was announced Monday by Dr. Harry D. Gileonse, president.

Miss Kaemmerle lost the editorship of the college publication as the result of an editorial on racial equality she wrote last February.

In announcing the appointment, George Field, executive secretary, said that the board of Freedom House "took into account the zeal with which you pursued your hopes for a free and secure world, and your devotion to duty as editor of the Flat Hat at the College of William and Mary."

S.C. Labor Editor Scores William Mary College Head

Afro-American Md. 3-3-45

CHARLESTON, S.C.—(ANP)—A blistering denunciation of the action of Dr. John E. Pomfret of William and Mary College over a liberal editorial on the race question appeared Friday in the South Carolina Federationist, official organ of the AFL.

The letter, written by John C. Hunt, editor of the Federationist, had reference to an editorial in the college's student publication

section of the city and welcomed them by singing the great Negro anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," are thought-provoking. This brought sharply to mind the recent dismissal of the editor of the newspaper at William and Mary College for advocating that Negroes attend that school.

According to the history books, William and Mary College was established in 1693 while Smith College was founded in 1875. The Virginia institution is still a small,

67-1945

Virginia- Flat Hat Case

Students Bow To Censorship At William & Mary

Atlanta World

2-23-45

Q2

Publication Saved By About-Face; Editor Dismissed

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — (ANP) The student body of William and Mary college agreed to accept censorship of their student weekly, the Flat Hat, last week, after the official dismissal of Miss Marilyn Kammerle, the 22-year-old editor, who wrote an editorial Negro-white future race relations in America.

The 34-year-old student weekly was saved by a dramatic about-face of the student body who voted to sacrifice the basic American ideals of the freedom of the press and freedom of expression in order that the paper would resume publication. 2-23-45

TEXT OF EDITORIAL

Here is the text of Miss Kammerle's Lincoln-day editorial that was described as "a shot heard around the world."

"When Lincoln freed the slaves he undoubtedly hoped the Negroes would some day be accepted as equals by other colors of people in this country. Today we find the Negro as released from formal bondage, but not equalized.

"We believe and know that Negroes differ from other peoples only in surface characteristics; inherently all are the same The Negro should be recognized as equals in our minds and hearts. For us this means that Negroes should attend William and Mary, they should go to our classes, participate in college functions, join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates and marry among us.

"However, this cannot and should not be done today or tomorrow, but perhaps the next day. Neither they nor we are ready for it yet. Only chaos such as the Southern states experienced during the reconstruction would result if such a plan were initiated before both Negroes and others were educated for it. 2-23-45

"Through education we learn of the spread of early man to all corners of the globe. Those who settled nearer the equator, whether in Europe, Asia or in the Americas, developed a darker skin color than those who settled north of them. People's hair often remains the same over great areas. Europeans remained white hairy, but body hair almost disappeared in some parts of the world. 2-23-45

Blue eyes appeared in the North, and in Asia a fold of skin developed over the inner corner of the eye, forming a slant eye.

LITTLE DIFFERENCE

"There is little difference in height or head shapes. Whites, Negroes, Mongels and all races have the same four blood types. Tests show that Negroes in this country made a lower score than whites on intelligence tests. They also showed that Northerners, black and whites, had higher scores than Southerners, black and white, and that Northern Negroes had higher scores than Southern whites. Their differences did not occur because people were from the North or from the South, or because they were white or black, but because of differences in income, education, cultural advantages and other opportunities. Equal opportunities, therefore, must be offered to all peoples in all sections of the country. 2-23-45

"The most important work, however, must be done in educating ourselves away from the idea of white-supremacy nonsense. We are injuring our personalities with arrogance. We are blocking our own emotional gowth. Not until we eliminate Nazi-race tactics in our own everyday life can we hope for a victory which will bring peace to the universal human race of the one world.

"Do you really want peace? Is your conscience clear?

versity, suspended publication of Flat Hat. The board of directors of the college insisted upon an immediate investigation by the faculty and Miss Kaemmerle was ousted as editor.

Reverberations were heard from all corners of the United States. While many failed to comment upon the racial angle, freedom of speech and freedom of the press became a burning issue. 2-24-45

Dr. Pomfret threatened censorship of the publication and while the majority of the students did not agree with the views expressed by the editor, they became indignant when their freedom of expression was periled.

In Philadelphia Miss Kaemmerle was supported by two of the local ministry. One, Rev. C. M. Pratt of the Presbyterian Church, backed her on the freedom of the press angle while the other, Rev. F. H. Craighill, supported her racial views.

2-24-45

In New York the United States Student Assembly said that the organization was asking colleges all over the country "to uphold the hands of this young editor at William and Mary for her editorial." The assembly claims representation in forty colleges.

In Philadelphia the United Nations Council, headed up by Ray Krimm and Mrs. Yarnall Jacobs, Main line bigwig, wrote to Pomfret condemning his stand in the situation.

In Washington, Senator Langer (R., ND) introduced a bill in Congress which would deny federal funds to any college or university which discriminates on racial matters.

William And Mary Editor Ousted As Students Bow To Faculty

Philadelphia Tribune

2-24-45

The "shot heard 'round the world," as one newspaper editor phrased the editorial advocating racial equality written by Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle in the William and Mary College student publication, Flat Hat, has resulted in the student body bowing to the dictates of the faculty and the paper is once more on a regular schedule.

2-24-45

Two weeks ago when the editorial appeared, the president, John E. Pomfret, former dean at Nashville's Vanderbilt Uni-

Virginia's Witch Hunting

AFRO-AMERICAN

If Marilyn Kaemmerle, 22-year-old student at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., had been living in England three hundred years ago, she would have been tried for witchcraft and suspended by her thumbs; lighted candles would have been applied between her toes, and finally she would have been burned at the stake.

Miss Kaemmerle (the name is German, meaning "little room" or "chamber") wrote an editorial in the William and Mary College student paper, "Flat Hat," suggesting racial and social equality. 2-24-45

Education, she said, meant that both races should be prepared finally to attend the same classes, participate in the same social functions, be roommates and eventually intermarry.

There is no difference between races, Miss Kaemmerle went on, showing that she had read and digested thoroughly the Public Affairs Committee's pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind," which has been barred from USO's as Army reading but, nevertheless, has sold nearly three quarters of a million copies.

The president of William and Mary College, Dr. John Pomfret, quickly suspended her. The trustees, in a hurriedly called meeting, expressed "thorough condemnation and disapproval."

The board ordered the college to take "corrective" and disciplinary action.

The white community of Williamsburg, Va., seethed and sputtered. Barbarism just below its veneer of civilization was ready to accuse Marilyn of witchcraft and suspend her by her thumbs.

However, the furor subsided almost as quickly as it arose. Some smart young advisers of Marilyn raised the cry of "freedom of speech." That's what we are fighting for overseas and in Virginia, too. The white supremacy crowd will not contest that issue now.

Nobody charges that Marilyn's editorial was false or only partly true. The bigots merely stamp her as a radical and revolutionary who endangers race relations.

A bright Richmond Times Dispatch editor, who has been set up as a model of sweetness and light, wrings his hands and cries about the "delicate and complex field of race relations" that has been set awry by a 22-year-old college "juvenile." 2-24-45

Virginia's nerves are on edge. It should take something for them. Once college students find they can send the State's blood pressure soaring with 500-word editorials in student publications, we can look for more of them.

Meantime, our hats are off to Marilyn Kaemmerle, whose Michigan father says she can take care of herself. She has done that admirably.

Former Flat Hat Editor Gets Job

Journal & Guide

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.— (ANP) — Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, former editor of the William and Mary College "Flat Hat," has been appointed to the staff of Freedom House, according to Dr. Harry D. Gideons, president of the organization.

9-9-45

Miss Kaemmerle, who lost the editorship of the college publication as the result of an editorial on human equality which she wrote, will serve in an editorial capacity with Freedom House.

AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

Girl Editor In Harlem

Chicago Defender

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK.—Most of us will be familiar with the name of Marilyn Kaemmerle, the 22-year-old editor of "Flat Hat," the school publication at William and Mary College, Virginia, who a few months ago wrote an editorial on social equality. 7-12-45

When Miss Kaemmerle penned the words that became nationally controversial and when, as a result, she was expelled from the editorship of the publication, she had, of herself, through her own personal democracy, combined with the social pressures upon her, opened the gates of the so-called Negro question.

But when, a few weeks ago, upon her graduation, she came to New York for a brief visit, it was the privilege of your New York correspondent to usher her through those gates and to set her down firmly inside the great American problem.

Attend A Lecture

I received a telephone call from Croswell Bowen, PM feature writer, who had done an extensive story of the Kaemmerle incident in the liberal newspaper, informing me that Marilyn was in town and perhaps I should want to meet her.

Of course I wired her at once. She telephoned me and we arranged to meet that evening at the George Washington Carver school where I chanced to be giving a lecture on "The Meaning of Richard Wright."

I had the feeling that the youthful editor probably had had no great contact with the intricacies of the Negro-white situation and that the Wright controversy might be one way of introducing her to some of the issues.

For about two hours we debated the forces that had produced the novelist. Needless to say many of the problems imposed upon America by the attitude of white supremacy were discussed: and Miss Kaemmerle heard some of them for the first time. In fact, subsequently, she told me that she went home that night, unable to sleep and stayed awake reading all of "Black Boy."

Argue Gradualism

After the lecture we adjourned to a nearby restaurant where Miss Kaemmerle, another newspaperman and myself discussed the question of how long before the caste system will be abolished?

These are, of course, fundamental points, and I cannot say we got very far. Miss Kaemmerle spoke of the need for gradual change. I took the position that the system of Jim Crow is already 300 years old, and a gradual approach is apt to be unsatisfactory to the Negro.

We parted that night with the understanding that Marilyn would return to Harlem on the following day for a look-see of its people, places and organizations.

When Miss Kaemmerle arrived at the Defender office the next afternoon, she was dressed in a semi-tailored, pink dress, with a large, single, black flower design on the waist. She was wearing a broad-rimmed black hat, and black gloves though it was a warm day. She is shy of manner, with a slight, scholarly roundness to her shoulders. She has brown eyes, light brown hair.

Look At Community

She looked a little excited and tired as she explained she hadn't slept well.

I decided to show her some of the community, and first, we dropped into the National Memorial Bookstore, at 125th street and 7th avenue, where I wanted her to have a glance at the enormous literature on the subject.

As we browsed through the place, I discussed various works, telling her that "The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass" was a primer for anyone entering the arena of the group question: and Miss Kaemmerle made several purchases. She bought Henrietta Buckmaster's "Deep River," Lillian Smith's "Strange Fruit," one or two other works; and I presented her with a paper- bound copy of "God's Angry Man," the story of John Brown by Leonard Ehrlick.

Miss Kaemmerle thumbed through many of the volumes on the shelves and remarked that it represented a whole new world, that it was a sharp break from education as presented at William and Mary College.

Evidence of Poverty

We then headed for the 136th Street Public library where I wanted her to see the famous Schomburg Collection, meet Dr. L. D. Reddick and see the modern, new building. But it was Saturday afternoon and the place was closed so we wandered back toward 125th street.

The streets were dense with a Saturday shopping throng at the time and I found myself telling her about the congested housing condition. I asked her what, if any reaction, she had, about seeing a sea of Negro faces.

"None, particularly," she replied, "except the evidence of poverty in the dress of many of the people."

Once, a man approached us and offered to sell us some black market cigarettes; but we passed on.

We happened to pass the offices of the National Negro Congress, so we called there, and I introduced the college graduate to Dorothy Funn, labor secretary of the organization. Miss Funn spoke of the problems of Negro and white labor, gave Marilyn some literature to take along. 7-4-45

Meet Newsmen

Then, on 125th street, we chanced to meet Nora Holt and Constance Curtis of the Amsterdam News. I introduced Miss Kaemmerle, and Miss Curtis asked:

"Say, is this a Defender exclusive?"

"Not at all," I replied, "the arrival of Miss Kaemmerle in New York should be public domain." Subsequently Miss Kaemmerle went to the Amsterdam offices, met the staff, and was the subject of an interview by Miss Curtis which appeared in that newspaper.

On the same afternoon we also dropped in at the People's Voice where the staff met Marilyn, and where some pictures were taken.

We parted late that afternoon on the understanding that during the next few days Marilyn should meet people connected with the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Rounded-Out View

I wanted her to get a rounded out view of the scope of Negro organizations and forces; and she wanted that too.

I especially arranged for her to meet Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, the militant andn brilliant educational director of the Urban league. She did meet with him and was much impressed by him.

I telephoned Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, but he was out of town. Subsequently, through Dr. Heningburg, Miss Kaemmerle visited the NAACP offices. There, Julia E. Baxter showed her through the offices of the association, described the work of the organization, introduced her to the workers.

Meantime, through one of the parties to whom I had introduced the visitor, Miss Kaemmerle met Gene Weltfish, Columbia University anthropologist, whose pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind," jointly written with Dr. Ruth Benedict, had so much influenced Miss Kaemmerle at William and Mary.

During the week also, through PM people, Marilyn met Bucklin Moon, author of "The Darker Brother," and member of the Doubleday-Doran Co. editorial staff.

Gets Culture Too 7-4-45

I had a couple of press passes to a Town Hall concert given by Josh White and Elwood Smith, and these I gave to Marilyn. She went with a friend; and so, got a bit of culture too.

To fill out the week, Marilyn attended a forum at the Newspaper Guild, when, for the first time, the staffs of all of the Negro newspapers in Harlem got together. Jack McManus, president of the New York Guild; Richard Yaffe of PM; Marc Moreland of the New Jersey Herald; Earl Brown and Julius Adams of the Amsterdam News; Doxey Wilkerson of the People's Voice; and Marilyn and I were among the speakers. The discussion ranged around the issue of "Freedom of the Press," and how this applied to the Negro. Marilyn spoke briefly and made a good point, contending that the Negro press should not play up crime.

By now I was very curious to learn what a week of such intense association had done for Miss Kaemmerle, and she agreed to come to the Defender office the following day and write out her impressions. 7-4-45

Writes Impressions

When she arrvied at the office the following day, she wrote a piece of just about the same length as that which appeared in the "Flat Hat," on February 7th, and which created such a controversy. I think that the week of activity influenced her perceptibly. Here is what she said:

"The fundamental thesis of the potential equality of all mankind as based on our religious and democratic ideals and upon scientific findings will always remain truth. This week in New York City has shown me, however, the many and serious ramifications of the so-called race problem. The question of Negro and white interrelations seems to stretch its long, grasping fingers into almost every phase of our lives. Political situations, economic endeavors are all apparently colored by the color question.

"I have found in New York City that the color question is less acute in some respects than in Virginia but that there is, on the other hand much more discussion and action on 'the American dilemma.' The subject is less taboo. As a result more corrective measures can be taken.

Job of Changing Minds

"I have talked with members of the Negro press, with leading figures in the NAACP, the National Negro Congress, the Urban League, the Southern Negro Youth Congress; I have seen a concert performance of Josh White and Elwood Smith; I have heard a discussion by Negroes on the merit of Richard Wright's 'Black Boy'—all these things lead me to believe that much is being done and that much more can be done to ease the American peoples out of their fallacious prides, suspicions, and antagonisms.

"I am offended to have to say this, but despite all that is being done, I do not believe that the problem can be solved overnight. Changing people's minds and emotional reactions is the most difficult job in the world. This is not to say that we must not try. Liberal factions must work as fast and as intensively as they possibly can, but they should not become discouraged if the progress made seems slight. Eventually everything will all add up and the sum will be a better, more equitable world for all.

"The more times that the various groups meet on common ground, the closer we shall come to an ideal relation among peoples. When Negroes and white, for example, work side by side or talk man to man, they cannot help but form mutual respect and liking for one another. Then they can come to realize that the differences between them are only minor personality traits that distinguish all individuals." 7-28-45

Gets A Job

And so, the young lady graduate of William and Mary continues to show uncommon common sense.

Marilyn has gone back to Michigan to visit her father for the summer, and to read up on the history of the Negro. When she comes back to New York in the fall, there will be a job for her in some editorial capacity at Freedom House, so she has been informed.

Miss Kaemmerle is new to all this, and is taking in her stride the attention she is receiving. She has on her side restraint and the capacity to acknowledge that a great new world has opened up for her, one that she must merge with in order to grasp. Marilyn told me, before she left, that, as she goes on, she will stay independent politically, and do whatever she can on the broad principle of opposing Jim Crow in all its forms.



MARILYN KAEMMERLE

White Girl Out for Race Views

AFRO-American md-

2-17-45

Wrote Piece Blasting White Supremacy

PAPER SUSPENDED

William and Mary Board Plans Action

By WILLIAM A. BROWER
Editor, Richmond AFRO

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Confronted with the nation-wide furore created by her editorial blockbuster on the race issue in the Flat Hat, William and Mary student publication, Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, 22, senior, said on Monday that she is standing pat on her advocacy of full racial equality. 2-7-45

In an exclusive statement to the AFRO, Miss Kaemmerle, of Jackson, Mich., editor-in-chief of the



MISS MARILYN KAEMMERLE

weekly paper, emphasized that she does not think "social equality" among races can be achieved now but instead in the "distant future." 2-17-45

Declaring that the editorial had been "misinterpreted, Miss Kaemmerle said she stressed that before they are ready for "social equality" all races must be educated.

In the editorial, she wrote:

All Inherently Same

"We believe and know that colored people differ from other peoples only in surface characteristics; inherently all are the same.

'Flattened' by Flat Hat Issue

Richmond Times

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

In our barrack bull sessions, I have been fighting a valiant fight for the good name of Virginia in her relations towards the Negro populace. I suffered a great setback when Georgia repealed the poll tax law and Virginia was cited as one of the remaining seven with the ancient law still on the books. Coupled with that, the Flat Hat issue has just about flattened me in my bold stand. 2-22-45

The opposition has sold me on their point that if the editor of the Flat Hat was a Southerner and expressed herself in such a manner, there would be an excuse for such a reaction. But, since she is a true Northerner, the editorial should only serve to remind the South how the North regards the color issue.

One gentleman suggested in the Voice of the People that the taxpayers' money was serving a fruitless purpose when a student who is ready to leave such a high institution of learning writes an article so immature. The real waste of the taxpayers' money occurs when there remains the necessity of maintaining separate schools. 2-22-45

The shock of such an editorial should prove to our "dear old Southland" that they are afraid to face the facts that will inevitably be borne out in years to come.

Is the South futureless in her planning and thinking?

CPL. MARSHALL C. BROWN.
Camp Butner, N. C.

The colored people should be recognized as equals in our minds and hearts. 2-17-45

"For us, this means that colored people should attend William and Mary, they should go to our classes, participate in college functions, join the same clubs, be our roommates, and marry among us."

The editorial pointed out that on intelligence tests the scores of Northern white and colored persons generally were higher than those of the Southerners and that Northern colored people had higher scores than Southern whites.

External Differences

"The differences did not occur because people were from the North or the South, or because they were white or black, but because of differences in income, education, cultural advantages and other opportunities.

"Equal opportunities must, therefore, be offered all peoples in all sections of the country.

"The most important work, however, must be done in educating ourselves away from the idea of white supremacy. For this belief is as groundless as Hitler's Nordic supremacy nonsense.

End Nazi Tactics

"We are injuring our personalities with arrogance; we are blocking our emotional growth.

"Not until we eliminate Nazi race tactics in our own everyday life can we hope for a victory which will bring peace for the universal human race of the one world."

Miss Kaemmerle said that, "as a whole," the William and Mary student body did not agree with the editorial. "It was just one person's opinion—my own," she added.

Racial Issue "Negligible"

Whether they agreed or not, said Miss Kaemmerle, the students now consider the racial implication of the editorial a "negligible issue."

The real issue now, according to her, is that of "freedom of the press," and whether the school's undergraduate publications are to be bridled by faculty and administration supervision.

As an aftermath of the controversial editorial, the Flat Hat was suspended, according to Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of William and Mary, until the faculty can arrive at a policy of "controlling or supervising public utterances by the students."

Students Refuse Censorship

The student body at a mass meeting Monday voted to oppose any form of faculty censorship of the Flat Hat. 2-17-45

Dr. Pomfret admitted that the students are little excited about the race question and more concerned over the possibility of faculty control of their sentiments expressed in undergraduate publications.

He said that during the last six months, the Navy had sent two colored chaplains to the chaplain school at the college. "The presence of these men on the campus never raised a ripple," he commented.

Qualifies Criticism

Quoted as saying that the editorial was written by "an undergraduate editor and by one who has had little expertness in the complex and intricate field of race relations," Dr. Pomfret qualified that statement for the AFRO:

"I don't see how any youngster of 22 could speak with authority on the race question. If she had been colored, I would have said the same thing." 2-17-45

Admitting that he himself is no expert on racial problems, Dr. Pomfret explained that he was not referring to the coed's Northern environment when he mentioned that she lacked experience in race relations.

Sounded "Naive"

He did say that some of the editorial sounded rather "naive" and read as though it was compounded of magazine articles and anthropology books.

The editorial, he ventured, was one of those things out of a clear blue sky that happen once in a while, and when they touch explosive subjects they destroy good work of people in certain areas of race relations.

Action Urged by Board

The Board of Visitors of the college, meanwhile at its regular winter meeting in Richmond, denounced the editorial and urged that corrective and disciplinary action be taken. 2-17-45

There was no visible evidence that the editorial caused any undue excitement outside the confines of the college campus.

Prominent colored citizens said that the matter had scarcely been discussed and that most people had dropped it after reading it in the papers.

'A People's Revolution'

Richmond Times

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

In Russia, it took a bloody revolution and an awakening to the truth to overthrow the forces of reaction and retrogression. Armies and guns won campaigns. Universal education and employment won the peace and prosperity that followed and built a mighty nation. 2-22-45

Can the South with its traditions of segregation and discrimination and oppression impose its will on the rest of the nation? The world? There are two and one-half times more colored than white people in the world.

What program have you for your share of that one-third of the nation ill housed, ill fed, ill clothed, uneducated?

Do Americans love ignorance more than knowledge, disease more than health, poverty more than prosperity, war more than peace, death more than life? We are now in the throes of a people's revolution of world magnitude. Who amongst us can for long pervert the will of the people?

Clearly before us lies our course. Through the extension of democratic practice we must educate the masses and progress more rapidly and orderly or withstand the wrath of a frustrated people. America must solve its ethnological and economic problems in this generation or forever lose its place among the nations. 2-22-45

Can you, the faculty of William and Mary College, through suppression of those rights guaranteed us by our Constitution, namely freedom of speech and press, make right wrong or wrong right or deter the truth? Can you Americans?

LEONARD H. BURG
Camp Lee.

THE UPPER SOUTH

N. Y. Times

Student Row on Race Issue Shows Views Unchanged

2-18-45

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17 — The uproar over the proposal by a William and Mary College student from Michigan that Negroes should attend the college, "go to our classes, join the same clubs, be our room-mates and marry among us," shows once more that in this region, at least, such doctrine is generally unacceptable. The student was talking about the future, but hardly anybody has spoken up in agreement. And the consensus is that she unintentionally harmed the cause of better race relations.

Progress is being made in the upper South in the interracial field, but not by those who advocate such drastic steps. 2-18-45

Such things as better schools, welfare, health and living conditions for the Negro people are all feasible for the near future, provided the picture is not confused by advocacy of what the South terms "social equality." When that happens, the more elementary things become difficult to attain.

An appreciable effect upon the upper South is anticipated from the bill now pending in the Maryland Legislature under which segregation on all intrastate transportation lines will be abolished. This "Jim Crow" law is largely a dead letter throughout Maryland, and Baltimore does not practice segregation in transportation.

News Notes: Introduction again by Senator K. D. McKellar of his TVA "ripper" bill, which allegedly would turn that agency over to political manipulation, has brought cries of anger and exasperation from the States affected. This measure has been beaten three times. . . . After all these years a question has arisen as to the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson. It was assumed to be "Shadwell," Albemarle County, Va., until Elizabeth Page, author, put forward the view that the event took place at near-by "Tufton."

White Students Ask for Uncensored Publication

Williamsburg, Va.—Denouncing the "infringement of the doctrine" of freedom of the press as "aid down by our honored alumnus, Thomas Jefferson," the College of William and Mary student body Monday urged a policy which "will insure free and uncensored student publications."

The mass protest was called after censorship of an editorial in the "Flat Hat," campus weekly nwspaper, which advocated intermingling of races.

The 22-year-old editor of the newspaper and author of the proposal, Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, had written that the time would come when Negroes should attend the college "join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates and marry among us."

Work Must Be Done

The editorial, which the "Flat Hat" office said was written by Miss Kaemmerle of Jackson, Mich., said that "work must be done in educating ourselves away from the idea of white supremacy for this belief is as groundless as Hitler's Nordic supremacy nonsense."

It further stated that "this cannot and should not be done today, or tomorrow, but perhaps the next day. Neither they nor we are ready for it."

The board of the college, second odest in the United States, said it had considered the editorial and that it did not believe the opinion represented the administration or the student body, adding that the board "requests the administration and faculty to take such corrective and disciplinary action as may be necessary, including the assumption of control over approving the material in such publications as may be required.

The mass protest was called after censorship of the editorial. At the meeting, members of the staff of the "Flat Hat" said they had been offered two alternatives by President John E. Pomfret—a paper with faculty or administrative censorship, or suspension of publication. The editors chose the latter and the publication was temporarily suspended Sunday.

The faculty was scheduled to meet Tuesday to consider "such corrective and disciplinary action as may be necessary."

Is Result Of Race Equality Editorial; Ousts Student Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA and ANP)— The latest development in the "race equality" controversy created by the editorial in the student paper of William and Mary College in Virginia was an anti-discrimination bill introduced in the Congress this week by Sen. Langer (R. of N. D.).

Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, student editor of the paper, Flat Hat, and author of the editorial, has been ousted as editor by the college president for having expressed the view that the time should come when Negroes should attend the college, "join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates and marry among us." The students have voted to suspend the paper rather than submit to faculty censorship.

The editorial, described as "a shot heard around the world," merely advocated future racial equality for Negroes but was given prominence in nearly all white newspapers of the nation. One Virginia editor said it "cut into the raw nerves of the South." Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch, cried, "It has made sound and conservative progress toward better race relations more difficult."

Since Dr. John E. Pemfret, school preside t, threatened censorship of the student paper, the racial equality angle became secondary to the freedom o- the press fight. The majority of the student body is reported to be opposed to Miss Kaemmerle's racial equality views but champion her right to express her convictions.

The daring girl editor is not, however, without supporters on and off the school's campus.

"Not Foresighted Enough"

"Perhaps, we are not foresighted enough to make the cruel cold fact that racial equality must some day become a reality," remarked one student. "Meanwhile, the college is 100 per cent behind Mac's (Miss Kaemmerle) right to say what she did."

Miss Kaemmerle received the support of two local white preachers. They were the Rev. Charmes M. Pratt, pastor of the Presbyterian church and the Rev. F. H. Craighill, pastor of the Episcopal church. The Rev. Pratt backed the young editor on the freedom of the press issue rather than on her personal views on racial equality but Rev. Craighill devoted last Sunday's sermon to racial equality.

"Here's somebody who understands what I meant. I didn't mean Negroes would come to this college today or tomorrow. I meant that some day when people understand more about what caused racial differences, they'll let them in without any fuss," voiced Miss Kaemmerle.

Sen. Langer's bill would deny federal funds to any college or university which discriminates in any way against any person of "race, color or creed" or because of his views on racial matters.

The Senator said introduction of his bill was the outgrowth of the controverry over Miss Kaemmerle's editorial, which he said disposed of "white supremacy nonsense."

Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, of Jackson, Mich., who thinks Negroes should attend William and Mary, be pledged to sororities and fraternities, date and marry with whites, was given a vote of confidence by the student body Thursday when it voted not to publish the paper, rather than do so under faculty supervision.

If the newspaper is to be printed, a faculty committee must be appointed to "advise" with the staff regarding "news and views" that might be considered damaging to the college, Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the college announced.

An open floor discussion was held by the student body following the college administration's decision and the standing vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the paper's suspension.

Students refuse to publish paper with faculty overseer

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The student newspaper of the College of William and Mary, the Flat Hat, which has been published since 1911, has been suspended from publication, and all because its editor advocated practice of the principles of democracy preached in a world at war.

Fired as editor by the faculty,

67-1945

Flat Hat Case-Virginia

Progress Cannot Be Halted

N.Y. Amsterdam News N.Y., N.Y.

The William and Mary College, Virginia, incident in which the college board suspended the student newspaper, "Flat Hat," because it recommended editorially that it should be taught that all the races of mankind are biologically equal and that the college should admit white and Negro students on an equal basis, also has another angle.

It will be recalled that as a result of the suspension of the publication, the editor, a girl from Michigan, was removed and faculty censorship imposed on the paper. It was reported also that the student body yielded to those conditions only as a measure to prevent business men and politicians throughout the state of Virginia from taking reprisals against the college.

4-7-45

That this threat was actual was seen in the fact that after the editorial appeared, students and many members of the faculty were called to the home of the college president, J. E. Pomfret, who informed them that prominent Virginians were planning retaliatory measures against William and Mary College.

The angle we speak of is that seen in the plan and purpose of "old line" southern whites to keep the status quo in regards to treatment of Negroes and what the white southerner, at least, thinks about them. This status quo, as all Negroes and most whites know, means second-class citizenship or no citizenship rating at all; the right of a white man to lynch, burn, mistreat, rob, browbeat a Negro at any time and in any place; the right of the white man to despoil and insult Negro women; to deny the Negro educational opportunities necessary to equip him for existence in the complex civilization we all would like to enjoy to the fullest; denial of the right to vote, and even denial of the freedom of movement.

4-7-45

The "educational" processes brought about by this war in which thousands of young white southerners are meeting Negroes on a basis of equality for the first time and who are getting a chance to evaluate the race problem for themselves without the help of the old "colonel" or the "sheriff" of another era, are being opposed tooth and nail by those who don't want eventual recognition of the Negro to come about.

The fact that prominent business and professional men of Virginia planned reprisals against William and Mary Collegt if the intrepid young college paper editor was not removed shows the extent which these die-hards are willing to carry on their fight. It is our view that left alone, the friction between the southern whites and Negroes would be eased and allowed to die a natural death if it were not for the old Bourbons and reactionaries who are still fighting the Civil War.

4-7-45

But thank God, in spite of such opposition as shown in the "Flat Hat" incident and in others, the march of progress cannot be halted. For every so-called prominent white in Virginia or elsewhere in the South who opposed the principles of the view-points expounded in that "Flat Hat" editorial, there are two and maybe three young, intelligent whites in the South who are as busy denouncing such old fogy ideas. Through them will come the solution.

Co-ed Firm In Views

College Fires Editor;

Pittsburgh Courier Pg.

Senator Urges Action

2-24-45

By Special Correspondent

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—"Flat Hat" goes to press again this week after missing an edition because of the student editor's startling editorial calling for future racial equality—but the memory lingers on. Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle of Jackson, Mich., is no longer the editorial boss of the College of William and Mary's student publication, "The Flat Hat." She has been fired. Her staff resigned in protest against faculty supervision.

2-24-45

Although the student body capitulated last Thursday to faculty demands for supervision of news and editorial content and agreed to the selection of a new staff for the paper, Miss Kaemmerle's editorial had struck a ringing note around the world. Two local white ministers backed her in her views, and in Washington, as an aftermath to the controversy, Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, introduced in the Senate a bill to prevent race and religious discrimination by colleges and universities.

WOULD DENY FUNDS

Under the terms of Senator Langer's bill, Federal funds would be denied to any college or university, which, in the opinion of the United States Commissioner of Education, "in any manner discriminate against any person on account of race, creed or color, or on account of his views with respect to such discrimination, or in any way attempt to prevent or restrain the freedom of expression of such views by any person."

The ban on any suppression of freedom of speech because of race or religion would extend to student publications, the faculty and board of trustees of any institution receiving Federal funds.

OUTGROWTH OF CONTROVERSY

2-24-45

Senator Langer admitted that his bill was an outgrowth of the controversy over Miss Kaemmerle's editorial. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Among the few Williamsburg citizens who came out publicly and backed Miss Kaemmerle's right to say what she did were two prominent ministers—the Rev. Charles M. Pratt, Presbyterian clergyman, and the Rev. F. R. Craighill. The Rev. Mr. Craighill, whose Episcopal congregation is made up of the wealthiest citizens in town, offered the Flat Hat staff his mimeograph machines if they cared to get out any notices. Taking the position that he could "not agree entirely" with her editorial, Dr. Craighill insisted that the college paper, contrary to the views of the Board of Visitors, should be "entirely free from faculty censorship."

Dr Pratt preached a sermon Feb. 11 on racial equality. Both ministers voluntarily came to the Flat Hat board and offered their support on the issue of faculty censorship.

2-24-45

"OUT OF MY HANDS"

The new editorial staff, presumably, will permit its copy to be censored by the faculty. In a signed statement addressed to Dr. Bohannan, president of the student body, William L. Williams of Norfolk, agreed to accept faculty supervision. It was presumed that he was speaking for the entire student body.

Publication of the weekly will be resumed this week. Wednesday of last week was the first time the paper had failed to appear since its establisment in 1911.

Following final action by the students of the college, Miss Kaemmerle summed up the situation by saying: "The matter is out of my hands."

Despite action taken by school officials and students, Miss Kaemmerle said she had not changed her views.

2-24-45

LINCOLN'S JOB HALF DONE

The flare-up in the quiet Southern college arose over an editorial appearing in the last issue of the paper. It was written by Student Editor Marilyn Kaemmerle. The editorial called Lincoln's job half done; urged that educators inform their students on racial facts of life—that there are not biological differences between races. It anticipated the day when lasting world peace would be founded on complete social and economic equality among races.

The editorial urged that Negroes be admitted to the college and be permitted to "join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates and marry among us. She said it "cannot and should not be done today, or tomorrow, but perhaps the next day."

Students Bow to Censorship to Keep College Paper

Kansas City, Mo.

The Call

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — (ANP) — The student body of William and Mary college agreed to accept censorship of their student weekly, the Flat Hat, last week after the official dismissal of Miss Marilyn Kammerle, the 22-year-old editor, who wrote an editorial Negro-white future race relations in America.

3-9-45

The 34-year-old weekly was saved by a dramatic about-face of the student body who voted to sacrifice the basic American ideals of the freedom of the press and freedom of expression in order that the paper would resume publication.

The Flat Hat Episode

Richmond Times
2-14-45

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

On February 7 an editorial in the Flat Hat on accepting Negroes as equals was written. It stated that in the future—and we emphasize that the writer meant in the future—Negroes should be recognized as equals in our minds and souls. This means attending our classes, participating in college functions, joining the same clubs, being our roommates, pinning the same classmates, and marrying among us. This editorial was written merely as an opinion and the students of William and Mary have accepted it as such. In the first issue of the paper of the school year beginning September, 1944, the editor stated that the editorials were solely her own opinions. On the other hand, sources outside of the college have taken this editorial as an article. They are under the impression that it represents the opinion of the majority on the subject. They have read into this editorial revolutionary ideas of the students. Many have got the idea that William and Mary is a hotbed of sedition. This is so far from the truth that it is funny.

2-14-45

But through the fear that this editorial has aroused violent reactionary feelings, and the fear that the reputation of William and Mary is at stake because of this editorial, most undemocratic steps have been taken.

The editor has been forced to resign. The Flat Hat, originally created entirely by students, has been made the subject of supervision. Rather than subject the paper to this, the entire staff took the alternative, and the administration suspended the paper.

We were told that our advertisements would decrease and that William and Mary's reputation would be harmed if steps were not taken to appease the public. This puts the Flat Hat in an awkward position. The question now, in the minds of the students, is not whether Negroes shall be accepted as equals, but whether the principle of the freedom of the press is really being upheld. The feeling on the part of the students who have expressed their opinions concerning the editorial is negligible compared to the violent feeling that has arisen over the suppression of one of our main freedoms.

The undersigned are members of the student body at William and Mary and Flat Hat editors.
THOMAS L. SMITH; JOYCE LEE REMSBERG; JEAN BORMANN; JEAN BEAZLEY; ELEANOR HARVEY, president Women's Student Government; SUNNY MANEUAL, president of Women's Honor Council.
Williamsburg.

The Flat Hat Editorial

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I am puzzled by the excited reaction of the William and Mary board of visitors to the editorial on race relations published in the student paper, Flat Hat. After all, the editorial is merely an application of the standard facts taught in any anthropology class. And though the application is carried to its logical end, the proposals are tempered by the acknowledgment of the time and education their adoption would require.

2-14-45

There are at least two critical factors in the discussion of race relations: (1) the possibility of resulting violence, usually by our less educated people; (2) the possibility of earning the ill-favor of the conservative, respectable and highly influential members of the community.

In this instance violence is not likely to result because of the academic nature of the situation. But the other result is quite likely and already evident. Yet we have constantly before us this vital problem. To limit our expressions to the bounds prescribed by certain conservative critics—no matter how influential those critics—is to lose our intellectual integrity. Sincere discussion can never go wrong; it is the backbone of the American way.

2-14-45

The student editor's topic is timely and is a proper subject for discussion in a publication of an institution of higher learning. In the interests of fair play, I trust she will open her columns to the reasoned argument of the opposition. We need to learn all we can about this important problem.
Williamsburg. HOWARD YATES.

Students Back Girl in Negro Equality Stand

Daily Worker - N.Y.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 12.—Marilyn Kaemmerle, 22-year-old Michigan co-ed at historic William and Mary College, tonight faced possible suspension from the school for her authorship of a "racial equality" editorial in the campus newspaper.

2-13-45

John Pomfret, president of the college, said that a statement of administrative policy toward the heretofore uncensored publication, would be made Wednesday morning following a faculty meeting tomorrow. He added, in answer to the question whether any action was being considered against Miss Kaemmerle, particularly her suspension from college, "that's part of the matter I am studying."

At a mass meeting earlier today, the student body of approximately 1,000 young men and women, went on record opposing supervision of the newspaper by the college faculty. Furthermore, they said that they had rather not have any newspaper at all than one under censorship.

2-13-45

The editorial, which would have appeared in this week's issue of the newspaper, had it not been banned by college officials, suggested that Negroes should "attend William and Mary . . . participate in college functions, join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates and marry among us."

William and Mary College Ousts Student Editor For Race Views

Journal & Guide Va. 2-24-45

Staff Of Campus Paper Accepts Quasi-Editorial Supervision; Students Told No Censorship Proposed; Minority Faculty Group Supports Students, Believes Editorial Proper

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—President John E. Pomfret, of William and Mary College, in Williamsburg, dismissed Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle from the staff of the student newspaper, FLAT HAT, on February 7, and issued a statement that a faculty committee would be appointed to "advise with undergraduate publications regarding news and views that might be damaging to the college." 2-24-45

This action was the outgrowth of the faculty meeting on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday, the students of the college agreed to resume publication of the paper with faculty supervision after earlier rejecting the administration proposal that the faculty exercise control over the publication.

URGES INTEGRATION

Miss Kaemmerle, a senior student from Jackson, Mich., was editor of the FLAT HAT. On the occasion of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, she wrote a liberal editorial on the matter of future integration of Negroes into American life. This editorial was the "cause celebre" of a controversy which attracted national attention and which caused the college's Board of Visitors to recommend that the college administration take disciplinary action against the student editor and to set up machinery for faculty control of the student paper.

12-24-45

The result was the immediate suspension of the paper, the ousting of Miss Kaemmerle as editor, and the proposal that either the paper must be supervised by the faculty or it must be suspended. The student body at first chose to suspend publication rather than submit to censorship. They declared that "censorship" would violate the principle of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

In its action late Wednesday, the students retreated from their position and accepted the policy of quasi-edtiorial supervision as suggested by the college president, who had told them that censorship was not intended.

DISSENTING OPINION

Miss Kaemmerle told the Associated Press Wednesday that she had nothing to say except that "the matter is now out of my hands."

A minority group of the faculty declared its opposition to the imposition of faculty supervision over the publication, asserted that it believed in the freedom of the press and expressed regret that it could not agree with the majority decision as announced by President Pomfret.

A letter to this effect, read by William L. Williams, of Norfolk, president of the student body, before the student-faculty meeting earlier this week, was sent to J. Gordon Bohannon, of Petersburg, rector of the college's board of visitors.

PROPER SUBJECT

2-24-45

The letter from the minority group of the faculty stated that this group believed that the subject of race relations was a proper one for discussion by students in their paper. It pointed out that a course in race relations was offered by the department of sociology of the college and it praised the FLAT HAT for, among other things, its views on local, national and international affairs. Names of the minority group were not revealed. Their letter, said Dr. Pomfret, had been rejected by the faculty.

Prior to this development, the student body had sent a letter to Mr. Bohannon inviting the board of visitors to sit with them in an open forum discussion on the matter of freedom of the press and faculty supervision of student publications. Mr. Bohannon acknowledged in Petersburg that he had received that letter but said he did not know when he would act on the invitation.

CENSORSHIP MAIN ISSUE

The question of censorship of the paper took precedence over the racial issue shortly after the editorial appeared. Among the students there were some who disagreed with the liberal views expressed by the editor but the majority of the student body agreed that the editor had the right to express her opinion.

EDUCATION WAY OUT

2-24-45

Miss Kaemmerle said in the editorial that education was the way out of the South's racial dilemma and proposed that sometime in the future Negro and white students would associate with one another in all the aspects of college life. She declared that neither race was prepared for that at present but pointed out that it must be accomplished in the future.

No successor to Miss Kaemmerle was chosen immediately. The FLAT HAT, the publication of which was interrupted this week for the first time since it was begun in November, 1911, will be resumed under an arrangement by which all material of an editorial nature which is considered controversial by an editorial board of the editor and six junior editors would be referred to a faculty councilor.

EDITOR OUSTED

In announcing the decision of Tuesday's faculty meeting, President Pomfret said: "Miss Kaemmerle cannot be continued as editor." 2-24-45

Dr. Pomfret's statement follows, in full:

"It is my judgment that supervision should be established over student publications. The board of visitors and faculty of the college have concurred in this view. It is also the request of the board of directors of the alumni society, which speaks for thousands of graduates of the college.

VIRGINIA GOODWILL

"Student publications are an integral part of the life of the college and are read widely on and off the campus. Their staff members should exhibit an especial sense of responsibility when dealing with the basic attitudes and beliefs of the constituency which this college serves. If the college does not enjoy the good will and respect of the citizens of Virginia, its usefulness will soon come to an end. The college should be safeguarded against ill-advised and heedless views and opinions on the part of the student editors that will damage the reputation of the college as a whole.

"Freedom of expression has its responsibilites as well as its privileges and it is incumbent upon the college to prevent the abuse of this freedom. This is one of the cannons of responsible journalism.

"A faculty committee will be appointed to advise with under graduate publications regarding statements and views that would be damaging to the college. This is a practice in many institutions. It is not proposed to set up a censorship. The Flat Hat will resume publication, subject to advisory supervision. The writer of the editorial of February 7 cannot continue as editor."

EDITORIAL REPUDIATED

The initial development in the case came shortly after the editorial appeared. The board of visitors of the ancient college (founded in 1683), at a hurriedly called special meeting in Richmond, repudiated the editorial in resolutions which stated that it represented neither the sentiments of the board, the college administration, nor the student body, and practically ordered the administration to take disciplinary and corrective measures, including censorship.

When first faced with the alternative of censorship or suspension, the students elected to cease publication of the paper.

STANDS BY VIEWS

Meanwhile, the courageous student editor insisted that she would stand by the ideas expressed in her editorial and she refused to resign as editor. She was finally ousted by the college's president.

In New York, the United States Student Assembly, representing 40 colleges, called upon colleges all over the country to support the young William and Mary editor for her editorial.

Dr. Pomfret told the students Wednesday that it would be agreeable with him if the students suggested the faculty councilors.

Flat Hat Episode Comes Up In Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP)—The now-famous William and Mary college paper incident, involving much furore over an editorial favoring integration of Negroes, crashed on to the floor of the Senate here Thursday, When Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) introduced a measure which would deny federal funds to any college or university which discriminates in any way against any person because of "race, creed, or color," or because of that person's views on racial matters.

Sen. Langer admitted his bill was an outgrowth of the controversy over Miss Kaemmerle's editorial which, he said, disposed of "white supremacy nonsense."

Denial of Free Expression

Richmond Times 2-28-45

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I have just finished reading a United Press dispatch in a London edition of the army's Stars and Stripes, a report concerning the suspension of the editorial staff of the Flat Hat for printing an article about the Negroes. It is an article bound to shock the good sensibilities of Southern people. 2-28-45

Inasmuch as I was a student at William and Mary before I enlisted, I could not help but take an interest and deplore the action taken. I am not writing to defend the overzealous idealism of the editor. It has prompted her to publish ideas which, if not rash, are certainly of moot opinion. The psychological and sociological inadvisability of her suggestions, it seems, she has not taken into consideration. All this, however, is irrelevant to the main issues that free intellectual expression has been denied.

Such a stigma on my alma mater puts me to shame. Indeed, if I consider the wounds of us infantrymen in this hospital ward, I sadly wonder how much their symbolic value has been cheapened. The parts make up the whole, and so the reprisal is more than a blot upon my school. It is a discredit to our country. The action taken, moreover, is more sinister in the light of its potential threat against further unhindered academic discussion in this institution of learning, for which I have a deep sentiment and loving attachment.

The implications of this move by the school authorities are such, therefore, that I can only find them inconsistent with the best cultural traditions of the college and of the State of Virginia itself. Many of the Virginians who have been associated with the college from the time of our Founding Fathers down to this day and age have bequeathed to posterity much in the philosophy of our democratic heritage. Unhappily, then, this maneuver constitutes a travesty on the ideals of our forefathers, and hence, violates the free spirit of our nation. Those responsible for this cannot forbear to redress the grievance with moral and spiritual impunity. 2-28-45

Perhaps it would be wiser for us all to pay more than lip service to the ideals for which we are now fighting. It behooves us all to polish the tarnish from and to follow more profoundly the statement of Voltaire: "I deny everything you say, but I defend unto death your right to say it."

MELVILLE J. KAHN.

Letters will be held to 200 words, except in extraordinary cases. Unused letters without postage will not be returned. Names must be signed, but need not be published, except when circumstances require it.



The Flat Hat Episode And William and Mary's Prestige

Davis Journal & Guide 2-24-45

"I THANK GOD," said tyrannical old Governor William there will be none for a hundred years." His statement came true. The first press was not set up until 1729 and William and Mary was not founded until 1692. New England, however, published its first almost

book in 1640. DR. DAVIS and Harvard College was founded in 1636, sixteen years after Plymouth Rock.

Though a lovely state in many respects, Virginia has never caught up with the North in matters intellectual and liberal. The latest instance of this backwardness is the **Flat Hat** episode at William and Mary College. 2-24-45

The importance, as well as the tragedy, of the violent reaction to Marilyn Kaemmerle's editorial is this: it indicates the distorted emphasis still placed upon racial shibboleths by the best minds of Virginia. To make a statewide (and even national) issue of a student editorial shows how jittery even the most enlightened Southerners are when the Negro question is faced squarely.

The Board of Visitors has publicly denounced Miss Kaemmerle; Virginius Dabney in effect has told her that she is a misguided Yankee and that her editorial places a "serious hazard in the way of interracial progress"; and the Washington **Post** in a long editorial on the freedom of the press condemns Miss Kaemmerle's editorial as a "grievous error in judgment."

All of this furore has been stirred up by what?—by the statement of an opinion which, as one student has pointed out, is the "application of the standard facts taught in any anthropology class."

IDEAS VERSUS FACTS

Note that it is the opinion or the idea of Negroes going to the same school and intermarrying that matters, and not the fact. As a matter of record, Negroes do attend one distinguished school in Virginia, and within the past year a Negro college has had three regular white students. As for intermarriage, I know at least two counties in the state in which white and colored do marry in spite of the law. But these are facts—isolated I admit—but still facts. Virginians are not afraid of facts; it is ideas that are dangerous; it is ideas that must be suppressed at any cost.

The whole action of the Board of Visitors has a decided medieval flavor. One can easily visualize these gentlemen anathematizing some 14th century heretic for theological views just as they have condemned this student for her liberal racial views. Officialdom is the same through all the ages. Its one answer to new and disturbing opinion is suppression. It never learns that the best way to popularize an idea is to try to suppress it. 2-24-45

William and Mary should be proud of Miss Kaemmerle. Her editorial has raised the prestige of the college considerably. When a young student learns that Negroes and whites differ only in "surface characteristics" and suggests that Negroes should be "recognized as equals in our minds and hearts," she has had excellent training, for that is the hardest and most profound lesson that any American white can muster.

The fact that she has learned this lesson tells the nation that there is a ferment of liberalism at work among the faculty of William and Mary. We note that there is a "minority faculty group" at the college who favor free discussion. Perhaps they are responsible for Miss Kaemmerle's opinions. It is good to think so anyhow.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT?

What will be the effect of this whole episode on Marilyn Keammerle? Will she see the error of her ways, confess, and conform, or will she remain steadfast in her convictions? I am not thinking now of public statements, but of her inner feelings. It doesn't take much to make a conformist out of most of us. The world can easily teach a young student to be "realistic."

I have seen it happen in Negro schools—fiery young students with legitimate protest "pressured" into reasonable young "realists." Will Miss Kaemmerle take this way out? It is possible; dogmatic conservatism is a far more powerful persuader than we sometimes think. In any case, I am sure that the reactionary forces at William and Mary will never cease their efforts to convert her.

And inevitably the consideration of the **Flat Hat** editorial brings to mind the campus papers of the Virginia Negro colleges. How will they respond to this affair? What stand will they take? I shall be interested to see.

—ARTHUR P. DAVIS

Editor Finds Race Article 'Regrettable'

Richmond Times Vir. 2-13-45

The comment on the Negro problem as stirred up by the editor of the William and Mary newspaper unfortunately gives the false impression that leaders in race relations are striving for such radical ends, Virginius Dabney, editor of The Times-Dispatch, told the meeting of the Elementary Teachers' Association at Hotel John Marshall yesterday.

The editorial which urged the enrollment of Negroes at the college to be "our roommates and marry among us" was the "isolated utterance of an immature student," Mr. Dabney said. "Only a small minority of either race would agree with her. It was most regrettable." 2-13-45

Mr. Dabney stressed the fact that education for whites as well as Negroes can do a great deal toward improving race relations. He pointed out that statistics show fewer criminal offenses among the educated Negro than among the illiterate.

Five Suggestions

(1) The appointment of Negro firemen and policemen for Negro areas.

(2) More jobs for Negroes on the municipal payrolls. He mentioned that a few charwomen and a contingent of street cleaners have at last been hired by the city. 2-13-45

(3) The granting of permission to Negro doctors of the right to practice in hospitals which have Negro patients. Mr. Dabney pointed out that a Negro under a Negro doctor's care must change to a white doctor whe she goes to any Richmond hospital which takes Negro patients, with the single exception of the small and inadequate Richmond Community Hospital, the only one where Negro doctors may practice, he said.

(4) The abolition of the poll tax. Mr. Dabney believes that a head tax should be levied for the schools, and should be collected. He favored literacy as a prerequisite for voting rather than a fee.

(5) The abolition of segregation of streetcars and buses. "I'm not advocating that we do away with any other type of segregation," Mr. Dabney said.

"However, segregation can be justified only if equal facilities are provided. This is not done. It is not true in schools, in waiting rooms in railroad stations, among others," Mr. Dabney concluded.

Most Unfortunate

Richmond Times Vir.

THE juvenile and ill-considered outburst of the William and Mary editor on the race question is the sort of thing which does immense harm to the cause of better race relations. While MISS KAEMMERLE was evidently laboring under the serious delusion that she was furthering that cause, what she actually did, when she advocated ultimate intermarriage between whites and blacks, was to place a serious hazard in the way of interracial progress. 2-13-45

Her editorial is well-nigh perfect proof of the truism that persons from regions where there are few if any Negroes seldom have sufficient understanding of interracial problems to contribute to their solution. These well-intentioned citizens often are imbued with a great zeal for reform in interracial relationships, but they appear to think that zeal is about all that is required. Theirs is the type of thinking which imagines, for example, that a Federal law abolishing segregations between the races is far more intri- automatically end discrimination and unfairness to the colored people, and bring in some sort of milennium. 2-13-45

The delicate and complex field of relations between the races is far more intricate than some of our friends from New England and the Middle West realize. There are many things which can and should be done in Virginia and the other Southern States for the benefit of the Negroes, without destruction of the South's social pattern. Better health, better welfare, better schools, better colleges and better living standards are among them. But when such impossible and almost revolutionary steps as MISS KAEMMERLE urges are proposed, it becomes more difficult to obtain for our colored fellow-citizens even the more elementary things which nearly everyone agrees they ought to have.

Apparently nobody else in the William and Mary student body agrees with the editor of the *Flat Hat* on this matter. Presumably hardly anybody in Virginia, whether white or colored, agrees with her. The whole episode is unfortunate, in that the statement of one individual has been magnified out of its true importance, and hence has made sound and conservative progress toward better race relations more difficult than otherwise.

One Against Jim Crow

New Masses 2-27-45

MISS MARYLIN KAEMMERLE, student editor of the William and Mary College weekly, *The Flat Hat*, made a plea in her paper that the Negro people should be recognized and treated as equals. This meant also equality at William and Mary, where Negroes are not admitted, she said. She did not believe that complete equality could be achieved at once, whatever the anthropological truths involved, but insisted that it was most important that we should educate ourselves away from "the idea of white supremacy nonsense." The Board of Visitors (trustees) of William and Mary exploded, ordered the faculty to investigate how the editorial happened to be published and to take any necessary "corrective" or "disciplinary" action, and to suspend the paper. The president promptly issued an ultimatum that the paper should submit to faculty supervision or be suspended and that Miss Kaemmerle resign. But the students of Thomas Jefferson's old school were not meekly obedient and they let the president know that they wanted the right to say and publish what they believed. They challenged the Board of editor of *The Flat Hat* put it. "The Visitors to come down and discuss the Byrd political machine of Virginia says matter publicly. The board refused. At thumbs down . . . but the student body an assembly where the president pleaded says thumbs up." That the president for the school's fair name in the state and trustees eventually won the im- and mentioned appropriations, the stu- mediate battle for faculty supervision dents listened in silence. Before they does not mean the students lost. By their could be dismissed the president of the stubborn defense of their democratic student government rose and asked for rights the students of William and Mary a vote then and there on whether the have made the next victory of poll tax paper should be issued in accordance reaction less certain.
with the administrative mandate, under faculty supervision, or be suspended. And the students solemnly and overwhelmingly voted for suspension. As one

67-1945

IMMUTABLE LAW OF CAUSE AND EFFECT

ADULT DELINQUENCY

North West Enterprise

By DR. JOHN K. LARREMORE

Much has been written and spoken about Juvenile delinquency; how the children of Seattle and the rest of the country are becoming a menace to public security with the bottle breaking and win dow smashing of the younger ones, to the liquor drinking and petting orgies of those slightly older.



It is true that parents and law enforcement officers should put a curb to youngsters smashing empty bottles on the sidewalks and streets and to more carefully supervise the natural biological urges of the teen agers, but as bad as these wayward children are they are not nearly as bad as the grown-ups, who set the example.

For a man to walk Jackson Street with his wife, mother or sweetheart is like "running the gauntlet," marauding groups of Negro soldiers and sailors, their minds inflamed by cheap wine, prowl the streets insulting women with lewd propositions and, if the woman's escort protests, he is set upon by the group with yells of "Kill the damn Jodie!" One does not expect service men to be angels, but one does expect them to be civilized and disciplined. 7-18-45

The savage conduct of Negroes is not confined to Service men by any means, nor is it confined to any particular area of the city. The Madison district is just as bad as the Jackson Street area.

Groups of loud, filthy mouthed civilians stand in front of doorways or emerge from taverns making the night or day hideous with their profane speech and obscene gestures. Most of these uncouth groups are fresh from the Cotton Patches of Dixieland and can readily be discerned by their outlandish clothing, and as yet they are not integrated into the Community.

The opportunity to make these illiterate unfortunates into wholesome and law abiding members of the community presents a daring challenge to the Negro leaders of Seattle. How many of you Negro leaders have the courage to accept the Challenge? If you do not speedily inaugurate corrective measures your own future security in Seattle will be jeopardized. Even now there are indications that the White people of this commnity who have always been tolerant are fast becoming ""fed up" with the disgraceful spectacle of seeing unwashed, unkmpt, and ill bred Negroes roaming the streets and demanding service or entrance into respectable downtown theaters and restaurants.

As for the restrictions of housing conditions they are being changed also. Negroes are judged by their behaviours and what we see that class of Negroes doing, white people see also. Many white newcomers are from Dixie too and they soon will poison the minds of a mass of other white people, who are friendly to the colored people. Many races are observed living side by side and it will be noticed that our people turn their radio on as loud as they can, and talk so that everyone around can hear them. If we want consideration we should give a little consideration to others.

It is true our boys are fighting, but they are fighting for the security of their country. The Negro has to cooperate in order for us to gain respect and economic independence.

Every problem has its solution and this one can also be solved effectively. Ten Negro policemen assigned to the Jackson and Madison Strees areas would soon clean up those areas of the lawless element as they have done in Oakland and San Francisco, California, where similar conditions existed. Should the City Council refuse more Negro policemen because of inability to do so at this time, then more White policemen should be assigned to these districts. Officers with a good understanding of the Negro's character, being able to discern the law abiding Negro from the lawless Negro, and not to class all Negroes as being the same.

Failing that, self-respecting Negroes of Seattle may organize a vigilante committee and patrol the streets and protect our homes and people from being subjected to these roving bands of potential bandits.

Five hundred dollars worth of advertising posters suitably designed and written to impress the mind with the importance of abstaining from lawlessness, posted in strategic places, will do much to correct this shameful condition and help keep Seattle and the State of Washington the promised land for Negroes.

White Students Speak

Plaindealer Kansas City, Kansas

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON students speak out against the Gary School strike . . . In an editorial published in the North Central News, the students said:

"'Students Out On Strike,' reads a recent headline. The reason? The Negroes in this particular school are getting the same privileges as the white children.

"The same privileges? Why not? The fathers and brothers of these Negro students were dying on the bloody beaches of Salerno for a common cause. Those same colored soldiers were fighting side by side with the whites on Guadalcanal. 11-23-45

"What were they fighting for? Not for race riots in the big cities or the exclusion of their children from a public school. They were fighting for what they knew as 'the American way of life;' and now a few narrow-minded 'American' school children are trying to take it away from them.

"Here at North Central, where a Negro boy was one of our greatest track stars, where a Japanese boy has held a high office in our student government, we can hold our heads high.

"We can say, 'We are Americans.'" 11-23-45

The Nation, New York, N.Y.

Is This a White Man's Country?

4-22-45

[*Sgt. Richard Naito, whose letter is published below, is one of two Japanese Americans who were refused membership in Spokane Post 51 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. His case was referred to by Carey McWilliams in last week's issue. Sgt. Naito's letter, addressed to the Spokane post, reached us through the courtesy of the American Veterans' Committee* Bulletin.]

Dear Sirs: I have received your letter of June 8, 1945, telling me that Post No. 51, V. F. W., has rejected my application for membership. Your letter indicates that the sole reason for the rejection was the fact that I am of Japanese ancestry. It also states that the action does not reflect the opinion of the majority of your membership but was caused by the prejudice of a "few" members, of whom it takes only three to result in rejection of an application.

Twelve months ago on a hot day I was lying in the fields near Pisa, my right leg shattered by a German bullet. Enemy resistance was terrific. Our advance was stopped. I lay there in that field for ten hours, half delirious from pain, almost crazed with fear of enemy artillery that burst around me.

Today on American soil, thousands of miles from Pisa, I have been wounded again by another weapon—hypocrisy, prejudice, call it what you will. Little did I expect as I lay wounded on the battlefield that upon my return home to the people for whom I fought and suffered I would be repudiated!

Like many another American I did not wait for the draft but volunteered to perform what I felt was my duty. The duty to which I refer is the preservation of American democracy. I would like to ask those who rejected me for what principles they fought. Could it be possible that they indorse the statement of a certain California lawyer who defended the burning of a Japanese American's home by saying, "This is a white man's country, let's keep it that way"?

I wonder how the statement of that lawyer would have sounded in the Vosges Mountains at the moment that the "lost battalion" of white Americans was being rescued by the 442d Infantry Regiment, composed of Japanese Americans. Tears shed by the rescued and by the rescuers on that occasion were not manufactured in Hollywood.

While I keenly feel resentment, I do not seek retaliation. I am satisfied that I have performed fully my silent duty as a soldier of war. I turn now to perform my duty as a soldier of peace, a peace that must mean the pursuit of happiness for all Americans, regardless of race or creed.

At the front lines there is a wholesome lack of prejudice. No G. I. under the pressure of imminent death turns to repudiate his comrades-in-arms because of race or creed. Why then must an organization like the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which is composed of my overseas comrades, shun me and my people on American soil? Such an organization should be the very one to advertise the virtues of the Japanese Americans by accepting them into its fold. If an organization like the V. F. W. is going to reject G. I.'s because of race, then what chance do we have to be treated properly by the rest of society?

We who have shown our unequivocal loyalty by positive action on the battlefield and elsewhere against our fascist enemies have no choice and no desire but to remain Americans. It would be tragedy indeed if we were not accepted as such.

Responsible Americans, Americans who treasure the things for which this terrible war is being fought, must not lose sight of the positive duty which is at hand. Suppression of minorities, no matter how slight or isolated, cannot be ignored. These are the small acorns from which only the diseased oak of fascism can grow. Let once the principle become established that the worth of a man is to be measured by the color of his skin, the shape of his head, his national origin, or his religious beliefs—then, indeed, will our democracy be lost. The Japanese of today will become the Negro of tomorrow, the Jew of the next day, the Catholic of the next, and the Italian American, Irish American, Swedish American, Polish American, or Slavic American of the next.

I ask you, for these reasons, to reconsider the action which resulted in my rejection. I ask it not for myself alone but also for the sake of American democracy. Why should Post 51 help the Japanese fascists put over their false propaganda that this is a war of the white man against the colored people of the world?

SGT. RICHARD H. NAITO

Baxter General Hospital, June 21

67-1945 William and Mary - Flat Hat Case Virginia

William and Mary Students Learn About Pressure Groups, Reprisals

P.M. N.Y. 2-15-45

Not So Eager Now, to Fight for Press Freedom

By Elizabeth Donahue
Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 15.—The student body of William and Mary College, following a week's feud with its President and Board of Trustees threatened today to succumb to heavy political and business pressure and come to some compromise over the campus issues of racial equality and freedom of the press.

The students, and many members of the faculty were called personally to the home of the college President, J. E. Pomfret, throughout yesterday and told that if they continued their stand, important businessmen and politicians throughout Virginia were preparing reprisals. 2-15-45

Pomfret is said to have subtly warned them that vague threats to both students and professors, and strikes throughout important war areas in the Commonwealth, combined with an aroused Virginia citizenry, might spell the end of funds which the State provides for the College's support.

Conform or Else

Although there was little specific evidence of labor difficulties, the students, sensitive to the Nation-wide publicity their cause aroused, were said to have been convinced that they must "conform."

Nevertheless, it was predicted that one or two members of the college faculty may offer their resignations as a result of the fracas, and in opposition to the stand taken by Pomfret and the college board.

The flare-up in the quiet Southern college arose over an editorial appearing in last week's edition of the campus weekly *Flat Hat*. Written by Marilyn Kaemmerle, of Jackson, Mich., the student editor. The editorial called Lincoln's *Job Half Done*; urged that educators inform their students on the racial facts of life—that there are no biological differences between races. It anticipated the day when lasting world peace would be founded on complete social and economic equality among races.

Pomfret's Stand

The editorial provoked the 11 members of the College Board of Visitors—trustees—to demand disciplinary action. Pomfret suspended the publication and issued an ultimatum to the students demanding that the faculty supervise future editorials. He also demanded the resignation of Miss Kaemmerle as editor of the paper.

Today's events followed a three-hour faculty meeting at which the majority of the professors backed the college President after he made it perfectly clear that he would not continue as head of the college if they turned him down. Some of the faculty—led by the dean of the Law School, Dudley Woodbridge, dissented with a strong resolution upholding the views of the students. 2-15-45

When news of the meeting leaked out, 190 boy students gathered at midnight to decide whether or not to boycott a morning assembly called by the president. Pomfret scheduled the meeting to announce that the faculty was backing him and the Board of Visitors and to ask the students to do the same.

While the boys discussed the issue into the early hours yesterday, three carloads of students from nearby Virginia schools invaded the campus armed with beer bottles and attempted to provoke a fight. The William and Mary students turned them over to the Williamsburg police.

The same evening members of the William and Mary College basketball team visiting the Hampden-Sideney School arrived on the court and were greeted with cries of "nigger-lovers." William and Mary lost, 54 to 38. 2-15-45

"At its midnight conference, the body of male students finally decided to urge attendance at the assembly called by Pomfret. The college was on hand, 1000 strong.

Good Will Stuff

The college president, a jovial Princeton man who dislikes fights, tried to win the sympathy of the students. "An old Negro," he said, "came to my office and told me that we have ruined everything he has spent his life working for."

"It is my judgment," Pomfret continued, "that supervision be established over student publications, and the Board of Visitors and the faculty have concurred in the view."

He said that if the college "does not enjoy the good will and respect of citizens of Virginia its usefulness soon will come to an end."

Pomfret's formal announcement was greeted in silence. He then launched into an informal talk which also failed to stir his pupils.

Ridiculing the student's request that the Board of Visitors come to the college and discuss the issue in a forum, Pomfret said:

"It is fantastic to expect important men to line up and be heckled by students. These men include a couple of judges, a doctor and a colonel."

Pomfret's statement later was upheld by J. Gordon Bohannon, head of the board, who told PM "it is improbable that we would indulge in a forensic debate with the students."

Student Speaks

In the hushed student assembly, at which the president obviously expected to have his say and win a vote of approval from the college, the students just sat quietly when Pomfret concluded "the meeting is adjourned." 2-15-45

But they held their seats and Bill Williams, president of the student government body, took the platform as Pomfret sat down unapplauded.

Williams read the resolution representing the views of some of the faculty members who support both a censorship-free campus publication and the reinstatement of the paper's editor. It was four pages long and strongly implied that the restriction of student opinion might be extended to the faculty unless the censorship move was stopped now.

Then Williams asked for a vote on the issue of supervision by the faculty versus permanent suspension of the *Flat Hat*.

The vote was taken shortly after Russ Powers, a girl with fluffy blonde hair, whose father owns coal mines throughout the South, reminded the students that if they voted to support Pomfret they were violating their own constitution.

The vote went overwhelmingly against Pomfret. The meeting broke up quietly and the boys and girls wandered toward their classrooms



Miss Kaemmerle

Pomfret, flushed and embarrassed, would make no comment.

Elaine Lewis, member of the *Flat Hat* staff, put it this way:

"The Byrd political machine of Virginia says thumbs down to the State Assembly. The State Assembly says thumbs down to the Board of Visitors. The Board of Visitors says thumbs down to President Pomfret. He says thumbs down, too, but the student body says thumbs up."

Students Speak Washington Post

On February 7 an editorial in the "Flat Hat" on accepting Negroes as equals was written. It stated that in the future—and we emphasize that the writer meant in the future—Negroes should be recognized as equals in our minds and souls. This means attending our classes, participating in college functions, joining the same clubs, being our roommates, pinning the same classmates, and marrying among us. This editorial was written merely as an opinion and the students of William and Mary have accepted it as such. In the first issue of the paper of the school year beginning September, 1944, the editor stated that the editorials were solely her own opinions. On the other hand, sources outside of the college have taken this editorial as an article. They are under the impression that it represents the opinion of the majority on the subject. They have read into this editorial revolutionary ideas of the students. Many have got the idea that William and Mary is a hotbed of sedition. This is so far from the truth that it is funny. 2-15-45

But through the fear that this editorial has aroused violent reactionary feelings, and the fear that the reputation of William and Mary is at stake because of this editorial, most undemocratic steps have been taken.

The editor has been forced to resign. The Flat Hat, originally created entirely by students, has been made the subject of supervision. Rather than subject the paper to this, the entire staff took the alternative, and the administration suspended the paper. 2-15-45

We were told that our advertisements would decrease and that William and Mary's reputation would be harmed if steps were not taken to appease the public. This puts the Flat Hat in an awkward position. The question now in the minds of the students is not whether Negroes shall be accepted as equals, but whether the principle of the freedom of the press is really being upheld. The feeling on the part of the students who have expressed their opinions concerning the editorial is negligible compared to the violent feeling that has arisen over the suppression of one of our main freedoms.

STUDENT BODY OF WILLIAM AND MARY AND FLAT HAT EDITORS:
NANCY J. GRUBE,
JEAN BEAZLEY,
JEANETTE FREER,
THOMAS L. SMITH,
JOYCE LEE REMSBERG,
JEAN BORMANN,
ELEANOR HARVEY.
President of Women's Student Government.
SUNNY MANEWAL.
President, Women's Honor Council.
Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 11.

A Negro's View Richmond Times-Dispatch 2-16-45 V2.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

My hat is off to Miss Kaemmerle for her timely and considerate article on race relations.

The same old bugaboo about intermarriage between blacks and whites is the only thing that I disagree with her on. As a Negro, I don't want to marry a white woman any more than the slave owners and some present-day white employers of colored women want to marry them.

All we want is a chance at economic security, education, health and a fair chance in the law courts of the land, which are denied us in so many States, with Virginia being far from an exception. 2-16-45

You called Miss Kaemmerle's statement an "isolated utterance of an immature student," but if a poll were taken among the youth of America, you would find that this is the opinion of most young America.

It is the old-line demagogues of racial hatred and white supremacy that are unwilling to accept the new youth of America.

Camp Lee. PVT. HANGABOOK.

"Discipline" in State Colleges
The Times-Dispatch
2-15-45 V2.

...on character-building, extends back to the home, and in many if not most instances the blame ...William and Mary incident rests largely on the parents and ...od example of the lack of those entrusted with the duty of ...ne and control on the part properly rearing their children. ...faculty and management of This lack of discipline and ...lleges. proper rearing of the young is ...lack of discipline, including not an exception, but appears to ...instruction and emphasis the rule which in my opinion,

accounts for the present wave of delinquency among our young people.

If the State-supported colleges and other institutions of Virginia allow such expressions through the medium of student newspapers as was done in this case by a student who apparently was having her tuition partly, at least, borne at the expense of the taxpayers of Virginia, then the Legislature should withdraw all support from these colleges, or demand proper supervision of their activities.

Anyone with such a poor comprehension of the verity and reality of social conditions, and such little regard for established public opinion, should never have been made editor of a college paper.

I for one am in favor of either having our State-supported colleges placed under proper discipline and control, or withdrawing State support from them. And this goes for all State-supported institutions of learning of both white and colored races, from high schools to colleges.

WALTER F. FORD.

Emporia.

THE FLAT HAT

Frequently it happens that something bobs up to disturb the calm we so much more desire. The disturbing element in itself isn't always so much. Any little thing is likely to break loose a scar, or start a sore place throbbing again. Miss Marylyn Kaemmerle, editor of Flat Hat, student publication of William and Mary College, exercised editorial license, got her paper suspended and started afresh in certain quarters, the discussion of several basic considerations; (1) the freedom of the press, the right to express an opinion in writing; (2) the admission of Negro students to certain colleges, with the enjoyment of the rights and privileges permitted to other students—membership in clubs and societies, choice of room mates and; (3) the question of intermarriage. What might have served as an extenuating circumstance escaped the notice of the trustees. We recall that the editorial begins, "The time would come when Negroes should . . . ." which implies that the writer was prophesying that these things would happen in the future, probably not in her life time.

To try to determine why Miss Kaemmerle wrote this editorial involves some interesting speculation. She has found out that the democracy of the class room and textbooks will not thrive even in the air of the campus. The editorial was injudicious however well-intentioned it might have been. But the matter has been decided. The student body voted to suspend publication of Flat Hat rather than have it operate under faculty supervision, and Miss Kaemmerle cannot be editor again.

The thing that concerns us is not whether Negro students will ever be permitted to attend William and Mary College, and join clubs and societies, choose room mates and "marry among us." We are concerned that a daring and inexpedient utterance is made at this time when some headway is being made in removing some of the barriers that are the least intrenched. Much of the comment on this editorial would not have been made if white people knew what Negroes want. They not only do not know, but they seem not to want to know what the Negro wants. It seems not to have occurred to them that what the Negro wants needs any consideration.

We are concerned about what the South, particularly, plans to do to reconcile its practice of democracy with democratic ideals. It has interpreted them to suit its convenience, and resents the charge that it is undemocratic and unfair with its Negro citizens. It boasts of its practice of justice and its loyalty to law, and on the other hand boasts as loudly that it always has devices by which to circumvent the law.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays has this to say in a review of What The Negro Wants, a book written by Dr. Rayford Logan and thirteen others: "Fourteen able Negroes, probably "conservatives," "liberals," and "radicals," have written a most interesting book. The vast majority of intelligent Negroes will hardly find any new point of view expressed there and they will hardly find anything especially illuminating in the volume. Negroes have been saying for decades that they do not want any special privilege in American life. But on the other hand, they have insisted all along that they do not wish to be penalized or handicapped because they happen to belong to a race designated as Negro. This is the essence of what these fourteen writers say. The book will probably be an eye opener and revelation to many white persons, especially those who seem to feel that the Negro wants something other than the rights and privileges guaranteed him by the Federal Constitution. The book is written to answ the question, "what does the Negro want which is so frequently raised by many white Americans. The question is ably and adequately answered by each of the fourteen writers, each approaching the subject from his own point of view." Dr. Mays cites illustrations of the answers given. We shall give one: Dr. Rayford Logan, the editor, says:

The Negro wants

1 Equality of opportunity
2 Equal pay for equal work
3 Equal protection of the laws
4 Equality of suffrage
5 Equal recognition of the dignity of the human being
6 Abolition of public segregation

Dr. Mays continues, "It is the opinion of the reviewer that they (the writers) are ninety per cent in agreement as to what the Negro wants. If fourteen more Negroes, equally distinguished, should be chosen to answer this question, they would end up just about as these fourteen ended. There seem to be differences on the part of the writers as to how the Negro is to get what he wants and differences as to the time it will take him to get it. But fundamentally they move towards the same goals. The book is representative of Negro thought on the subject and no American should be left in doubt any longer."

Some of the writers of the book, What The Negro Wants, are: Mrs. Mary Bethune, Frederick Patterson, Sterling Brown, W. E. B. DuBois, Doxey Wilkerson and A. Philip Randolph.

OUSTED COLLEGE EDITOR KEEPS EQUALITY VIEWS

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — (CNS)—Marilyn Kaemmerle, former editor of the student newspaper at William and Mary College, arrived in New York this week to take charge of public relations work at the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building Oct. 8, still believing in racial equality, which idea she expressed in an editorial last February and was forthrightly fired from her post.

Marilyn stated at the Freedom House here, "Racial intermarriage can't be advocated. What I did advocate was the recognition of Negroes as human beings on an equal footing.

"I suggested that Negroes should attend William and Mary, to our classes, join our clubs, hang pins on our classmates and — then I added three unfortunate words — marry among us. I still believe those things," said the 22-year-old Ohioan firmly, "but there's no reason to ignore something before it's far off. You've got to have ideals."

Though Miss Kaemmerle was fired from the editorship of the college paper which paid $200 a year, she managed to get her bachelor of arts degree in June. She still feels that students should decide what's to go in their own publications.

COLLEGE REACTION

TO those who oppose legislation as a method to fight against discrimination and say that democracy can best be achieved through education, the most glaring example of how education fails to do such a job is in the present controversy centered around William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. What happened at the college should show that education alone cannot and will not solve the problems of races.

The controversy started following publication in the student paper, "The Flat Hat", an editorial written by Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, of Jackson, Mich., and entitled "Lincoln's Job Half Done". In the editorial, Miss Kaemmerle, wrote:

"When Lincoln freed the slaves, he undoubtedly hoped the Negroes would someday be accepted as equals by the other colors of people in this country. Today we find the Negroes released from formal bondage, but not equalized.

"Racial Intermarriage . . .

"We believe and know that Negroes differ from other peoples only in surface characteristics; inherently all are the same. The Negroes should be recognized as equals in our minds and hearts. For us, this means that Negroes should attend William and Mary; they should go to our classes; participate in College functions, join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates, and marry among us.

"However, this cannot and should not be done today, or tomorrow—but perhaps the next day. Neither they nor we are ready for it yet. Only chaos such as the Southern states experienced during the Reconstruction would result if such a plan were initiated before both Negroes and others were educated for it.

"The One Human Family

"Through education we learn of the spread of early man to all corners of the globe. Those who settled nearer the equator, whether in Europe, Asia, or in the Americas, developed a darker skin color than those who settled north of them. People's hair often remained the same over great areas. Europeans remained quite hairy, but body hair almost disappeared in some parts of the world. Blue eyes appeared in the north, and in Asia a fold of skin developed over the inner corner of the eye, forming a slant eye.

"Northern Negroes And Southern Whites . . .

"There is little difference in heights or head shapes; whites, Negroes, Mongols, and all races have the same four body types. Tests show that Negroes in this country made a lower score than whites on intelligent tests; they also show that Northerners, black and white, had higher scores than Southerners, black and white, and that Northern Negroes had higher scores than Southern whites. The difference did not occur because people were from the North or the South, or because they were white or black, but because of difference in income, education, cultural advantages, and other opportunities. Equal opportunities must therefore be offered to all peoples in all sections of the country.

"Prejudice, A Nazi Strategy . . .

"The most important work, however, must be done in educating ourselves away from the idea of White Supremacy, for this belief is as groundless as Hitler's Nordic Supremacy nonsense. We are injuring our personalities with arrogance; we are blocking our own emotional growth. Not until we eliminate Nazi race tactics in our own everyday life can we hope for a victory which will bring peace for the universal Human Race of the One World.

"Do you really want peace? Is your conscience clear?"

Immediately following publication of the editorial, the 11 members of the College Board of Visitors (trustees) demanded disciplinary action. College President J. E. Pomfret suspended the publication and issued an ultimatum to the students demanding that the faculty supervise future editorials. He also demanded the resignation of Miss Kaemmerle as editor of the paper.

Following almost a week of discussion, President Pomfret called the students to a special assembly and started discussion of the situation by declaring that "an old Negro came to my office and told me that we have ruined everything he has spent his life working for." He did not identify the "old Negro".

"It is my judgement," the college prexy continued, "that supervision be established over student publications, and the Board of Visitors and the faculty have concurred in the view." He said that if the college did not "enjoy the good will and respect of citizens of Virginia its usefulness soon will come to an end."

At conclusion of his remaks, the students remained seated while Bill Williams, president of the student organization, read a resolution representing the views of some of the faculty members who support both a censorship-free campus publication and the reinstatement of the paper's editor. Four pages long, it strongly implied that the restriction of student opinion might be extended to the faculty unless the censorship move was stopped now. A vote was taken and it went overwhelmingly against the college president.

What is unusual about the situation is the fact that although there were many students who violently disagreed with Miss Kaemmerle's views, they recognized that she had a right to voice them, and were eager and willing to defend her right to say what she thought.

The matter has not yet been settled. But, whatever the outcome, the enemies of legislative action to aid race relations should know from this controversy that education alone cannot do the job. Those who use the argument that education will solve all problems, just do not want the problem of race solved.

Student Editorial Prompts Publication's Suspension

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—(AP)—The College of William and Mary, second oldest college in the United States, suspended temporarily publication of its student newspaper, Flat Hat.

The suspension was ordered pending faculty action on an editorial written by Editor Marilyn Kaemmerle, of Jackson, Mich., on racial equality.

* * *

DR. JOHN E. POMFRET, president of the college, said the faculty would meet Tuesday to discuss a course of action.

The college board has expressed "thorough disapproval and condemnation" of the sentiments expressed by the article in which it was suggested that the time should come when Negroes should attend the college, "join the same clubs, be our roommates . . . and marry among us."

* * *

MISS KAEMMERLE held to seclusion. Efforts to reach her at her domitory and sorority house met statements:

"She's not in and we don't know where she is or when she will be in."

The undergraduate editor, a senior, said in the editorial she believed that education was the only way to bring equal recognition of Negroes "in our hearts and minds" and added that personal fraternization between the races "cannot and should not be done today, or tomorrow, but perhaps the next day."

In Jackson, the student editor's father, W. H. Kaemmerle, said he thought at the time he read the editorial that his daughter was "taking a chance," but was confident she could "take care of herself."

'The Williamsburg Upheaval'

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

No judicious person wants to prolong the Williamsburg upheaval, but it seems to call for a definite and enduring disposal while it is being discussed.

Immature and regrettable as the incident has been, the effort to uphold it on the doctrine of freedom of the press seems more serious.

If the governing authorities of our State-supported educational institutions are to abandon order and regulation, which they conceive to be wholesome for the maintenance of those institutions, and beneficial to society, and relegate their functions to some general principle of government, why of such unsound manifestations as have specially appointed boards to govern those institutions? If the editors of the college paper wished to rely on freedom of the press, they should have located without the college property, and severed student relationship with the college.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

With respect to Mr. Pomfret's editorial in The Times-Dispatch today (February 15) and Mary Flat Hat, various other individuals pro and con, I wish to express the idea of an idea is remote, in our minds, operation is most and really an absurdity. Neither some instances, do we desire sociability on equal basis with the whites. We merely want a chance to live decently.

What we all need is prayer. Prayer is the instrument by which peace will come to us, and while our boys are out there sacrificing themselves for us, let us try to make this a better place for them to come home to—victory for all, and a better understanding between races.

MARY C. THOMAS.

Richmond.

G. M. DILLARD.

Mr. Pomfret's letter in The Times-Dispatch today (February 15) Scottsville.

Better Racial Co-operation

serves to rekindle the fire of racial prejudice, thereby adding another menace to the already chaotic condition of the era.

True, we have made rapid progress along physical and educational lines, and do deserve improved educational facilities and other advantages such as better housing conditions, higher paying positions, including domestic help. All of these factors are vital in the development of any race. Also crime and disease are less prevalent in a sanitary surrounding.

We, also, have with the "supreme intermarriage" as it has been termed. Such an idea is remote, in our minds, and really an absurdity. Neither do we desire sociability on equal basis with the whites. We merely want a chance to live decently.

What we all need is prayer. Prayer is the instrument by which peace will come to us, and while our boys are out there sacrificing themselves for us, let us try to make this a better place for them to come home to—victory for all, and a better understanding between races.

MARY C. THOMAS.

Richmond.

Race Equality Article Rocks Campus Of 252-year-old W. and M. College

Washington Tribune 2-17-45

The usually quiet, staid campus of the 252-year-old William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., was seething like a boiling cauldron this week as the faculty was all in a dither trying to decide what to do about the campus weekly "Flat Hat" and the editorial which appeared in last week's issue proclaiming that some day the Negro should be recognized as the equal of the white man in the United States.

The editorial, written by Miss Marilyn Maemmerle, 22, editor, native of Kentucky and now living at Jackson, Mich., suggested that in time "Negroes should attend William and Mary, join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates, and marry among us."

Long Range Program

2-17-45

The suggestion was tempered by the realization that "this cannot and should be done today, or tomorrow, but perhaps the next day. Neither they nor we are ready for it yet."

The undergraduate editor, a senior, said in the editorial she believed that education is the only way to bring equal recognition of Negroes "in our hearts and minds."

The board of visitors, same as trustees, headed by J. Gordon Bohannan, Petersburg lawyer, has demanded "corrective and disciplinary action" and the establishment of faculty control over the campus weekly.

2-17-45

At a meeting o Sunday in Richmond, the board expressed "thorough disapproval and condemnation" of the editorial sentiments voiced by Miss Maemmerle, also that the faculty "take such corrective and disciplinary action as may be necessary, including the assumption of such control over approving the material in such publications as may be required." A course of action was to be considered at a meeting on Tuesday.

The editors of Flat Hat and the Student Union also met on Sunday and passed a resolution "voting the paper out of existence rather than have a supervised publication."

Defend Free Speech

2-17-45

At the same time, the students went on record as saying that a majority of their number did not indorse the views of the editor, but were determined to defend her right to express them.

Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the college and formerly a dean at Vanderbilt University, is quoted as saying: "Any one who reads this editorial should consider that it was written by an undergraduate editor and one who has had little knowledge or experience with the complex and intricate fields of race relations."

He also stated that the paper is temporarily suspended.

The student body, which includes a large number from Northern States, had taken no action as a whole early in the week.

Has Father's Confidence

In Michigan, the editor's father, W. H. Kaemmerle, a store controller, said he thought when he read the editorial his daughter was "taking a chance" because a student meeting the question was not one of approval of the editorial, which many students have said did not express their views, but a question whether students wanted a censored publication.

2-13-45

Protest Press Gag.

Presented by Harvey Chappel, a student from Clarksville, Va., the students adopted the following resolution:

"Being firm believers in the sacred principles of freedom of the press as laid down by our honored alumnus, Thomas Jefferson, we protest the infringement of this doctrine. With this ideal in mind, the entire student body rises with one purpose in mind, that of perpetuating the principles of freedom of the press on this campus.

"We propose adoption of a policy which will insure free and uncensored student publications."

Editor Is Absent.

Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, 22, student editor who wrote the editorial, did not attend the meeting. She said in an interview she would "rather forget" acout it but that she is sticking by the views she expressed.

Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the college, attended the student meeting and said the students would have no difficulty getting a hearing from the college board. He told the meeting the board has the final word in administration under Virginia law.

2-13-45

Believes Harm Is Done.

The board believes, Dr. Pomfret said, the editorial raised a furor, that the college is supported by and is a part of the state, and that when it aroused the community great harm is done.

Miss Kaemmerle, a senior from Jackson, Mich., wrote that education was the only way to bring equal recognition of Negroes "in our hearts and minds" and that personal fraternization between the races "cannot and should not be done today, or tomorrow, but perhaps the next day."

STUDENTS FIGHT GAG THREAT TO COLLEGE PAPER

Chicago Tribune 2-13-45 Fl.

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 12 (AP).—Students of the College of William and Mary today protested censorship of college publications which they said was offered as an alternative to suspension of publication as a result of an editorial in the Flat Hat, college weekly, suggesting the time would come when Negroes should attend the school and "marry among us." The paper was suspended yesterday by the college board of trustees.

It was stated from the floor at

Pro-Negro Editorial, Suspension Of College Paper, Start Crusade

Norfolk Journal & Guide 2-17-45 Va.

Editorial Staff and Student Body Vote Under Protest To Accept Suspension Rather Than Censorship

(See Editorial, Page 6)

Up to this writing the following major developments have occurred since the appearance of an editorial on the race question in THE FLAT HAT, student publication at The College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg on the Virginia Peninsula.

1. The Board of Visitors of the ancient college (it was established in 1683), at a hurriedly called special meeting in Richmond, repudiated the editorial in resolutions which stated that it represented neither the sentiments of the Board, the College Administration, nor the college student body, and practically ordered the Administration to take disciplinary and corrective measures, including censorship. 2-17-45

2. At a conference Sunday between President Pomfret and the editorial staff of the Flat Hat, the paper's staff was given the alternative of accepting censorship or suspending the publication. The staff chose to endure suspension rather than censorship. So it was suspended.

3. A meeting of the student body was held Monday, at which time a formal protest against censorship of the college publication was registered by a rising vote. The students voted to take their case to the Board of Visitors. 2-17-45

4. Miss Kaemmerle has not resigned as editor of the Flat Hat and apparently there has been no student pressure upon her to do so. It is currently reported that two-hundred William and Mary male students representing a majority of the male students now enrolled have indicated their intention of backing the Flat Hat staff and other students in their protest against administrative censorship.

The editorial which has aroused quite a furore in some groups, was written by Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle who is a resident of Michigan, and is a senior at William and Mary.

Miss Kaemmerle said this week that despite the furore her editorial had raised she was still "sticking by the views she expressed."



MISS MARILYN KAEMMERLE
Editor, The Flat Hat

67-1945

Wisconsin

Objects To Katherine Dunham As Guest

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

MADISON, Wis. — (ANP) — When Katherine Dunham, the famous danseuse, and her troupe appeared here recently an incident occurred which highlighted the racial consciousness which has come to life in this formerly rather liberal university town.

It seems that Dr. H. Scudder McKeel, one of the professors at the University of Wisconsin and associated with the Rosenwald fund which had been one of the forces contributory to Miss Dunham's success, together with Mrs. McKeel invited Miss Dunham to a social event at their home. Their graciousness raised a furore in certain university circles, it is said, but the pay-off came in their own household. 1-26-45

It seems that their cook took especial umbrage at seeing Miss Dunham entertained in the home of her employer. She could not understand their inviting "a woman of that type to a home where she would have to serve her." The McKeels liked their cook and needed her in this town where help is at a premium. They were more or less unconcerned about the attitude of higher-ups. Finally they mollified her and now all is well.

But wait—the cook is colored.

Power Trust's Anti-Negro Slur Nipped in Milwaukee



Cartoons slandering the Negro people, like the one pictured above, have been appearing in Milwaukee high school newspapers. Community protests succeeded in obtaining a promise from the manager of the Electric Co. that this vicious type of cartoon would be discarded. This ad was distributed by the Reddy Kilowatt Service of 30 Church St., N. Y.

Special to the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—The effort of the national electric power trust to inject anti-Negro propaganda into the school system was set back by the prompt action of a group of Milwaukee Communists, plus the protest of many students and teachers.

Milwaukee high school students noticed that the local Electric Co's advertisement in their school papers, contracted for on a long-term basis, contained last week a cartoon that portrayed a caricature of a Negro, in the role of a lazy, shiftless Stepin Fetchit type. By contrast, the hero of the power trust, Reddy Kilowatt, is shown as the energetic character that gets all the work done. The advertisement was distributed by the Reddy Kilowatt Service, 80 Church St., New York.

The Sixth Ward Communist Club sent a committee of Negro and white comrades to see the advertising manager of the Electric Co., Fred E. Ericksen. Ericksen admitted that he had already heard from "other sources" on this matter, indicating students and teachers had been making known their resentment to the chauvinist advertisement. He greeted the committee with some deference, but attempted half-heartedly to evade the issue by mentioning the fact that he himself was a Scandinavian and didn't mind a few jokes at his expense.

ADMITS INSULT

However, after the committee spokesman, Joe Ellis, Negro leader of the Fur and Leather Workers and Sixth Ward Communist Club chairman, suggested that the committee would take up the matter with the Public Utilities Commission, the Common Council and the School Board Mr. Ericksen admitted that the company had insulted the students, the Negro people and the public.

Ericksen promised to run an apology in the school papers, and to write to the national advertising syndicate protesting the nature of such advertising and rejecting any more of it. Joe Ellis later received a letter from Ericksen, confirming his promises to the committee, enclosing a copy of the company's letter to the Reddy Kilowatt Service, 30 Church St., N. Y. The director of the service, according to Ericksen, is a southerner, Ashton B. Collins. However, Ericksen discounted any "intention on the part of Mr. Collins to insult anyone."

Among those who protested to the Electric Co. was Mill Helen Goetsch, chairman of the Social Studies Committee of an international relations study group, insisting on the publication of an apology in the high school papers.

"American Dilemna" Wins Award

In Farmer Houston Texas 3-3-45

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The Saturday Review of Literature has announced the Anisfield-Wolf awards for the best books on race relations for the year 1944, dividing the sum of $20,000 between Miss Gwethalyn Graham, for her novel, "Earth and High Heaven," and Gunnar Myrdal, for his book "An American Dilemma." The award committee, made up of Henry Seidel Canby, Henry P. Fairchild and Ralph Linton, issued the following statement in connection with this year's selections.

3-3-45

"The level of competition this year was high, and the judges feel well satisfied to have been able to choose two such excellent books, one in the field of creative literature, and one in science.

public, and contribute to the creation of genuine 'dilemma.'

"The study was carried out under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, and Professor Myrdal was assisted by a staff of able experts."

3-3-45

Canadian Treatment of Jews

Of Miss Graham's novel which it calls one of the best novels written in Canada and one of the most sensitive and penetrating studies of the social relations between Jews and Christians, the commmittee says:

3-3-45

"It is a study of prejudice encountered and prejudice overcome in the city of Montreal, where French, Scotch-English and Jewish Canadians all come in contact in a social, intellectual and business life in the city.

"Not only is the book an excellent study of Canadian racial relations, it is an admirable novel and must be thought of first for its brilliant pictures of personality and its excellent art, especially of dialogue.

3-3-45

'American Dilemma' Shares Honors for Race Relations

AFRO-American md.

NEW YORK — The Saturday Review of Literature has announced the Anisfield-Wolf Awards for the best books on race relations in 1944, dividing $2,000 between Miss Gwethalyn Graham, for "Earth and High Heaven," and Gunnar Myrdal, for "An American Dilemma."

3-3-45

The award committee, made up of Henry Seidel Canby, Henry P. Fairchild and Ralph Linton, issued the following statement in connection with this year's selections.

Most Comprehensive Study

"'An American Dilemma' is the most comprehensive and penetrating scholarly study of the colored man in the United States and the related problems that has yet been presented.

"As suggested by the sub-title, 'The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy,' the author faces squarely the conflict between 'The American Creed' of brotherhood, equality, and freedom and the actual practice of society in dealing with this important minority group.

A Fresh Viewpoint

"As a foreigner, the author brings a fresh and objective viewpoint to his task, but throughout the book he displays a shrewd and and sympathetic understanding of the considerations and circumstances that affect the attitude of various elements of the American

Origin of Awards

The Anisfield Awards, established by Edith A. Wolf in memory of her father, John Anisfield, and changed to the Anisfield-Wolf Awards to commemorate her late husband, Eugene E. Wolf, are made yearly under The Saturday Review sponsorship.

Books regarded as candidates for 1945 awards should be sent in three copies each to Professor Henry P. Fairchild, New York University, Washington Square, New York City.

'Pattern Of American Segregation Changing Slowly,' Alexander Says

Pittsburgh Courier Pa. 1-13-45

"Unless the problem of segregation can be solved, there is no hope of any alleviation of the race problem in America," writes Will W. Alexander, director of race relations for the Julius Roneswald Fund. He makes this statement in an article entitled "Our Conflicting Race Policies," appearing in the January issue of Harper's magazine.

"There are some evidences of changes in the pattern of American segregation — small, but significant," he points out. Long prominent in education and interracial affairs, Mr. Alexander says there are "evidences of dissatisfaction with it. One such evidence is the very vehement declaration by some, that segregation must not and cannot be modified in any way. The advocates of segregation protest too much. In the very loudness and continuousness of their protests is one of the best evidences that the country is not satisfied, and that segregation is not succeeding." 1-13-45

GIVES ANSWER

Endeavoring to give an answer to the questioin, Mr. Alexander says: "Perhaps one answer to the problem of racial adjustment is a new kind of education for white people, one that would help them develop and maintain a way of life in which the present inconsistencies in our racial policy could not exist. In any case, we will not be able to make satisfactory progress in adjusting our most difficult race problem until we recognize that segregation, as it exists in all sections of the country, is the heart of that problem." 1-13-45

The writer declares that there have been two well-defined policies in race relations—and only two. The first of these, he says, is the policy that Negroes shall be educated. "So firmly has the idea of educating Negroes taken hold that today the annual expenditures in the Southern States for the higher education of Negroes exceeds the total income of all private schools for Negroes . . . And the Southern States are showing a tendency to move toward equalization of educational funds for Negro and white schools."

OTHER IS SEGREGATION

Mr. Alexander declares the second American policy regarding the Negro population is segregation—something that even puzzles foreigners. "Segregation," says Mr. Alexander, "is not only Southern, but national—it varies not so much in degree as in method in different sections of the country. In the South segregation . . . is maintained by law and by custom. In the North segregation is maintained by social pressure and by such quasi-legal arrangements as restrictive covenants . . . Thus the segregation of Negroes is accepted in all sections of the country to about the same degree that education is provided and accepted."

POLICIES CONFLICT 1-13-45

Mr. Alexander believes that much of the uncertainty and tension in connection with "our American race relations" grows out of the conflict in "these policies." He declares that education is the most hopeful aspect of American race relations, and that segregation is one of the most puzzling aspects of American life, and one of the most difficult questions in American race relations.

"By allowing the Negro to remain at a lower economic level, the South has kept itself on the bottom rung of the economic ladder," Mr. Alexander writes. "The low wages and general low standards of living for Negroes in the South has created the Southern poor white. He is perhaps the poorest and least skilled white man in the world. He will remain so until better economic advantages are available both for him and his Negro neighbor. Poverty cannot be segregated—North or South. Economic realists in the South admit privately that if the South is to succeed, something must be done about the economic status of Negroes. 1-13-45

"There is no better evidence of our conflicting racial policies than in the churches which have been the champions of Negro education. Certainly, what the Church has done for Negroes has been largely within the pattern of segregation."

He points out that although white churches aid Negro education, they do not welcome Negroes to their services of worship.

INCREASING FRICTION

Among other things Mr. Alexander writes: " . . . the South will probably attempt to attain equal services within the framework of segregation . . . Under the denial of freedom which segregation enforces, there is constant and increasing friction . . . American Negroes are not seeking an opportunity to mingle with whites. They desire freedom and opportunity to live as Americans . . . The CIO is, at the moment, the most promising force for correcting the inconsistencies in our racial patterns . . . In the acquisition of political power lies one of the Negro's great hopes for improving his status . . . There is no doubt that the Negro vote, the power of labor, and Government attitudes can profoundly affect our racial practices."

Text book slandering Race fought

Los Angeles Tribune 3-12-45 Col.

OKLAHOMA CITY—The Oklahoma State Legislature has been asked by the Negro weekly, the Black Dispatch, to outlaw use of the sociological text, "Social Problems," by Charles A. Ellwood, in the white schools of the State.

The author, a professor at Duke Uinversity, Durham, N.C., the book "is the vilest sort of slander of dark people," according to the Dispatch. 3-12-45

In the text, the author asserts that the tropical climate of Africa and the near-tropical climate of the South has developed socially undesirable traits in the masses of the American Negro today . . . Nature fixed in the Negro strong sex tendencies.

"The influence of slavery upon the Negro was both beneficent and malfeasant," the book elsewhere declares. "The Negro learned little of family morality . . . the Negro could not be taught properly to appreciate the rights of property . . . Finally slavery failed to develop in the slave the self-mastery and self-control which are necessary for free social life . . . Admirable as slavery was . . ." 3-12-45

On racial mixtures, Author Ellwood said: "The pure Negro, without intermixture of blood, has hitherto seemed incapable of leadership . . . It is not surprising therefore, to find among the mulattoes a great amount of constitutional disease and a tendency to crime and immorality . . . and for this reason Negro women of mixed blood are apt to be immoral . . . So we see that while the mixed bloods have furnished the leaders of their race, they have also furnished an undue proportion of its vice and crime." 3-12-45

The book contains 27 pages of slander of the Negro, according to the Dispatch.

KAN. CITY, KAN., PLAINDEALER JUNE 1, 1945

MARSHALL FIELD APPRAISES NEGRO

"Education is the key to full citizenship for the Negro," says Marshall Field, famed Chicago millionaire publisher. Writing in the June issue of the Negro Digest in an article "If I Were a Negro" he declares:

"It is important to strive for every shred of knowledge in the belief that knowledge bestows an independence and dignity that arms its possessor against the attacks and malignities of the ignorant and uncivilized.

"I cannot tell how much, if I were a Negro, my thinking and acting might be embittered by my sense of injustice," states Field. "It would be only natural that it should at times make me feel and act in such a way, and with such violence as to arouse fears and resentment in those who might have the power to remedy the injustice. I might, however, take heart that as civilization progresses, more and more of my fellow men strive to be just, and to be somewhat encouraged by such progress as had been made.

"I like to believe that I would try to remember that injustices to myself were only part of many injustices, suffered by many people of every color and religion and I should be in the forefront of the battle to remedy them for all, knowing them all part of the same pattern."

68c - 1945

Wants Movie On Dixie Racial Attitude

Atlanta Daily World 6-17-45

WHITE SCHOLAR LOOKS AT NEGRO WORLD

By EMMETT PHILLIPS FOR ANP

Atlanta, Ga. 6-17-45

I LIKE MOVIES. Back in peace time I viewed about 200 motion pictures a year. My preference was for such productions as Mutiny on the Bounty, Ebb Tide, Petrified Forest and others of a similar type, I also enjoyed light-hearted movies such as You Can't Take It With You andIt Happened One Night. 6-17-45

Hollywood was doing a good job in presenting good scripts, the world's foremost actors, excellent directors, and all at a very modest cost to the movie goer. In fact, I can think of no other amusement which offered so much high class talent at so little cost to the public.

EYE ON BOX OFFICE

Having given Hollywood due credit I now take the liberty to criticize it. Long before Pearl Harbor Hollywood made motion pictures in which the Nazis were depicted as sadists, a very accurate analysis as recent investigations have revealed. Now I didn't mind Hollywood's depiction of a Germany gone wrong. After all, material is where you find it and the findings were plentiful in Naziland. 6-19-45

Also, these pictures were good box office (financially profitable) and that's what counts in the moving picture industry; in fact, if a plot offends the people of a certain section Hollywood refuses to producers don't want to crusade for duces don't want to crusade for democracy at home as well as abroad, but they are concerned about the box office in one certain section.

Now all I ask of Hollywood is that it make a picture about the humiliation and suffering imposed upon the Negro by America's own counterpart and predecessor of the Nazis, namely, the southern white supremacy gang. A powerful movie could be made about the inhuman treatment inflicted upon the Negro by cruel southeners, and without resorting to fiction.

UNDERWRITE IT

No doubt Hollywood will answer that a motion picture of this type would be poor box office. that southern movie houses would refuse to show it. Granted that such would be the case I have a suggestion to make. Let the various interracial groups, the NAACP, Urban League, also the Catholic and Jewish societies conduct a financial campaign to underwrite any possible loss which the movie magnates might suffer in presenting such a picture. 6-17-45

Perhaps you wonder at my suggesting that Catholic and Jewish groups help underwrite a movie depicting the raw deal handed the Negro by hateful southerners. Well, it would be a test of their sincerity in the cause of a minority group other than their own. And it would be a good investment for them, because a movie showing the brutality of the Ku Klux south would put a dent into the activities of the Klan in other sections of America where it promotes anti-Catholicism and anti-Semitism.

COULD BE SUCCESS

By the way, Hollywood has guessing wrong before in estimating the possible financial returns from certain pictures. Little did the movie magnates dream that Going My Way and A Song For Bernadette, both distinctly Catholic pictures, would draw so well at the box office. These two motion pictures didn't need any support from the anti-Catholic southerners to become smashing financial successes. who can tell? Maybe a movie depicting southern inhumanity toward Negroes might be a smashing box office success.

Negro Gls Protest 'Uncle Tom' Films

N.Y., N.Y. Daily Worker 7-10-45

By David Platt

Negro soldiers in New Guinea are walking out on Uncle Tom films. One particularly obnoxious film was barred from a GI theater because the well known Negro actress Hattie McDaniels, had an uncomplimentary role. A front page story in the June 30 issue of **Baltimore Afro-American** says the picture—Sol Lesser's **Three's A Family**, "aroused such resentment among service men and women to the extent that large numbers of [illegible] walked out [illegible]e theatre [illegible] its presentation."



A previous Hollywood film, **Hi Beautiful**, in which Hattie McDaniels popped her eyes and clowned was also bitterly protested by Pacific Islanders.

Lieut. Julius W. Hill, special service officer, speaking for a Chemical Warfare Service, Battalion, told AFRO:

"We honestly feel that Miss McDaniel's role in **Three's A Family** has done a great disservice to the development of race relations."

Another group of soldiers in the South Pacific condemning Miss McDaniel's unsavory role in **Hi Beautiful** contended that pictures of that type are giving Pacific Islanders a wrong impression about American Negroes.

'UNCLE (TOM) REMUS'

The soldiery is alarmed at the growing number of Uncle Tom films but not Hattie McDaniels, who accepted work in the controversial Walt Disney film **Uncle (Tom) Remus** despite Clarence Muse's warning that the picture "is detrimental to the cultural advancement of the Negro people." She will be seen in the role of Temple, "a philosophical household despot who tongue-lashes all offenders back into the paths of good behavior." Tiny Bradshaw, who leads a band in Cleveland was also offered work in the Remus film but turned it down because the script was full of 'dis' and 'dat' and was almost unreadable. He told reporters that the part of 'Coon' which he was asked to play was a typical Uncle Tom role and "would set my people back many years."

7-10-45

Gutless producers who continue to provide the Rankins and Bilbos with a large part of their ammunition should be hit hard. They have been getting away with murder for a long time. In this day and age there can be no excuse for films like **Three's A Family** and **Uncle (Tom) Remus.** There wouldn't be if a fine and influential actress like Hattie McDaniels were up front leading the fight against Jim Crow instead of bowing and scraping for crumbs from the white man's table.

* * *

The Negro GI's have a right to be indignant. Their anger is shared by many white GI's and civilians. The Gone with the Wind Policy of the producers is as strong today as it ever was. Since 1943 Hollywood has produced nothing in relation to the Negro at war—not even one serious role for a Negro.

The only bright spot on the horizon is the coming 3-reel War Department documentary, The Negro Sailor.

To most Hollywood executives the Negro is still little more than a "zoot-suit" artist. The Navy, on the other hand, has seen how the Negro acts under fire. Both Dorie Miller, late hero of Pearl Harbor and French, who towed a raft-load of wounded white comrades through shark-infested waters, are to be depicted in the screen story.

Only through constant struggle against 'Uncle Tom' roles and films will it be possible some day to make non-Hollywood films like **The Negro Sailor** and **The Negro Soldier**, the average in Hollywood. 7-10-45

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
TELEGRAM
Cir. D. 13,909
SEP 24 1945

'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' IS CANCELLED

Owing to opposition of C. I. O of Bridgeport, Negro community leaders, labor unions, the Communist party, and the Bridgeport Pastors' association, Comptroller Perry W. Rodman, managing director of the Klein Memorial, has cancelled performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", based on Harriet Beecher Stowe's sensational novel of slave days in the South, which was to have opened here Sept. 28.

The Bridgeport Industrial Union council asked cooperation of Mayor McLevy to prevent showing of this musical, on the ground that it refreshed memories that tend to portray only the weaknesses of a racial minority and holds up to ridicule peoples who in the earlier days of our country were unfortunately subjected to exposures that today would be considered atrocious."

Atlanta Censor Bans Film On Racial Grounds

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Star

10-3-45

Says 11-Year-Old Play Contrary To Community Order

The 1934 screen attraction, "Imitation of Life,." starring Louise Beavers and Fredi Washington has been banned from Atlanta by Miss Christine Smith, city censor, on grounds that it is "contrary to the good order of the community" in its treatment of the racial question. This verdict was given in answer to the request made by the Paramount Theater, where it was scheduled to begin Thursday. 10-3-45

"Imitation of Life", was the notion picture adaptation taken from Fannie Hurst's novel of the same name. Starring Claudette Colbert as the main character, it dealt with a plot centered around the development of a pancake recipe, and a breakfast syrup. Louise Beavers, playing the role of Deliliah, negotiates with Claudette and together they make a fortune on "Aunt Deliliah's Pancake Flour." Featured also was Fredi Washington, playing the role of the ungrateful daughter, who by virtue of her fair skin, found it advantageous to cross over into the white race. Upon the death of her mother she returned, a broken girl who had learned that the tragedy of her mother's passing was the most heart-rendering experience that she had witnessed.

The situation brought about by the daughter is the one to which Miss Smith and the board objected, stating that she attempts, unsuccessfully, to "cross the line."

The ban given by Miss Smith had the unanimous appoval of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, under which board her office functions. City law empowers the library board the right to approve or disapprove of all public entertainment in Atlanta. 10-3-45

AROUSING CRITICISM

This ultimatum arousing much criticism since it was approved when it was presented in the city in 1935 to record-breaking showings. Following the premiere showing at the Fox it moved to neighborhood theaters and still brought packed audiences.

Local officials of the Universal Pictures Company, Inc., owners, immediately conferred with their attorneys, McDougald, Troutman and Awkwright after having learned of the ban. Their attorneys, in turn communicated witn Adolph Schemil, Universal's chief counsel in New York by telephone. A formal statement, it was learned, will be made by counsel soon. No comment was made by the officials of the Georgia Theater Company, of which Paramount Theater is a unit. 10-3-45

City laws exact a penalty of $500 for each showing of a picture that does not bear the censor's stamp of approval.

PRIVATE SCREENINGS GIVEN

Miss Smith was given a private screening of the picture last Saturday, accrding to a statement issued by Tom H. Reed, city manager of the Georgia Circuit. Her open rejection led to another showing for the library board members on Sunday, at which time they voted unanimously to uphold the ban as given by Miss Smith. 10-3-45

Ray Brauer, branch manager of the local Universal exchange said that the ban as given by Miss Smith was "not justifiable," stating that during the time it was featured in Atlanta "no protests against it were heard at that time." He also mentioned that a third showing was held for the attorneys and their wives on Monday night. He wasn't able to understand 'why' it passed the censor's board in 1935 and is being held up this year.

MEMPHIS FOLLOWS ATLANTA 10-3-45

"Imitation of Life," scheduled to run with "East Side of Heaven" was to have been run as a double attraction. "It seems that Atlanta was the first city in the South to take such actions against the picture, which had enjoyed a profitable run in other parts of the country," declared Mr. Brauer. He stated that since Atlanta had made its assertion that Lloyd Binford, official censor of Memphis, had taken similar action.

Mr. Binford came into the limelight when he banned "Brewster's Millions" and "The Southerner," the former because of the racial treatment and the latter, because it presented the South in an unfavorable light. Later "The Southerner" was approved for Atlanta showings.

Several Georgia cities are currently showing the picture. It was scheduled to be shown in Carrollton Tuesday. Mr. Brauer's record reveals that it has even been shown in Marietta.

Mrs. Willie Davis, Jim Paige, Milton Farris, Sherwood Austin and Councilman Ralph Ruie. Mayor Hartsfield is an ex-officio member. It is reported that the mayor was out of the city and did not see the Sunday screening.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
Vindicator and Telegram
Cir. D. 77,362—S. 94,069
SEP 29 1945

The Ban on "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

In Bridgeport, Conn., early this week, the presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was banned following protests from C. I. O. Negro groups, the Bridgeport Pastors' Association and the Communist Party. Bridgeport city officials have since changed their minds, and the play is to go on today and tomorrow. However, the following comment, which appeared Thursday in The Baltimore Sun, is still timely and enlightening.

For years "Uncle Tom's Cabin," either the book or the play, has been frowned upon below the Potomac as a gross libel upon Southern people. Now, in Bridgeport, Conn., Mayor Jasper McLevy has forbidden performance of the play in response to the protests of labor unions and Negro community leaders that it does an injustice to the Negroes of today. That just about makes it unanimous.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published in 1852, seven years short of a century ago. Its author, Harriet Beecher Stowe, has been in her grave for 51 years. Yet the work of that little New England woman still reveals its mysterious power to stir the human emotions. There is no use contending that prejudices against it are mistaken or to suggest that it be approached dispassionately as part of the national background, along with "Huckleberry Finn," "Tobacco Road" and "The Grapes of Wrath." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is somewhat different. There is nothing to do but admit that the emotions it arouses are real and are strong.

That has been true ever since the book first came from the publishers. In 1852 it took the nation by storm, which was not surprising since it dealt boldly with the greatest social problem of the day and one on which there was already a bitter division of public opinion. It unquestionably played an important part in bringing the issue to a head and to its tragic culmination in a bloody civil war.

More surprising was its effect on the English people, who not only were not personally involved in the issue but who, according to popular belief, are a stolid people whose emotions are not easily aroused. Yet, in England, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" sold more than 1,500,000 copies and created a controversy almost as bitter as the one in this country. Its appeal has been quite as impelling among the people of many other nations.

In the letter to Mayor McLevy, the Industrial Union Council argued that the play "refreshed memories that tend to portray only the weakness of a racial minority." In interesting contrast to this, when the book first appeared in England, one critic, questioning the accuracy of the picture portrayed, contended that no Archbishop of Canterbury had ever possessed the virtues embodied in the character of Uncle Tom.

But if no Archbishop of Canterbury equaled Uncle Tom in virtue the play's hero did have a close contender in Little Eva. Yet the author makes Little Eva a Southern child. In fact, southerners who violate their scruples and peep into the forbidden volume are astonished to discover how sympathetically Mrs. Stowe dealt with them and how she reserved her keenest barbs for her fellow New Englanders.

The protestants in Bridgeport appear to have won their point, but it would be bold to assume that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been permanently suppressed. On the other hand, this latest incident is an unexpected proof of the work's astonishing vitality. Could it be due to Mrs. Stowe's gift for stepping hard on everybody's toes?

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT
Circ. D. 47,872 - S. 80,138
SEP 27 1945

POOR UNCLE TOM

Apparently the Connecticut C.I.O. is extending the field of its influence beyond the realm of labor relations and into the field of drama. It has just succeeded in barring a showing of Uncle Tom's Cabin in Bridgeport and New Haven. It may be wondered what Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was born in Litchfield and lived in Hartford for many years, would think should she look down from her heavenly abode to see her opus, one of the most potent forces in marshaling public opinion in the Negro's behalf, now banned by the C.I.O. because in its exquisite judgment it "holds up to ridicule peoples who in early days of our country were unfortunately subjected to exposures that today would be considered atrocious."

That will be a rude shock to millions of Americans who have read the book or have seen any one of the hundreds of road companies that have played this hardy perennial. As we recall it, a chap by the name of Simon Legree came out with honors as the prime cad while Uncle Tom himself, abused though he was, was handled with tenderness by the author.

Supersensitivity like that displayed by the C.I.O. accomplishes not a whit in the cause of better interracial relations. With this same reasoning it would be possible to ban Shakespeare's "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice" or even "The Playboy of the Western World," because certain individuals of certain racial strains are not depicted heroically.

Actually, the incident is a display of intolerance made in the name of tolerance. The American Civil Liberties Union in protesting against this ban is absolutely correct in asserting that "to give in to one pressure group today invites surrender to a dozen tomorrow."

If labor leaders will devote some of the energy now being used in purging the drama to a sincere attempt to drive racial discrimination from their own unions, far more good will be done for the Negro. In view of the widespread discrimination against Negroes in many labor organizations this pious if well-intentioned gesture is nothing short of ludicrous.

67c-1945

Extraordinary Potentialities Of Films For Popular Education

By FRANKLIN FEARING

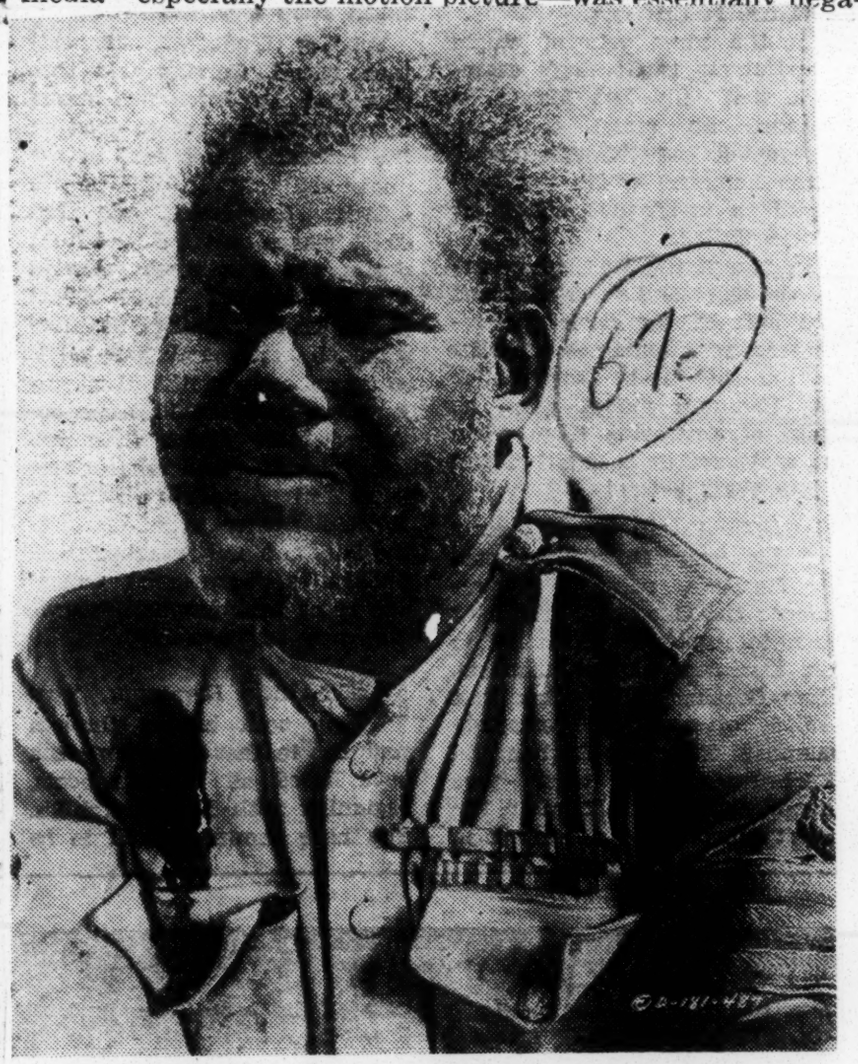
The profound effects of radio and motion pictures on men's minds have long been recognized, but it is only recently that these effects were thought of as educational. The earlier attitude towards these media—especially the motion picture—was essentially negative. At best motion pictures were regarded as merely "entertainment" ad hence negligible. At worst, they were regarded as morally debasing and sinister. Legions of the decent, the alarmed parents, the embattled educators, in their various ways, organized themselves to clean up the films. The conceptions behind these activities were clear; motion pictures were bad. Hollywood was an evil place devoted to glamor, sin and sex, which, although it could not be abolished, might at least be policed.

Excerpts from speech prepared by Prof. Franklin Fearing of the University of California, vice-president of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, and delivered by Herbert Kline at Film Panel, Conference of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in the Postwar World, Saturday, June 23, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Certainly nothing to which the term "education" could be applied, was associated with the Hollywood commercial product. "Educational" films were made, it is true, but in the main they reflected the fear that some of the evil Hollywood glamor might have crept in. They were on the whole dull and in the minds of school children, at least, poor competition for the regular product.

POSITIVE CONCEPTION

Fortunately, a more positive conception of the role of motion pictures is now emerging. This is implied in the recognition of their possbilities in formal education and their extraordinary potentialities for popular education. We are becoming aware that the use of motion pictures in a formal class room has possibilities which were never realized in the earlier period of the deadly dull educational films. We also know know that a medium which can reach millions of persons, and, through the use of dramatic devices, convey insight which will enable these individuals to understand the complex problems of the modern world, obviously extends the process of education far beyond the class rooms and laboratory.



Dr. Fearing singles out the dramatic-realistic John Howard Lawson film Sahara as a picture in which the Negro (played by Rex Ingram) is depicted in other than conventional stereotyped terms.

MINORITY PROBLEM

A content problem of especial importance which confronts those who make or use motion pictures is the problem of stereotypes. By stereotype is meant the "picture in your mind" which represents other groups than your own. These "pictures" can be extremely detailed and extremely rigid. In the minds of those who have them, they stand as a kind of rigid barrier between the individual and the human reality. These stereotypes are particularly important in connection with the depiction on the screen and in radio of so-called minority groups. The stereotype of the Negro, the Jew, the Mexican or the Oriental, for example, presents our interpretation of these peoples in terms of alleged character traits, aptitudes, intelligence, etc. The stereotypes regarding these minority groups usually have one characteristic in common; they depict the groups as biologically or socially inferior.

A particularly important task, it seems to me, for the educational film, lies in the possibility of substituting reality for these stereotypes. This is a task for which the resources of the documentary and realistic films are particularly adapted.

Such documentaries as Herbert Kline's "The Forgotten Village," Carleton Moss' "The Negro Soldier," illustrate what the successful educational use of the motion picture in this field can do. In such a dramatic-realistic film as John Howard Lawson's "Sahara," the Negro is depicted in other than conventional stereotyped terms.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

In the broadest sense, there is some propaganda element in every form of human communication, including all types of education. **Any content which is organized from a point of view and presented with the intent of affecting in some manner the behavior of other persons may be designated as propaganda.** And, as such, may be the object of attack. This will include all or nearly all education.

In the case of films, designed to shape attitudes, or affect opinion, the intent is deliberate and manifest. Many such films have been produced in connection with the war effort. These would include, for example, numerous shorts produced by the OWI and other agencies, designed to decrease absenteeism in war plants. It would include such a film as "Hell Bent for Election," an animated cartoon made under the auspices of the CIO, to be used in connection with the candidacy of the late President Roosevelt. The latter film would, of course, be called by many people who need not be named here, a "propaganda" picture in the evil sense of the term. Others might call it an "educational" picture. It is clear that the label applied does not characterize the film as such but expresses the point of view of the person making the characterization.

There is undoubtedly a field for films of this type even in the classroom situation. Surely there are points of view which even the most conservative of educators desire to be presented persuasively to school children. Outside of the classroom situation, this field is of course wide open. In the over-all sense, the functions of educational films in this particularly category are the functions which they have served in war time, namely to orient and to unify.



Katherine Dunham (in white dress) stars in *Carib Song*, new musical play about Trinidad by Baldwin Bergersen and William Archibald which opened last night at the Adelphi. Surrounding Miss Dunham are Avon Long, William Franklin and other members of the company.

Faulty, But Worth Seeing

P.M. New York, N.Y.
9-28-45

(Reprinted from Yesterday's Late Edition)

At the Fulton last night the new season finally got going. I say this despite the fact that artistically and psychologically *Deep Are the Roots* seems to me a very bad play. If I notwithstanding recommend it, it is because this new work by the authors of *Tomorrow the World* is a combination of quite effective melodrama and very pertinent social drama, ably produced. It holds your interest and compels your respect. Nothing else this season has come close to doing either.

Deep Are the Roots, like *Tomorrow the World*, is a problem play. It deals with the return of an intelligent young Negro soldier to a Southern town. He had gone off to war as the docile, respectful servant's son of an important Senatorial family; he returns an officer and a hero who in Italy and England had mingled on terms of equality with white people, and who is now roused to fight for his own people's rights — still well-intentioned but no longer docile. The Senator, a hopeless Bourbon, feels kindly toward Brett; the Senator's liberal older daughter Alice feels very kindly toward him and wants to help him but also to boss him. The Senator's younger daughter Genevra feels much more than kindly—she is drawn to Brett emotionally, and he, since childhood, has been in love with her.

* * *

Trouble clearly lies ahead for these two; but before it breaks, Brett gives offense by taking small liberties he wouldn't have taken before the War; and the Senator, his gorge rising, suddenly turns on him. The Senator talks himself into imagining that Brett has stolen a missing watch as a pretext for having him arrested. Alice, in the midst of trying to dissuade her father, learns about Brett and Genevra, becomes far more violent than the Senator, clutches at the theft story and has Brett arrested herself. I won't go into the unknotting of this situation, which calls into play most of the worst social problems of the South, beyond remarking that tragedy is averted, but Brett left a bitterer man, Alice a sadder but wiser woman, Genevra a baffled youngster, and the Senator not merely a Bourbon but an incipient Ku-Kluxer.

The good things about the play—its theatrical drive and its social conscience—are far from negligible things; they make the play worth seeing and I don't mean to slur them over. But just because *Deep Are the Roots* is primarily a challenging social drama in its intentions, if too much a melodrama in its effects, one must all the more sharply look its faults full in the face. And they are very grave faults. They are not simply the common faults of the propaganda play—the too determined effort to drive home a message, the set speeches, the protests, the cliches. The graver mistakes made by *Deep Are the Roots* involve its taking on too many things at once; its not using a plot that convinces or really works in with its theme; its fumbled psychology and inconsistent character-drawing.

As a problem play, *Deep Are the Roots* doesn't really hew to the line of tackling the returning Southern Negro soldier whom the war has altered. It doesn't seem concerned with a specific situation; it quickly runs head-on into most of the Negro-White conflicts that have always animated the South; Brett might as easily be returning from the North as from the war, and the Senator's wrath as easily have been aroused by seeing the boy wearing one of his neckties. The problems of the South flow, truly enough, one out of the other; but the treatment here robs the play of a specific sharpness, a true topicality. Much worse, the relationship between Genevra and Brett and the whole question of intermarriage it engenders are really not pertinent to this kind of social drama because they are not typical of it; at the very least, many other problems must be solved before intermarriage becomes a crucial one. But if such a problem *is* raised, surely it should have a whole play to itself, and chiefly follow lines of personal drama, personal tragedy.

* * *

The plot, again—by which I mean the business of the stolen watch—is not at all convincing. The Senator, both in terms of his previous attitude toward Brett and of the nature of Brett's "misconduct," is much too suddenly and violently provoked; moreover, he has the deepest kind of feeling toward Brett's mother. Psychologically it just won't wash. And if we say "Forget psychology—the Senator, with a little better provocation would certainly have done what he did," we come up against something even more serious. For just because the general make-up of such men as the Senator is beyond question, it is a great pity when the specific provocation is not convincing. It's just that way that propaganda digs its own grave. And though space is lacking for me to go into further detail, *Deep Are the Roots* plays ducks and drakes with its characterizations, goes astray in its psychology, time and again. Finally, there is nothing wrong with the play being melodrama, but its melodrama and its social drama should coalesce, and they don't. You scarcely remember that in some sense *The Little Foxes* is a melodrama about stolen bonds; you can't ever forget that *Deep Are the Roots* is very much a melodrama about a stolen watch.

Yet the play, though it fumbles its problems, does not blink them. It looks hard at what's wrong with the reactionary South, at its deep roots of prejudice, which make even its better-minded citizens revert very suddenly to type.

Mr. Kazan has directed the play with excellent judgment, if now and then at too slow a pace. As Genevra, Barbara Bel Geddes takes a difficult and not too surely written part and turns in a beautiful performance, both touching and convincing. Gordon Heath makes a good Brett, and Carol Goodner a good Alice. Charles Waldron plays the Senator with quiet perception, and if his performance in its later stages loses some of its point, it is because the characterization loses much of its plausibility. Lloyd Gough is competent, too, as Alice's Yankee fiance, and the minor roles are suitably filled.

—Louis Kronenberger

NEWSWEEK
(NEW YORK CITY)

OCT 8 - 1945

THEATER

Tomorrow the South

See also 82a

After one of the most fumbling starts in years, the Broadway season finally broke into the clear last week with a social drama. With "Deep Are the Roots," Arnaud d'Usseau and James Gow, authors of the anti-Nazi hit, "Tomorrow the World," have chosen an even more urgent and controversial theme: the problem of the Negro in the Deep South; specifically, that of the returning Negro soldier who had been told abroad that he was fighting for a better world at home.

Lt. Brett Charles (Gordon Heath) comes home a hero to the Langdon



Old Senator (Charles Waldron) accuses his "nigra" (Gordon Heath) of theft . . .

mansion where he was raised and where his mother (Evelyn Ellis) is a trusted servant. An intelligent young Negro, Brett had been welcomed during the war as an equal in an English home. In Italy, the peasants sat him at their dinner table, also as an equal.

Home again, Brett rejects a scholarship to a Northern university in favor of teaching school among his own people. But he makes the courageous mistake of ignoring certain Jim Crow amenities.

The Nigra and the Lady: The crotchety ex-Senator Langdon (Charles Waldron) loves his "nigras"—as long as they keep in their place. His daughter Alice (Carol Goodner) is sincere in her desire to help the Negroes as long as they remember that she is Lady Bountiful—and boss. Alice's fiancé (Lloyd Gough) is a "damyankee" novelist who didn't know any better than to shake hands with a "nigra." The younger Langdon girl, Genevra (Barbara Bel Geddes), had played with Brett as a child and thinks she loves him.

When the senator, intent on getting rid of an "uppity" Negro by any means, frames Brett as a thief and later is himself shown up as a sponsor of a Ku Klux posse, both this characterization and the drama ring false. Similarly, the muted romance between Brett and Genevra—although it comes to nothing and makes no case for intermarriage between whites and blacks—adds an unnecessary hazard to a problem already complicated enough.

Fortunately, the play's sincerity and eloquence outweigh its cumbersome and contrived concessions to melodrama and a rather overambitious canvas.

. . . before his family Carol Goodner, Lloyd Gough, and Barbara Bel Geddes

See 82a

But Not Quite

In any case, with five openings, it was a busy and diversified week along the Broadway circuit. Runner-up to "Deep Are the Roots" was "You Touched Me!" This is a whimsical and undecided allegory that Tennessee Williams and Donald Windham adapted from D. H. Lawrence, involving an elementary love story and high-falutin' symbolism in rural England circa 1943. Also ran:

CARIB SONG—This all-Negro musical play of the West Indies doesn't get very far and takes its time getting there.

LIVE LIFE AGAIN—An agitated, pointless tragedy about a Nebraska Hamlet at the turn of the century.

THE RYAN GIRL—Worth mentioning only because it brought Edmund Lowe back to the theater for the first time since 1922, and indicates that June Havoc will become a first-rate actress. But it lacks vitamins and vigor.

RUSHVILLE, IND.
REPUBLICAN
Cir. D. 3,347

OCT 5 - 1945

UNCLE TOM RIDES AGAIN

The news that Bridgeport, Conn., had banned a musical production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fell upon incredulous ears in all parts of the country. Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist, had issued his order of suppression upon demand of the CIO, Negro leaders, the Community party and the Pastors' Association on the ground that the play portrayed the weaknesses of a racial minority and held it up to ridicule.

While it is true that in the course of many years the varying dramatizations of Mrs. Stowe's classic have produced versions bearing little resemblance to the original story, the basic theme has remained consistently sympathetic to the Negro.

While the flight of Eliza across the ice with bloodhounds baying at her heels and the ascent of Little Eva to heaven may inspire emotions of amusement, rather than terror or reverential awe, there is nothing in these spectacles to influence adversely the regard of the public for a racial minority. Meanwhile the antics of the lawyers named Marx and of the irrespressible Topsy can still be regarded, in spite of the changes of the years, as good fun.

Accordingly, the decision of Bridgeport's Socialist mayor to lift the ban on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the explanation that it was all a misunderstanding, will be welcomed. It would be unfortunate if the present generation and those to come were to be denied entertainment which in the past has provided amusement. Furthermore, such a ban, if permitted to stand, would have disturbing potentialities. What is the Danes should protest against "Hamlet" and the flinthearted landlords of the land rise up in their wrath against "East Lynne," which gives them a rough going over!

And there is even the danger that Rostrand's classic, "Cyrano de Bergerac," would be resented by another minority group — people with long noses.

The House I Live In (RKO-Radio) is a worthy, heartfelt short on religious and racial tolerance. The main trouble is that those who need it—the race-rioting bigots and barfly commandos—will doubtless think it is meant for someone else.

Frank Sinatra is the chief spokesman and one of the chief promoters of this serious scolding to the race-conscious. He breaks up a gang of junior neighborhood toughs who are about to beat up a kid vaguely described as belonging to the wrong church. Sinatra then delivers a lecture: without traditional U.S. tolerance, Presbyterian Colin Kelly and his Jewish bombardier, Meyer Levin, would never have become great U.S. heroes. Time

This well-meaning project is part of a larger Sinatra crusade (TIME, Oct. 1). It was staged with free help from topflight Hollywood talent: Producer Frank Ross, Director Mervyn LeRoy, Writer Albert Maltz (*Pride of the Marines*). They got the idea for the picture when they learned that Sinatra had been making spontaneous visits to high schools where he preached little sermons on tolerance. The short's message should be clear enough to anyone. To keep the bobby-sox trade in their seats, Sinatra tosses in two songs, *If You Are But a Dream* and a ballad with a lesson called *The House I Live In*. 11-12-45

FORT WAYNE, IND.
NEWS-SENTINEL
Cir. D. 66,629
Sec pg 6
OCT 3- 1945

Greeks Bearing Gifts

The Negro people who object strenuously—and rightly—to being exploited by political groups, should take a second look at the Bridgeport, Conn., incident involving "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Two performances of a musical version of the show were to have been given in Bridgeport, but were cancelled because of protests lodged by certain groups.

The groups who protested were the Bridgeport Industrial Union Council, the CIO, the Communist party, some Bridgeport pastors, and a few Negro "leaders."

The argument of the objectors was that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" showed up the Negroes in an unfavorable light, and refreshed memories of slave days.

This, to put it in the language of the street, is plain nutty.

The only people who could logically object to a showing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would be white people who believed in slave traffic.

Let's keep our sense of values straight, please.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a play, is based on the book by Harriett Beecher Stowe, one of the leading opponents of slavery of her day. She wrote the book specifically and only to call attention of the American people to the injustices and horrors of Negro slavery. Harriett Stowe, indeed, has been called the woman who started the Civil War, because she succeeded in rousing the people of the North violently against the practice of Negro slavery.

Rather than showing the Negro in an unfavorable light, the book and the play depict the central character as an honest, God-fearing and thoroughly lovable Negro who was beaten, scourged and generally mistreated by the villain, who was *not* a Negro but a *white* man.

Ever since the story was written, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been to the colored race a sort of symbol of their freedom from slavery and the beginning of their long struggle toward equality and justice.

Never before have we heard a Negro object to the story on the ground that it showed him in an unfavorable light.

Let the Negro people be careful of "Greeks bearing gifts."

There are in America thousands of progressive and genuinely liberal people who want to help the colored race attain the equality and dignity to which any human is entitled, and to wipe out the racial feelings that exist between white and black.

There are others who, for their own private and ulterior reasons hope to keep race consciousness alive and smouldering, while at the same time paying lip tribute to the theory of equality.

Bridgeport, Conn., is a socialist town, the hangout for many different breeds of Communists, radicals and socialists. The Communist political scheme has always included one phase which called for stirring up racial hatreds, so that they might exploit the Negro and make use of him in their campaign to create chaos and revolution in America.

Make no mistake about this. The Communists, far from wanting to see the colored people get justice, hope only to use him as a tool in the nefarious business to which they are devoted.

The Bridgeport incident, we are quite sure, was started by Communists, not as a favor to the Negro people, but as a means of trying to stir up afresh a feeling of racial difference.

The Negro people will do themselves a great service if they refuse to be taken in by such fraudulent schemes.

and directed. Unless you go for bilge-water in technicolor, beware!



FRANK SINATRA

Sinatra's Stirring Tolerance Film 'The House I Live In'

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

By DAVID PLATT 11-8-45

The House I Live In, with Frank Sinatra, is an unusually fine short subject on racial and religious tolerance. Inspired by Sinatra's work among young people, Frank Ross and Mervyn Leroy, two well-known Hollywood producers, made it at RKO on a non-profit basis. The screen story by Albert Maltz was prompted by the famous Earl Robinson-Lewis Allan ballad "The House I Live In." The net profits will be turned over to an organization active in the fight against juvenile delinquency.

I can see where Sinatra's admirers will be increased by at least several million after this stirring short gets around. Sinatra has an exeremely natural stage presence in addition to other engaging qualities. He is perfectly suited both in manner and voice to the task of awakening the conscience and clarifying misquided young people.

TEN AGAINST ONE

As the film opens, Sinatra is in a studio recording the popular song, "If You Are A Dream." It's very nice. A few minutes later he saunters out in the alley for a smoke. He comes upon a group of youngsters who have a Jewish boy pinned up against a wall. He is shocked to find that the boy's only crime is that he goes to the synagogue. "You're Nazis," says Sinatra sharply. "Ten against one, that's the Nazi way." "We're not, we're good Americans. Some of us have fathers in the army. Take it back," the boys reply with anger.

Sinatra gathers the youngsters around him and tells them about Colin Kelly and Meyer Levin, Irish pilot and Jewish bombardier respectively of the plane that sank the Japanese battleship Haruna at Pearl Harbor. He makes them understand the danger of rejecting people on account of race, color or creed. He concludes his forceful little talk by giving an intelligent rendition of "The House I Live In," the ever-popular Robinson - Allan song which begins with the beautiful line "What Is America to Me."

11-8-45

The Spanish Main, the feature picture at the Palace is one of the corniest films I have ever seen. This juvenile tale of 16th century piracy on the high seas features Paul Henreid Maureen O'Hara, and Walter Slezak. It is poorly written, acted

ALL-NEGRO MOVIE BANNED FOR VULGARITY BY CENSORS

Memphis World = Memphis Tenn.

7-27-45

The indignant protests and comments of many Memphis Negro moviegoers led to one of the first local Censor Board acts to ban the showing of a picture in a Negro theater this week.

The action was taken by Censor Board representatives against the showing of the film "A Woman Is A Fool" at the Ace Theater, Mississippi and Walker Avenue. The picture was on the program at the Ace Sunday and Monday of this week.

It is an all-Negro film starring Ida Cox and other well-known Negro performers.

Following its showing at the South side neighborhood theater Sunday, protesting comments of persons who saw the picture was directed to the Memphis Censor Board, which several months ago, added local Negro representation to its membership. 7-27-45

The Censor Board was informed that the picture was vulgar and unfit to be shown to juvenile or even adult audiences. A Board representative called on officials of the Ace. The showing of the picture was immediately discontinued, missing its Monday run.

New Warner Film Shows Many Talents of Hazel Scott

Iowa Bystander Des Moines 9-6-45

By PHIL CARTER

Hollywood, Calif. — Hazel Scott, upon whom the gods have apparently decided to shower their blessings all at once, will for the second time in a matter of weeks become the talk of many towns when the Warner film, "Rhapsody in Blue" is released soon.

Riding the crest of the wave, in this expansive musical production, Miss Scott gets an opportunity to exhibit her many talents, which includes those of pianist, singer—and a new accomplishment—linguist. It is doubtful that anyone who has followed films over the years can remember when a Negro artist was permitted to display her cultural abilities as does the glamorous Hazel in "Rhapsody in Blue." Actually, she speaks French and several other languages with the same ease with which she handles English. In the Warner picture of the life of the late George Gershwin she interprets Gershwin's melodious songs in both French and English!

This represents a definite milestone in the career of the girl who through hard work became the musical toast of Manhattan. When she came to Hollywood people wondered how she would fare. Of West Indian extraction, she was known as much for her insistance on what she believed were her rights as she was for her famous boogie-woogie playing at the piano. Many predicted that her business-like manner would not fit into the Hollywood scheme of things; and that she would return to Cafe Society in New York, a sadder, but wiser entertainer. 9-6-45

Her Ability

She made several trips to the tinsel city and each time proved the pundits wrong. The thing that clinched it was her ability to get more money for working a few weeks in pictures than several top-notch Negro stars who spent the major portion of their time before the magic lenses.

As in New York with her many civic and cultural activities, in Hollywood Hazel Scott became known for her boundless energy in aiding worthy causes. When Warner Bros. assigned her to a featured role in "Rhapsody in Blue," they did so because they wanted whoever played the role of the one who introduces George Gershwin to Paris to be someone whom audiences would credit with real culture. The part demanded that it be done convincingly and with genuine artistry. Hazel Scott was the perfect answer. In the Paris night club scene she plays the piano, sings, and acts as mistress of ceremonies.

Regardless of what happens to Hazel Scott from now on in her very eventful life, as is indicated in "Rhapsody in Blue," whatever she does—she does it up brown!

See Increase In All-Negro Films With Broadway Stars In Cast

The Defender Chicago, Illinois 9-15-45

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—If the plans of the Hollywood Pictures Corps., for the coming season of 1945-46 carry through, theatre-goers will be guaranteed at least eight all-Negro screen features, the first of which is "Harlem On Parade," with Lena Horne.

This was disclosed recently in a coast to coast radio interview with Jack Goldberg, one of the pioneers in the production of Negro stage and screen attractions. In the interview Mr. Goldberg explained about many of the difficulties he encountred in the course of his making of Negro screen features. This applied particularly to the time when he opened his own studies at Coral Gables, Fla., where Negroes handled the production of the films from the beginning to end. This included writing, directing, acting and mechanics.

Next he produced Josephine Baker's first screen production in "Siren of the Tropics" to follow this with Bill Robinson's picture debut in, "Harlem in Heaven."

Prior to his entrance in the motion picture field he produced such stage attractions as "How Come," "Put and Take," and "Deep Harlem." He followed these New York stage shows with "Rosanne," starring Charles Gilpin. Next he produced "Emperor Jones" with Jules Bledsoe, who succeeded Charles Gilpin in the role. He also produced "7-11," the first all-Negro show to tour the burlesque circuit, breaking all existant records for attendance.

Among the all-Negro feature pictures Mr. Goldberg has produced, "Double Deal," "Mystery In Swing," "Paradise In Harlem," "Sunday Sinners," and "Murder On Lenox Avenue." 9-15-45

Believing that the time was ripe for a motion picture extolling the development and accomplishments of the Negro race, Mr. Goldberg last year produced and released the feature, "We've Come A Long, Long Way." The picture engaged in a long Broadway run and was then sent on tour of schools, colleges, churches, educational establishments as well as theatres.

The next picture he plans, which is all prepared for "shooting," is "Negro Boys Town," a comedy drama based on a real town just outside of Pittsburgh that is operated and governed entirely by boys. 9-15-45

THEATRE-GOERS PROMISED EIGHT ALL-NEGRO MOVIES

Iowa Bystander Des Moines Iowa

New York—If the plans of the Hollywood Pictures Corp., for the coming season of 1945-46 carry thru theater-goers will be guaranteed at least eight all-Negro screen features, the first of which is Harlem on Parade, with Lena Horne. 9-6-45

This was disclosed recently in a Coast to Coast radio interview between Adrienne Ames, the famous movie and radio star commentator and Jack Goldberg, one of the pioneers in the production of Negro stage and screen attractions.

Attacks 'Mildred Pierce' For White Chauvinism

Daily Worker 10-30-45

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I saw "Mildred Pierce" last night. It contains one of the most malodorous items of crassly vicious white chauvinism I have ever seen in the person of a Negro maid who goes through the picture with an absurdly thin squeaky voice and generally acting like a first-class imbecile! A female Stepin Fetchit has now been presented American audiences by the boys who are past-masters in "combining brutal strikebreaking with hypocritical screen sermons about liberty, democracy, race equality, etc." 10-30-45

I think audiences should be forewarned about "Mildred Pierce" with its direct anti-Negro slur. This is altogether aside from the fact that it smells to high heaven generally, as a film.

N.Y. SAMUEL B.

Hazel Scott Is Queen Once More In Warner's 'Rhapsody In Blue'

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois
9-1-45

By PHIL CARTER

HOLLYWOOD—Hazel Scott, upon whom the gods have apparently decided to shower their blessings all at once, will for the second time in a matter of weeks become the talk of many towns when the Warner film, "Rhapsody in Blue," is released. 9-1-45

Riding the crest of the wave, in this expansive musical production, Miss Scott gets an opportunity to exhibit her many talents—which includes those of pianist, singer—and a new accomplishment—linguist. It is doubtful that anyone who has followed films over the years can remember when a Negro artist was permitted to display her cultural abilities as does the glamourous Hazel in "Rhapsody in Blue." Actually, she speaks French and several other languages with the same ease with which she handles English. In the Warner picture of the life of the late George Gershwin she interprets Gershwin's melodious songs in both French and English!

This represents a definite milestone in the career of the girl who through hard work became the musical toast of Manhattan. When she came to Hollywood people wondered how she would fare. Of West Indian extraction, she was known as much for her insistence on what she believed were her rights as she was for her famous boogie-woogie playing at the piano. Many predicted that her business-like manner would not fit into the Hollywood scheme of things; and that she would return to Cafe Society in New York, a sadder, but wiser entertainer.

She made several trips to the tinsel city and each time proved the pundits wrong. The thing that clinched it was her ability to get more money for working a few weeks in pictures than several top-notch Negro stars who spent the major portion of their time before the magic lenses. 9-1-45

As in New York with her many civic and cultural activities, in Hollywood, Hazel Scott became known for her boundless energy in aiding worthy causes. When Warner Bros. assigned her to a featured role in "Rhapsody in Blue," they did so because they wanted whoever played the role of the one who introduces George Gershwin to Paris to be someone whom audiences would credit with real culture. The part demanded that it be done convincingly and with genuine artistry. Hazel Scott was the perfect answer. In the Paris night club scene she plays the piano, sings, and acts as mistress of ceremonies.

Regardless of what happens to Hazel Scott from now on in her very eventful life, as is indicated in "Rhapsody in Blue," whatever she does—she does it up brown!

Over Thirty Works By Gershwin Played In 'Rhapsody in Blue'

The Washington Post
Washington, D. C. 9-28-45,

BRINGING TO THE SCREEN the life story of a man as recently dead as George Gershwin seems to present more problems than the producer of the picture was able to deal with honestly.

In "Rhapsody in Blue" which opened yesterday at the Earle Theater, there is an almost fraudulent air created by the mixture of real characters playing themselves, and some rather glossed over, mutated situations. It is hard to know what can and what cannot be believed in this story of Gershwin. In the case of other men longer dead, there is only the barest pretense of sticking to facts; in this case, with much material at hand and many friends still here to testify about Gershwin, the picture has so much obvious fact in it, that what is fancy may very well be swallowed by mistake.



Oscar Levant

"Rhapsody in Blue" is also lumbering along under the handicap of trying to show a man's life from his childhood to his death. Although Gershwin died at an unseasonably early age, he led a full life, and a life about which the writers had ample information.

Despite these two difficult hurdles, "Rhapsody" leaps high, wide and handsome in many ways. The entire idea of a Gershwin film must have stemmed from the desire to put his music in a picture, since his life was not romantic enough to attract attention otherwise. Giving in completely to this desire, the producer used over 30 Gershwin compositions in whole or in part as integral elements of the story or as background, and seized the opportunity to have "Rhapsody in Blue" played at its full 14-minute length by Paul Whiteman's Orchestra. Keeping the audience happy during this piece was not difficult because the music itself is dramatic and varied, but for good measure the camera skips around hither, thither and yon, including, I regret to say, a brief trip to heaven (entered backwards) at the end. Why the director was not satisfied to photograph the pianist's hands, and the various prominent members of the orchestra I don't know. Nor do I know why he did not choose to show the score (preferably annotated to give it personality) so that those in the audience who could might follow it.

Music Ideal for Present Purpose

Gershwin's music was the work of a genius, according to both critical and popular judgment. Because of its excellence and catholic appeal, and because it was used so frequently for stage productions, it is ideally suited to film purposes. Modern sound equipment is of such high fidelity that most of the richness and flavor of the orchestrations comes through.

Assuming that the story as depicted in this dramatization is true, it is very interesting. Different from most film plots in that the love interest is secondary, and the hero does not pursue the heroine through mud and blood and moustachioed competition, the script makes perfect sense.

Gershwin, from all evidence, was a man so wrapped up in himself, his music and his painting that he needed no one to help him enrich his life. And he was, furthermore, a man whose family and friends gave him so much attention and affection that he was entirely unaware of his responsibility to return affection. One woman with whom he was lightly and politely enamoured, realized this and left. The other one caught on eventually and also refused to make a family man out of that particular temperament. Or so the story goes.

Some Unusual Aspects

There is nothing pat or trite about this version of Gershwin's life. Certainly he rose from comparative poverty to wealth, success and international reputation and certainly the motion picture industry is not inclined to overlook such solid gold material. But the home life of the Gershwin family is presented with more than accustomed understanding and subtlety. The father, mother and Brother Ira who wrote lyrics for many of George's songs, are portrayed with tender humor. The closeness and devotion of the little family, and their love and appreciation for George are carefully indicated. The Jewish accents and inflections are lightly applied.

Acting by Actors

The actors assigned to this picture have all turned in beautiful performances. Robert Alda, chosen because he resembles Gershwin, is entirely believable as the proud, ambitious boy who followed a straightforward path to great achievement, with no taste or time for responsive personal relationships. Tall, attractive and sufficiently versed in piano technique to play at playing. Alda gives a sensitive and dignified performance.

Joan Leslie sings and dances and acts just a little bit in the role of the musical comedy star whom Gershwin ostensibly almost married.

Alexis Smith is calm, cold and classic as a fellow artist whom Gershwin wooed but failed to convince of his need for a helpmate.

Morris Carnovsky is always a sincere performer. and as Poppa Gershwin is an extremely wise choice. Rosemary De Camp, Albert Basserman, Charles Coburn, Herbert Rudley and Julie Bishop give convincing and intelligent performances.

No Acting by Non-Actors

The real characters assigned to this picture make no attempt at acting, being content to lend the fallacious atmosphere of truth noted before. Paul Whiteman, who first presented Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" to the public, Al Jolson, Hazel Scott, George White, Anne Brown and Tom Patricola are called upon for that purpose or to sing some of the music.

Oscar Levant, who was a close friend of the late composer, plays a large part in the picture and is also responsible for dubbing in the sound for several of the concert scenes. Never, never, never, did a man speak his lines with more tendency to kill their humor, than Levant does. Yet everything he says or does is magnificently funny. This I cannot explain, nor, I daresay, can he. 9-28-45

In addition to this thoroughly absorbing and well orchestrated feature, the Earle is showing the latest news pictures of Japan.